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THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND;
OR, A

Description of each particular County,

In regard to the curious Productions of

NATURE and ART.

Illustrated by a MAP of each COUNTY, and Sculptures
of NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING,

I. CORNWALL,
II. DEVONSHIRE,
III. DORSETSHIRE,
IV. SOMERSETSHIRE,
V. WILTSHIRE,
VI. HAMPSHIRE,
VII. SURREY,

VIII. SUSSEX,
IX. KENT,
X. MIDDLESEX,
XI. BERKSHIRE,
XII. GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
XIII. OXFORDSHIRE,
XIV. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

By BENJAMIN MARTIN.

L O N D O N:

Printed and sold by W. OWEN, *Temple-Bar*, and by the
AUTHOR, at his House in *Fleet-street*.

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NATURAL HISTORY

ENGLAND

OF A

Description of each particular Country

In relation to the various Tribes of

NATURAL HISTORY

Illustrated by plates of each Country and its Situation
of the various Tribes

VOL. I.

CONTAINING



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BY JOHN HARRIS

OF A

Printed and Sold by W. Green, Stationer, at the
Sign of the Anchor, in Pall Mall.

our Justice, it must be shown, we are not disposed to
 capable of our happiness, for I wish the highest
 that is more than the

Lower a nation, and the highest of the world, and a
 a constant Eye and Ear-Witness of our University and a
 relation with their present Condition, of their ordinary
 His Highness and Regard for the Title and Government of
 his present Most Gracious Majesty, and their most exalted
 hopes, and highest Confidence in their future Sovereign.

This great Prince is the
 nature, and the highest of the world, and a
 and Sciences, Learning and Humanity, for their benefit the

Prince with his own and Principles of Wisdom, Religion
 of Ignorance, Barbarity, Superstition and Impiety; and in
 every Nation they produce a rational and noble Propensity to

ways promoting the general Good of the Community, and
 the Promotion of the highest of the world, and a
 of Nature, and the highest of the world, and a
 tag to render their good Subjects. As this is the greatest
 Design of that Prince, I humbly presume they will be accept-

able to Your Royal Highness, and shall for ever remain in the
 highest Honour that I am permitted to offer to Your
 Highness's Highness. I am, I have may receive the
 for sacred Majesty to the last desirable Point of Life,
 and then your Highness attend the Royal Throne and long

with the happy as well as the Great Moment of the
 your Highness's Highness. I am, I have may receive the
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IN every Institution of Government, founded on just
 Principles, the Felicity of the Prince and the Peo-
 ple must necessarily be reciprocal, as it results equal-
 ly from a wise and benevolent Exercise of Dominion
 in the one, and good Sense, and rational Subjection, in the
 other: This is a Truth verified by a Reflexion on the Fate
 of Nations in general; but more especially confirmed by that
 of our own, as well in the last as present Reign, in which the
 Blessings of Nature have been accumulated on the *British* Na-
 tion almost to Profusion, and we may say, with more Justice
 than could be said of them in former Times, that the People
 would, if possible, be too happy, were they truly sensible of
 their present blissful Situation in its utmost Extent. But to do

our
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ourselves Justice, it must be allowed, we are not altogether insensible of our Happiness; for I, with the highest Pleasure, assure Your Royal Highness, that in more than half the great Towns in *England*, and among all Ranks of People, I have been a constant Eye and Ear-Witness of their universal Joy and Satisfaction with their present Condition; of their extraordinary Esteem and Regard for the Person, Title and Government of his present Most Gracious Majesty, and their most exalted Hopes, and highest Confidence in their future Sovereign: This good Disposition, permit me, Great Sir, to say, is the natural Consequence of encouraging the Studies of useful Arts and Sciences, Learning and Humanity; for these furnish the Prince with Notions and Principles of Wisdom, Religion, Virtue, and Liberty, and secure the People from the Attacks of Ignorance, Barbarity, Superstition and Imposture; and in every Person they produce a rational and noble Propensity towards promoting the general Good of the Community, and the Promulgation of the Sciences among all Ranks and Orders of Men, and inculcate on their Minds Principles that will not fail to render them good Subjects: As this is the professed Design of these Papers, I humbly presume they will be acceptable to Your Royal Highness, and shall for ever esteem it the highest Honour that I am permitted to offer them to Your Highness's Inspection. That Heaven may preserve his present Sacred Majesty to the latest desirable Period of Life, and then your Highness ascend the *British* Throne and long reign the happiest, as well as the greatest, Monarch of the World; is the incessant Prayer of,

S I R,

Your Royal Highness's

Most dutiful, devoted,

And obedient humble Servant,

B. MARTIN.

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THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
CORNWALL.

HAT we now call *Cornwall*, is the most western Part of *Britain*, and but a Portion of what, in the Time of the *Romans*, was called *Dunmohium*. The Name of this County is variously accounted for, but the most easy and probable Derivation seems to be this: When the *Saxons* had driven the *Britons* into the Extremities of the Country, they called one Part of their Retreat *Wales*, the other Part to which the *Britons* retired, they called *Cornwales*; either from the Shape of it, which resembles a Hunting-horn;* or more probably, from the large Promontaries running out, like so many Horns, into the Sea: For the ancient *Britons* called a Horn, *Corn*; and Horns, in the Plural Number, *Kern*.

It is situated in $50^{\circ} 30' N.$ Lat. and 6° Long, being surrounded on all Sides by the Sea, except on the East; where it is parted from *Devonshire* by the River *Tamar*. The northern Coast is washed by the *Bristol Channel*, the Western by *St. George's*, and the Southern by the *British Sea*. The Length, from East to West, measures 70 Miles; the Breadth, in the broadest Part, next to *Devonshire*, is reckoned to be about 40 Miles; but in the narrowest Part, at *St. Ives*, it does not exceed five; yet it's Circumference is, by Reason of it's unequal Form, upwards of 233 Miles. It is observed by the People of *Falmouth* and *Truro*, that the Bounds of *Falmouth Harbour* only, running so very irregularly, and branching itself out into so many small Parts, measure more than the Distance from *Falmouth* to *London*.

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* *Cornu* being the *Latin* Word for Horn.

The Air is sharp, and consequently healthful to the Natives. The Vicinity of the Sea, on three of its Sides, guards against hard Frosts, and prevents the Snow's lying long upon the Ground. The same Reason may be alledged for the frequent *Flaws**, as they call them, of Winds, which are very boisterous, and oftentimes pernicious; yet the Inhabitants are rarely troubled with infectious Diseases.

The Seasons of the Year are somewhat different from those in other Parts; the Summer being more temperate. The autumnal Fruits are later, their Harvest being seldom ripe enough for the Barn 'till near *Michaelmas*.

The Soil, for the most Part, is mountainous, very shallow, covered only with a thin Coat of Earth, and rocky underneath, which renders it very difficult to be cultivated; and in dry Years unfruitful. The Valleys yield Plenty of Grass, and the Land near the Sea-shore, being improved by a Sea-Weed called *Orewood*, mixed with a fat Sort of Sea-Sand, yields very large Crops.

Near the Sea-Coasts are many very good Towns; but the middle Part of the County lies waste and open; the Earth is of a blackish Colour, bearing little else but Heath, and spiry Grass, fit only for breeding young Cattle.

The chief Rivers are, the *Tamar*, the *Camel*, and the *Fale*. The former runs a long Course from North to South, and is the Boundary between the two Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, emptying itself into *Plymouth Sound*. This River abounds with excellent Salmon. The *Camel* runs from South to North, and forms *Padstow* Haven, in the *Bristol* Channel. The *Fale* runs from North to South in the narrow Part of the County, and discharges itself into *St. George's* Channel, forming the Haven of *Falmouth*.†

This County is very remarkable upon two Accounts; the First is of the *Inhabitants*, and the other of their great Plenty of Copper and Tin Mines, in which last Respect it is famed above all the other Parts of the World; as we were well assured, that one

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* *Flaw*, in the *English Cornish-Vocabulary*, signifies to cut, perhaps from *φλαω* to cut or bruise.

† The Reader will easily observe, that the River *Camel* gives Name to the Town of *Camelford*, which it runs through; and *Falmouth* is so called from being situated on the *Mouth* of the *Fale*. And this is to be observed, in general, for all Towns and Places whose Names end in the Words *Ford* and *Mouth*.

Tin Mine, in *Cornwall*, produced Tin of more Value in one Year, than ever the famous Mountain of *Potosi* did of Gold in the same Time; and one Gentleman is possessed of a Tin Mine, at *St. Agnes*, for which he was offered 100 *l.* a Day for 6 Months, which he refused.

But with Regard to the Inhabitants: We shall do ourselves no small Credit to observe, that our Ancestors, the *Britons*, must have been a worthy, and brave People, if we may judge of them by the genuine Remains in the County of *Cornwall*; for without Prepossession or Flattery, we must say, that we observed such a primitive Plainness and Simplicity of Manners, such Singleness of Heart, and Sincerity of Intention, as we could not but admire and regard almost as a Novelty; those People appearing so absolutely unacquainted with, or ignorant of, Fraud and Imposture, Dissimulation and Flattery, as if they had never heard of any such Thing; and if to this we add, a free, facetious, and generous Temper; a curious, and inquisitive, Disposition, we shall not then have finished the Character which they justly Merit, 'till we have moreover mentioned their natural *Philanthropy*, or Humanity, and unparalleled Hospitality to Strangers; this every one must be a Witness of who has been among them, and must readily confess, if he does them Justice.

In Genius the *Cornish* People are nothing inferior to the modern *English*; being great Encouragers of Arts and Sciences in general; and (as we found by Experience) particularly delighted with the Studies of Philosophy, which we presume will be allowed a very good Proof of a delicate and polite Taste; and as we never but once saw an Eclipse calculated by a Lady, we ought not to omit mentioning, that she was of this County. As to mechanic Arts, no one will wonder if we say they excel in them. Not only their Genius, but their Business, give them a particular Bias to such Kind of Studies and Inventions; and in the last Place, what regards their commercial and mercantile Character is well known to all the World, without our mentioning any Thing particular on that Head. We shall say no more, nor could we say less, as it reflects great Honour upon the *English* Nation in general, to see the Offspring of our ancient Stock appear in so good a Light at this Distance of Time, and as it may tend to remove those groundless Jealousies which they are a little

too much inclined to entertain, of their making a less Figure in the Eyes of the *English* than they really do.

We proceed next to give an Account of the natural Produce of the County: and first of the Rock called *Wringcheese*.

It consists of a Groupe of Rocks, which are the Admiration of all Travellers. On the top Stone were two regular Basons; but Part of one of them has been broke off. This Stone, as we are informed, was a Logan or Rocking-stone, and when it was entire, might be easily moved with a Pole; but now great Part of that Weight which kept it on a Poise is taken away. The whole Heap is about 30 Feet; the great Weight of the upper Part, and Slenderness of the under, makes every one wonder, how such an ill-grounded Pile could resist, for so many Ages, the Storms of such a Situation. It may seem to some that this is an artificial Building of large flat Stones, laid carefully on one another, and raised to this height by human Skill and Labour; but as there are several Heaps of Stones, on the same Hill, and also on another about a Mile distant, called *Kell-Mar's*, of the like Fabric, tho' not so high, we think it a natural Crag, and that the Stones which surrounded it, and hid its Grandeur, were removed by the *Druids*. Mr. *Norden*, in his Description of *Cornwall*, says, they were left in this Position at the universal Deluge, by the Force of the Water, which deprived them of the Earth, and other Means of Support, and they remain thus depending without the Assistance of Art. Mr. *Borlase* is of Opinion, from its having Rock-basons; from the uppermost Stone's being a Rocking Stone; from the well-poised Structure, and the great Elevation of the Groupe; that it may be reckoned among the Rock-Deities: and that its Height and just Balance, might probably be intended to express the Stateliness and Grandeur of the supreme Being. And as the Rock-basons shew it was usual to get upon the Top of this Karn, or Heap of Rocks, it might probably serve for the *Druids* to harangue or foretel future Events on.

There is another Kind of Stone-Deity, that has not been taken Notice of by any Author, we know of. It's common Name in *Cornwall*, and *Scilly*, is *Tolmén*; that is, the Hole of Stone; being a large orbicular Stone, supported by two others; betwixt which there is a Passage. There are two of these in the *Scilly*

Islands;

Islands; but the most astonishing of this Kind, is in the Parish of *Constantine*, in *Cornwall*. It is one vast oval Pebble, placed on the Points of two natural Rocks, so that a Man may creep under the great One, between its Supporters, through a Passage three Feet wide, and of equal height. The longest Diameter of this Stone, is 33 Feet due N. and S. it is 14 Feet 6 Inches deep, and 18 Feet 6 Inches wide, from East to West, and 97 in Circumference. The Top of it, which you ascend by a Ladder, is worked into Basons, like an imperfect Honey-comb; one of which, at the South End, being much larger than the rest, is about seven Feet long; another, at the North, about Five; the rest smaller, some not more than one Foot, others not so much, the Sides and Shape irregular; most of these Basons discharge into the principal Ones, but those near the Brim of the Stone have little Channels which discharge the Water they collect over the Sides of the *Talmén*, and the flat Rocks which lie underneath receive the Droppings into Basons that are cut on their Surfaces. This Stone is no less wonderful for its Position, than for its Size; for the slender Part is nearly semicircular, yet it rests on two large Rocks, and only touches the two under Stones, as it were, on their Points. Notwithstanding this, we are of Opinion, this Stone was never moved, since it was first formed, but only cleared from the rest of the *Karn*, and shaped somewhat to keep it in proper Poise; and to shew itself to that Advantage it now does in a surprizing Manner at several Miles Distance.

In the Area below this Stone are many large Rocks, which have certainly been split and divided, but whether thrown down from the Sides of the *Talmén*, or not, we will not determine. One Thing however is remarkable, that these *Talméns*, both in the Island of *Scilly*, and *Cornwall*, rest on Supporters, and do not touch the Earth, agreeable to an established Principle of the *Druids*, who imagined every Thing that was sacred, would be prophaned by touching the Ground, and therefore so ordered it, that these Deities should rest upon the pure Rock, that they might not be defiled by touching the common Earth.

Among the curious rude Reliques of Nature in this County, we must not pass by the Logan, or Rocking-stone, of which there are two sorts, some artificial, others natural; we shall take notice only of the last. In the Parish of *St. Levin*, in this County,

ty, there is a Promontory, called *Castle-Treryn*. This Cape consists of three distinct Groupes of Rocks. On the Top of the middle Groupe of Rocks, (which we climbed with some Difficulty and Hazard) we there observed the most wonderful Logan-stone, perhaps, in the World; one of our ingenious Companions took the Dimensions of it, and computed the solid Content, which amounted to about 95 Tons; the two inclined Sides somewhat resemble the two Roofs of a House, meeting in a sort of obtuse Ridge upon the Top. The lower Part of the Stone is a large plain Base, near the Middle of which, projects a small Part on which it rests, which Part seemed to be of a round Form, and not to exceed more than 18 or 20 Inches in Diameter. The lower Part of this too, was somewhat convex'd, by which Means, as it was equally poised on this Part, it became easily moveable upon the large Stone below, the Position of which was most of all wonderful, as the Surface on which the Logan-stone rested was considerably inclined; so that at first Sight, it seemed as it were easy to heave the Logan-stone off, but on Tryal, we found, that we could produce no other Motion than that of Libration, the Power of one Man being only sufficient to move it up and down about half an Inch. It is so high from the Ground, that no one who sees it, can conceive it could be lifted up to the Place where it now rests. It makes a natural Part of the Crag on which it at present stands, and always seems to have belonged. There is also a natural Logan-stone in the large Heap of Rocks, called *Bosworlas-Lebau*, in the Parish of *St. Jus-Penwith*. Also these Stones shew by their Situation, that they were never placed there by Art or human Force. There is a very remarkable Stone of this Kind in the Island of *St. Agnes*, in *Scilly*. In the Parish of *Sithney*, stood the famous Logan-stone, called *Mén-amber*, which is 11 Feet long from East to West, 4 Feet deep, and 6 Feet wide. This top Stone was so nicely poised, that, "a little Child, as Mr. *Scawen* in his *M. S.* says, could instantly move it;" but in the Time of *Cromwell*, when all monumental and curious Pieces of Antiquity, that Ignorance and fiery Zeal deemed superstitious, not only grew into Contempt, but which it was reckoned a Mark of Piety to deface or destroy, one *Shrubfall*, Governor of *Pendennis*, with much ado, caused it to be undermined and thrown down, to the great Grief of the Country. "In *Cornwall*, says
" Mr.

“ Mr. *Borlase*, we call it the Logan-stone, the Meaning of which
 “ I do not understand. Logan, in the *Guidhelian British*, signifies
 “ a Pit, or hollow of the Hand; and in such Hollows, this mov-
 “ ing Stone is often found; but whether the Word Logan be
 “ thence derived, or is a Corruption of the *British Llygadyn*,
 “ which in *Welsh*, signifies, *bewitching* (the singular Property of
 “ this Stone, seeming the Effect of Witchcraft) I shall not en-
 “ quire.”

Some Authors take several of these Stones to be placed in this Position by human Art; and we must own, it is not at all improbable, that the *Druids*, who pretended so much to the Art of Magick, the sole Business of which is to deceive, observing this uncommon Property in the natural Logan-stones, soon learned to make use of it as an occasional Miracle, and where they had no natural, made artificial ones, and consecrated them. They then pretended Spirits inhabited them, and very probably insisted upon this Motion, as a Proof of those Spirits residing in them, and so they became Idols.—As it is always the Business of those who make use of pious Frauds, to encrease private Gain, and establish an ill grounded Authority, by deluding the common People under a Pretence of a new Commission.

The Language of the *Cornish* Gentry and Yeomanry is *English*, and as pure as in *London*; unless it be in two or three Parishes near the Land's End, where a corrupt Dialect of the ancient *Cornish* Tongue is much used.

Of tame Cattle, they have all the several Kinds with other Counties: What is peculiar to this County, is their Sheep; which, when it lay open and uncultivated, were a small Breed, and their Wool so coarse, that it was usually called *Cornish* Hair; but since their Lands have been well manured and tilled, they now equal the Sheep of other Countries, in Size, in Fineness of Staple, and excel most in Sweetness of Taste, and Soundness of Flesh. They observe, those that have no Horns, yield the finest Wool, though not so much as those that have. Their Cows and Oxen are small, but their Flesh sweet and juicy; and because they often meet with good Markets for victualling of Ships, and sometimes for Exportation, they are encouraged to rear a great Number for Slaughter. They use their Oxen chiefly in ploughing.

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Their Horses are bred hard, and fed as coarsely, and though of low Stature, travel well, and are very serviceable in that mountainous Country. They are naturally of good Courage; but by hard Labour, in carrying Sand for Tillage (when they are young) they are brought off their Mettle, and become dull and sluggish. Mules are here much used (and very deservedly) being a Beast of Burden, that will fare hard, and live long.

There are in this County many Parks, well stocked with fallow Deer; but they have no red Deer, except what stray thither out of *Devon*. Many Otters, Badgers, Martens and Foxes, harbour in the Cliffs near the Sea-side, which make good Sport for the Gentlemen.

The Fruits and Herbs of this County are much the same with those of others, though not so plentiful among the common People. It has besides the common Herbs, some, either not found out at all, or not so plentiful in others, namely, the small creeping round-leaved bastard Chickweed, which grows on moist Banks in many Places. The Marsh-Asparagus, or Perage, which is found growing on the Cliffs at the *Lizard-point*. Round-leaved Marsh, *St. Peter's Wort*, in Abundance near the Land's End; tender Ivy-leaved Bell-flower, on moist and watery Banks; the least Marsh Centaury, on a rotten boggy Ground, between *St. Ives* and *Penzance*; Fir-leaved Heath, with many Flowers; great Yellow-marsh Eyebright; small Sea Crane's-bill, with Betony Leaves; Sea-cotton Weed; creeping Cocksfoot; Rupture-wort; the lesser Autumnal-star-jacinth, and *English* Seapeas. To which we shall add, a Sort of Grain sown plentifully towards the farther End of this County; which is, naked Oats, called Pill-corn, from its being naturally stripped of its Husk, with which the common Oat is covered; for this Reason it is much esteemed, and as dear as Wheat. They have also Plenty of Sea Herbs, as Camphire, Sea-holly, Eringo, Ros Solis, and Palamontain; with many fragrant Herbs, as Marjoram, Rosemary, and the like, which grow wild upon the Cliffs. Another Thing peculiar to this County is, that no *Sweet-Brier* naturally grows here.

From the Surface we shall pass into the Bowels of the Earth, where are found many Sorts of Stones and Metals. As to Stones, the *Moor-stone* is the Chief, so called, because it is found in swampy

swampy, moorish Ground, but a *Moor* in the western Parts of *England* denotes (not low and marshy, but) high and mountainous Parts of Land; thus *Dart-moor* is the most mountainous Part of *Devonshire*, and the highest Lands in *Cornwall* are usually called *Moors*, and hence it is, that what is called *Moor-stone*, is always dug out of those high Lands and Hills; thus the famous Rock, called *Kernbrey*, near *Redruth*, consists for the most Part of *Moor-stone*, and some of the finest that the County affords: we here observed large Posterns, square Pillars of great Lengths, the largest size Mill-stones, &c. formed of this Stone. The natural Composition of this Stone is beautiful to the Eye, consisting for the greatest Part of a whitish, granulated Marble, interspersed and variegated with a Sort of black and yellow Matter, that looks like Tinsel and Tin-Glass, shining and glittering very agreeably in the Sun-beams; this Stone therefore gives a glorious Aspect to Buildings while new; but the Misfortune is, it is soon affected by the Weather, and though prodigiously hard at first, will, by imbibing Salts and other corrosive Matters from the Air, soon change its Colour and firm Consistence, and therefore makes but a bad Appearance in old Buildings. We were told by those who have seen this Stone polished, that it appears much more beautiful and splendid than any of the Marble-kind, and makes the richest Furniture of Tables, Chimney-pieces, &c. but being so exceeding hard, the polishing it is very expensive, viz. 2s. 6d. per square Inch.

With regard to the Mines of *Cornwall*, they consist of two Sorts, one of Tin, the other of Copper; those of Tin are very numerous over more than half the County, and are in general very large and rich in *Ore*; these Mines have rendered this County famous in all Ages above any other Part of the World: There are also a great Number of large and rich Copper-Mines, besides many of less Note. As to Silver and Gold, there has been sometimes a small Matter of either found, but nothing deserving Notice. With the Metalline Ores they have large Quantities of *Mundic* intermixed, and a considerable Quantity of *Arsenic*.

The Tin-works are of two different Sorts, on Account of the two different Forms in which the Tin appears; for, in many Places, the Tin-Ore is produced in the Earth, in the Form of Stones or Pebbles, and so much like common Stones, that they

can be distinguished from them only by their Weight; for supposing the specific Gravity of pure Tin to be as 7, that of common Stone is as $2\frac{1}{2}$, but that of Tin-Pebbles is generally as $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the best 5; by which superior Weight they are known, and generally sought after by the common People in all such Places where they can be found near a Stream of Water; for by this Means they wash away the Earth from the Pebbles and mineral Stones, which they keep moving about with a Shovel while the Water runs through it, and when the Earth is washed from them they are thrown by in a Heap; very often these Pebbles are found on the Surface of the Earth, but mostly generated within the Earth at the Depth of 8, 12, or 20 Feet from the Surface: Here great Labour is required in digging away the Earth, and producing artificial Streams of Water by Means of Rag-Wheels and other Contrivances, of which we shall hereafter give a more particular Account in our Treatise of Mineralogy. This Method of procuring Tin is called *Stream-work*, the largest of which is that in the Road from St. Austle's to Polgooth.

The second Form in which Tin appears, is that which we call Ore, consisting of Tin and Earth compounded, and concreted into a Substance almost as hard as Stone, of a bluish or greyish Colour, and often the *Mundic* gives it a yellowish Cast: This Ore is always found in a continued *Stratum*, or Bed, which the Tanners call the *Load*, and this, for the most Part, is found running through the solid Substance of the hardest Rocks, beginning in small Veins near the Surface, perhaps not above half an Inch, or Inch wide, and increasing as they go into larger Dimensions, and branching out into several Beds, or *Strata*, and proceeding downwards in a Direction generally nearly East and West.

These *Loads* are sometimes very wide and thick, so that great Lumps, or Stones of this Ore, are often drawn up of more than 20*l.* Value; the *Loads* of Tin-Ore are not always contiguous, but sometimes break off so intirely, that you would think you were just got to the End of it; but here the sagacious Tinner is not disappointed; for by Experience he knows, that by digging some little Distance on one Side, he shall meet with the separated, remaining Part of the *Load*, appearing to tally with the other End so nicely, as if it had been broken off by some sudden Shock

or convulsive Motion in the Rock: These *Loads* of Tin-Ore are said often to be discovered by *Shoad-stones*, which are only Parts of the Rock where such Ore abounds broken off, and rolling down the Declivities of the Mountains, are by Torrents arising from great Rains, and other Accidents, carried to a great Distance, sometimes two or three Miles, where they are observed by a Set of People, who make it their Business to investigate, by their Means, the mineral Rock to which they originally belong, and there find the expected *Load* of Ore. We shall take no Notice here of another Method which some pretend to of discovering the *Load*, viz. by what they call the *Virgula Divinatoria*, or Nodding Rod, which is a forked Hazle Wand, which they carry upright before them in both their Hands while they walk along, and when they come over the *Load*, the said Rod will dip forward, and by that Means indicate the same; but we saw no Experiment to confirm the Truth of this.

But after all, the most common and certain Method of discovering the *Load*, is by frequently digging to the Depth of a few Feet in such Places as they have good Reason to expect it; this is often done by common People, who thus find the beginning Veins, and pursue them till the *Loads* become larger, and entering deep into the Rock, or flooded by Springs, the Labour and Expence is too great to be supported, and they are obliged to resign such Discovery to People of superior Fortune, who by Means of large Water-wheels, or Fire-Engines, are enabled to keep on the Work, and follow the *Load* in all its rich and meandering Windings in the Bowels of the rocky Earth. Sometimes the Waters are drained from those Mines by subterranean Passages carried on from the Level of the Country through the Basis or Body of the Mountain, till they arrive at the Mine; these they call *Adits*, which sometimes prove the Labour of many Years, and great Expence; but when effected, they save the constant Charge of the Fire-Engines and Water-works before mentioned. From the Surface of the Earth they sink a Passage to the Mine, which they call a *Shaft*, over which they place a large Winch, but in the larger Works a Wheel and Axle, (which they call a Whim) by which Means they draw up large Quantities of Ore at a Time in Vessels they call Kibbuls; this Ore is thrown into great Heaps, where great Numbers of poor

People are employed in breaking it to Pieces, and fitting it for the Stamping-Mills, which Process, together with others, fitting it for the Smelting-House, will be treated of more largely in the Mineralogy.

And the third Form in which Tin appears, is that of *Crystals*, for Tin (as well as other Metals) being a *Salt*, will under some Circumstances readily crystallize; and therefore in many Parts of the mineral Rocks you find the most perfect, transparent, and beautiful Crystals of pure Tin, without any Admixture of Earth.

The Copper-Mines of this County next deserve our Notice, as they are very numerous, and some of them very large and rich in Ore; they mostly abound where the Tin-Mines do, and sometimes are found very near them, the *Loads* of Tin and Copper Ore being often found to run for a long Way together in parallel, though contrary, Direction; the Copper-Ore does not contain so great a Quantity of Metal in Proportion to its Bulk as Tin-Ore, yet are they as good here as in most Parts of the World; and it is very remarkable, that in some Parts of *Cornwall* the Earth has been so exuberant in the Production of this Metal, as to afford it in large, massy Lumps of malleable Copper, several Pieces of which we have seen in very curious, vegetable Forms; the Chief of these *Loads* of pure Copper was that, a few Years ago, discovered between *Helstone* and the *Lizard's Point*, which was soon exhausted.

In the Copper and Tin-Mines is found a very large Quantity of *Mundic*, adhering to the Ore, as we have before observed, which they are obliged to burn away in very large Ovens for that Purpose, in order to purify, and fit the Ore for Smelting; beside this, it is found in very large Quantities by itself, consisting of small Pieces of a cubic Form, of a yellow Colour, and from its Weight and Appearance resembling a metallic Substance; but its chief Composition is of Earth and Sulphur, on which Account an Undertaking was set on Foot, some Time ago, for making large Quantities of Sulphur from this Fossil; but not answering what was expected, it soon dropped, and there is now no Use made of it at all. Large Quantities of *Arsenic* are collected from the Steam of melted Tin-Ore, in proper Funnel, and Rooms for that Purpose, in those they call *Blowing-Houses*,

Houfes, or those Smelting-Houfes where *Bellows* are employed, which now are but few, the Chief of which are near St. *Austle's*.

In many Places, the Rocks which produce the mineral Ore are found to consist of many different Sorts of Stone, some of which are very hard, and others very soft; some very compact, and others remarkable for their particular Consistence, being of curious thin *Lamina*, like the Leaves of a Book, and into which the Stone resolves itself, after it has lain some Time in the open Air. Great Quantities of this Stone are found about *North-Down*, and many other Places.

In many of the Hollows and cavernous Parts of the Rocks are found many of those fine, transparent Crystals which are known by the Name of *Cornish Diamonds*; for they are hard enough to cut Glass, and are extremely brilliant when well polished: Their Form is that of a six-sided Prism, pointed on the Top; these are, sometimes, four or five Inches in Length, and some we have seen near two Inches in Diameter; they are principally used for Grotto-work, and for such-like Purposes.

All the Parts of *Cornwall*, on this Side St. *Austle's*, St. *Michael's*, and St. *Agnes*, have little or nothing of Mineral Ores, but abound mostly with Rocks of blue Slate, especially towards the South, where we find many large Quarries of this very useful Fossil. It is some-what observable, that very few, if any, of the Fossil-Shells are found in the Earth, or Stones, of this County, where one might expect to find them in the greatest Plenty; we were told, that now and then some Pieces of *Magnet* were found, but very imperfect, and of no considerable Virtue. There is in one Part, near St. *Agnes*, a very fine Sort of Earth as white as Chalk, but of a much softer Consistence, and not in the least brittle; the like of which we have not seen in any other Place.

We shall now take a cursory View of what appeared to us remarkable in those Parts of the *Cornish* Shore, which we had an Opportunity of observing. In the rocky Cliffs, at St. *Agnes*, you descend, on one Part, to a great Depth, and view, in the other Part before you, the largest and richest *Load* of Tin-Ore, running, for many Rods in Length, in the solid Rock, being the external Part of that very extraordinary Mine we referred to in Page 3, the Property of Mr. *Donithorne*, and such another View, perhaps, the World does not afford.

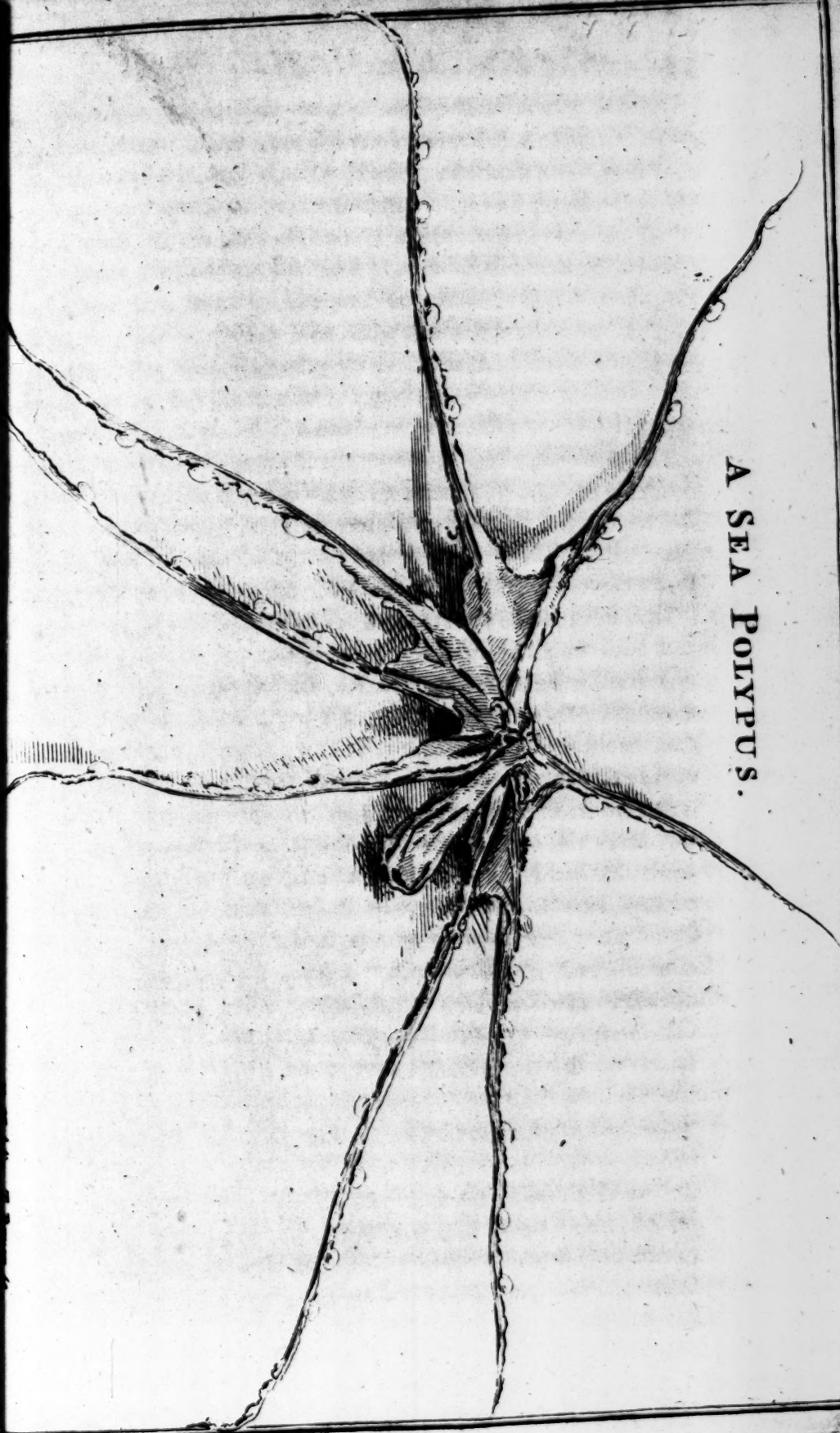
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At this Place, in the Creek among the Rocks, was taken a singular, and most extraordinary Sea-Animal, which we think may be properly called a *Sea-Polypus*: It consists of a small Body about the Bigness of the Palm of the Hand, to which was annexed a hollow Pouch, and on the middle Part of the Body was a curious Beak, or Bill, about an Inch and Half long, and three Quarters of an Inch wide, of a roundish Form, a Tortoise-shell Colour, and curved some-what like a Parrot's Bill; from the Body proceeds eight Legs, nearly at an equal Distance from each other, about an Inch and Quarter wide at the Body, and nearly 30 Inches long, of a tapering Form, terminating in a Point at the Extremity; the Legs were of a fleshy and membranous Substance, and thick set with small Pouches, or Holes, (about half an Inch wide the largest) diminishing gradually towards the Extremity, in each Leg. These Holes seemed destined to answer the Design of Gills, in common Fish; of these Holes there were between 30 and 40 in each Leg. These Legs were all contracted and enclosed in the Pouch, or loose Bag, on one Side the Body, and the Animal lay, seemingly, asleep, when first observed; the Person, however, striking it with a Stick, it expanded its Legs with great Violence, and put itself, as it were, in a Posture of Defence; but, by repeated Blows, it was subdued, and as it appeared of so surprising a Form, and such an Animal never before observed, we have thought the Representation of it, hereto annexed, would be very acceptable to our Readers.

The Bay of *St. Ives* is very remarkable for the prodigious Quantity of fine, light Sand, which the Wind raises into Clouds, overwhelming the Country for a Mile or two, and the Houses of nearly half the Town. Another Thing remarkable is the vast Quantity of fine, black, Marble-Pebbles found here, with which the Streets of *St. Ives* are paved, which being, naturally, very smooth, and slippery, make it very difficult, and even dangerous to walk the Streets in rainy Weather. A Stranger is here very much entertained, likewise, with a surprising Quantity of black Muscles, growing in large Clusters, and Patches, on all the Rocks in this Part of the Coast, forming the Bay next the Town. Here are likewise great Variety of curious Shells, variegated with fine Colours, particularly of the Limpet-Kind.

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At the Land's End, the farthest Point of Land consists of a Ridge of very steep Rocks, projecting, beyond the rest, into the Sea; in which, at the Bottom, we observed three large Arches, through which the Waters, of the Sea, ran with great Rapidity, Violence, and Noise. Here are also found Sea-Shells in greater Quantity, and Variety, and more beautifully coloured, than in any other Part of the *British* Coast, which they sell very cheap, by which many Families get a Subsistence.

In *Mount's Bay*, near *Penzance*, the Shore is, as it were, paved with a rocky Stone, of so fine a Grain, that it equals any Hone in giving an exquisite Edge to a Razor; and 'tis somewhat to be wondered at, that this Stone is not more made use of by Artificers for their finer Sort of edged Tools.

In this Bay, we find the most remarkable Mount in the World, called *St. Michael's Mount*, situated near *Marazion*, wholly surrounded at high Water, but at low Water, there is a Neck of dry Land, like a Cause-way, which joins it to the Shore, by the Town. This Mount is upwards of a Mile in Circumference at its Base, and rises, tapering, in a beautiful Manner, towards a Point, to a very great Height; on the Top of which is a large Fabric, belonging to *Sir John St. Albans*, remarkable for *St. Michael's Chair*, in which, if a Person sits, he views the perpendicular Steepness of the Mount, and the Rocks and Water appear tremendous below; by this Experiment a Person may find the Strength of his Mind, and Steadiness of his Head. It consists of one large, solid Rock, the upper Parts of which are covered with Earth, which produces large Quantities of Grass, Herbs, Shrubs, &c. which give it a very pleasant Verdure; but the lower Parts, or Basis, of the Rock lie intirely naked, and spread themselves wide around, towards the South especially, where it is very pleasant to observe numerous Loads of Tin running about, in small Veins, through several Parts on the Surface, and entering deep into the Rock. This Mount makes a noble Spectacle at the Distance of three Miles from *Penzance*, and over all the adjacent Country.

On the Coast near *Helstone*, is a very famous Lake, called *Loo-pool*, near two Miles long, formed by a Conflux of Rivulets, and parted from the Sea by a wide and strong Beach of Sand and Pebble; through which the Waters of the *Sea and Lake*

Lake are supposed to communicate by Percolation; for the Waters which run into the Lake have no visible Discharge, and the Waters of the Lake are considerably *salt*, which cannot be well accounted for, by the Sea overflowing the Beach now and then. Here are various Sorts of Fish, and some peculiar to this *Lake*.

About Half-way, between this and the *Lizard's Point*, we find the first of the two *Soapy Rocks*, so called, because the Earth has a great Resemblance to Soap, though it has no other of its Properties, but that of Smoothness and Lubricity, or Slipperiness; for it will not lather or scour like real Soap. The Earth is extremely white and soft in some Parts of the Rock, in other Parts it is streaked with Red, and in others of a motley Colour; it is found in various *Strata*, in the Interstices of the stony Rock, and the whitest and finest Part lies deepest of all, and is in small Quantities; the very Pebbles of this Earth seem to be of a saponaceous Consistence or smooth Pieces of petrified Soap. This Earth is the principal Ingredient in the Manufacture of *English China*.

The other soapy Rock is about five Miles farther on; the Earth found in this Rock is much more in Quantity, but greatly inferior to the other in Colour and fine Consistence, nor has it by near so much the Look of Soap; it is made use of for the same Purpose as the other, *viz.* for making *China*.

As for the Fowl of this Country, they are generally such as are found in others; the wild Fowl are very plenty in the Parts adjoining to *Devonshire*; those Birds, called the *Choughs*, which are peculiar to this County, are found in great Plenty, and somewhat resembling the pied, or grey *Crow*, but of a less Size. The most remarkable among the Water-fowl, is one about the Bigness of a *Sea-gull*, which has a singular Method in taking its Prey; for it rises high in the Air, and from thence falls as if dead to the Surface of the Water, and by the Velocity of the Fall, is by that Means enabled to penetrate the Element, and suddenly seize the Fish it strikes at; these are seen in very great Numbers in *Mount's Bay*, and other Parts of the Sea-Coast that Way.

They have great Plenty of Fish in the Rivers and Seas, but mostly such as are common to other Countries; but we cannot here

here pass by the extraordinary Trade they carry on in their *Pilchard* Fishery, which is the next considerable Branch of Business to that of the *Stannary*: In such prodigious Shoals do the *Pilchards* often times apply to the *Cornish* Coast, on the southern Parts, that the People in the inland, mountainous Parts, make it their Business, from thence, to observe their Arrival, at proper Seasons of the Year; by which Means, the Gentlemen, concerned in that Fishery, are prepared to take them in their Seans, or large Nets, which extend some Thousands of Feet in Length, and take in a large Circumference of the Sea; and we were credibly informed, by one of those Gentlemen, that the Sean has been large enough, and the *Pilchards* so numerous, that in one Draught they have taken full 4000 Barrels, each Barrel containing 4000 *Pilchards*, that is, in the whole 16,000,000; nor will this seem very strange to any one who has spent a Month or two on this Coast, during the fishing Season. But a small Part of the *Pilchards*, taken here, are consumed in the County, notwithstanding they are very delicious eating: The greatest Part are salted, and placed together in large Heaps, where they lie for several Days under a gentle Pressure of large Stone-weights, by which Means the Salt and Oil are drained from them in large Quantities, into proper Vessels; then they pickle, and press them into Barrels, and send them to *France, Portugal, Spain*, and other catholic Countries. This *Pilchard-fishery* has been always very considerable in this County: Hence we find one *Michael*, a *Cornish* Poet, writing against the Poet-Laureat of *Henry III.* (who had defamed his Country) has two or three Lines to the following Effect:

'Twere needless to recount their num'rous Store,
Vast Wealth, and large Provision for the Poor:
In Fish and Tin they know no rival Shore.

3

We must not omit to observe, that on this South Coast of *Cornwall*, there are found large Quantities of those small Shell-fish which afford that excellent Tint, called the *Tyrian Dye*; this Matter is contained in a small *Cystus*, or Bag, which looks like a Part of the Intestines; it is but in a small Quantity, and looks, when taken out with the Head of a Pin, of a greenish-yellow Colour: If this be spread upon a Piece of fine Linnen, it will, in

a Day or two, begin to appear of a pale redish Colour; the Linnen, being washed the first Time, is heightened into a palish Purple; every Washing, after, renders the Colour still more intensely strong and vivid, and which, we observed by Experiment, was not in the least subject to fade or decay.

Upon the Rocks, in many Parts of the Coast, we observed great Numbers of those Animals which are reckoned of the *Polypus* Kind; they adhere firmly to the Rock on a broad Base, and have a Power of unfolding, or contracting the upper Parts at Pleasure: when they are expanded, they resemble very much a full-blown *Anemony*, consisting of a great Number of internal Parts, like the Leaves of that Flower, which plainly appear to have an animal Motion, and, upon the slightest Touch, will be all contracted within, and covered with the external Pouch, or Case, which is of a thick Substance.

We can't here pass by that very curious Sort of *Bivalve Fish*, called the *Pholas*, or which we chose to call the *Piscis-terebrans*, from its wonderful Faculty of boring its Way into the Stones of the rocky Part of the *Cornish* Coast every where. The latest Accounts of this very extraordinary Fish are very imperfect, as we know by Experience.—This Creature is destined to a solitary Life, as it lives, altogether in the Hole it makes itself in the Stone, and that from its *Infancy* to its last Moment; for the Hole, by which it enters the Stone, at first, is very small, not exceeding the tenth Part of an Inch in some; but from this small Bulk it keeps boring its Way through the Stone, 'till, at last, we find it entered 18 Inches, or two Feet, from the Surface, and the Fish grown to be three or four Inches long, and more than an Inch thick. It is found also, that the Hole is at all Times just the Bigness of the Fish; and must therefore be the *Frustrum* of a Cone. The Shell seems to be the Instrument by which it excavates the Stone; for the Fore-part of it, on each Side, is beset with sharp-edged Protuberances, like those of a Rasp, and fitted to cut away the Stone; and this is still the more probable, as the Figure of the Hole is exactly always the same with that of the Shell, and the Hole is so nearly the Size of the Shell, that there is but very little Room for it to open, as it must do to a small Distance, since on the Hinder-part this Fish projects a fleshy Substance of a round Form, and two Inches long, when full grown.

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This Part seems destined to take in the Salt Water, and throw it out again, but for what End is not very evident. It has been called the *Proboscis* of the Fish, but improperly, as it is the posterior Part. It is very remarkable, that though great Numbers of these Fish enter the same Stone, and go on, as it were, in Company, in their respective *Antra*, or Apartments, yet are they never found to infringe upon each other, though the Partitions between their Cells are sometimes so thin, that you may almost see thro' them.

In large and deep Holes of the rocky Cliffs, in some Parts of the *Cornish Shore*, Swallows have been found in the Mid'st of Winter, and dragged out, tho' these Holes are below High-Water Mark. This we were assured of, by People of great Veracity at *Falmouth*; and the same Thing is observed by *Richard Carew*, Esq; who wrote near 200 Years ago; these are his Words, "In the West Part of *Cornwall*, during the Winter Season, Swallows are found sitting in old deepe Tynne-workes, and Holes of the Sea-Cliffes." He also mentions the well-known Account which *Olaus Magnus* gives of the Swallows being found in Winter-time, under Water, among the Reeds, in the Lakes of *Norway*, &c. congealed (as it were) in Clusters, which resolve, and the frozen Swallows revive by the Warmth of a gentle Fire.

Upon the Whole, we may conclude, that it was not without Reason, that *CORNWALL*, (which formerly included *Devonshire*) was reckoned a KINGDOM; for we have seen a History of *Great Britain*, in which the Author, in the Title Page, tells us, that he proposes to treat distinctly of the four Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, viz. the Kingdom of *Scotland*, the Kingdom of *England*, the Kingdom of *Wales*, and the Kingdom of *Cornwall*; all diverse from each other, in respect of their Origin, Manners, Laws, and Languages.

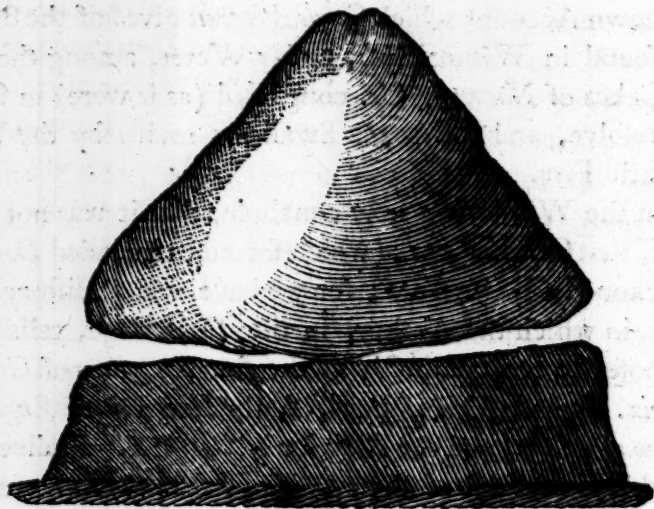
In the following Lines, the Poet has well described the Blessing which Providence has indulged to our Island in general, of which no County enjoys a larger Share than *Cornwall*.

Nor Cold, nor Heat's Extremes, thy People fear,
But gentle Seasons turn the peaceful Year.

*When teeming Nature's careful Hand bestow'd
 Her various Favours on her num'rous Brood,
 For thee th' indulgent Mother kept the best,
 Smil'd in thy Face, and thus her Daughter blest:
 In thee, my darling Isle, shall never cease
 The constant Joys of Happiness and Peace;
 Whate'er can furnish Luxury, or Use,
 Thy Sea shall bring thee, or thy Land produce.*

A D D E N D A.

WE have thought it necessary to illustrate what is said of the famous *Logan-stone* at *Castle-Treryn* (Page 6.) by a Representation of the Form of the Stone, and the Manner in which it rests upon the Surface of the other, below it, in an inclined Position, by a perpendicular Section of both thro' the Point of Contact,



The *English Sea-pease*, *Pill-Corn*, or naked Oats, and some other Plants (mentioned Pag. 8.) we neither saw, nor heard of in the Country, but have added them on the Authority of Mr. Ray.

It has been insinuated, that the *Sea-Polypus* (in Pag. 14.) is very common on the *Sea-coast*, and already described by *Aldrovandus* and *Rondeletius*; to which we answer, that we have seen and

and examined a great Part of the *English* Coast, and have never seen, or heard of any such Thing. As to the above-mentioned Authors, such as have an Opportunity may consult them, by which they may be satisfied whether any Animal in their Plates can be found to answer all the Characters of this. We may farther add, that in several *Museums* which we have examined, both abroad and at home, we have never seen an Animal, in every Part, like this, and, to the best of our Remembrance, in scarcely any Resemblance to it.

The *Pyrocorax*, or *Cornish Chough* (Page 16.) has red Legs and Beaks, and is nearly the Size of a *Jack-Daw*; they have the Character of a *thievish Bird*, as they will carry away from a Person's House whatever they can find to suit their Humour; even Coals, or any thing on Fire, they will carry away, and thereby endanger the Houses, which are generally thatched in these Parts; hence, they become very obnoxious to the Neighbourhood where they much abound.

The *Islands of Scilly*, by the most ancient *Greek* Historians, are called the *Cassiterides*, from the *Greek* Word *κασσίτερος*, *Tin*; whereby it is shewn, that these Islands were famous in the highest Antiquity, for their *Tin-Mines*; and there are many Accounts of the *Phœnicians*, and other foreign Nations, frequenting them on that Score, and carrying on a great Trade in *Tin*, in the earliest Ages of the World.



THE NATURAL HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE.

 HIS County, as well as that of *Cornwall* (of which we have spoken sufficiently already) is another Portion of that Part of *Britain*, which, in the Time of the *Romans*, was call'd *Dunmonium*. It has since, however, received divers other Appellations. It was called *Drunan* by the *Cornish Britons*, and *Duffneynt* by the *Welch Britons*, that Term signifying, in their Language, *deep Valleys*, or *Bottoms*; because their Habitations, for the most part, are erected in those low Places: At present, however, it bears the Name of *Denshire*, or *Devonshire*, from the Industry of the Husbandmen, who constantly practise the Art of *Denshiring*, that is to say, of paring and burning the Surface of their Lands, in order to improve them, and render them more fertile.

This County, which lies between Latitude, $50^{\circ} 66'$ and $51^{\circ} 15'$, and between $3^{\circ} 0'$, and $4^{\circ} 40'$, West Longitude, from *London*, is above 200 Miles in Circumference, 64 in Breadth, and 70 in Length, is bounded on the North by the *Severn-sea*, or *Bristol Channel*, on the East by *Somersetshire*, on the South by the *English Channel*, and on the West by *Cornwall*.

It is situate in the Diocese of *Exeter*, and contains about 1,900,000 Acres, and has more Rivers belonging to it than any other County throughout the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*.

The Air of this County is very mild and healthful in their Vales, or Bottoms; but excessively cold and bleak upon their Hills.

The Soil thereof is various; for, the lower Grounds are naturally fruitful, yet, made much more so, by the Art and Industry



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Industry of those who are possessed of Lands there; the Hills, however, are very barren.

In the eastern Parts of this County, there is Plenty, not only of good Corn, but fine Pasturage for Sheep, where the Grounds are dry and chalky; yet, their Sheep, seldom, if ever, thrive on their marshy Grounds.

The southern Part of this County is remarkably fruitful, and as justly called the *Garden of Devonshire*, as *Italy* is universally allowed to be the *Garden of the World*.

The Trees are of as great Variety in this Part of the County, as in any other Places of the Kingdom, and Fruit-Trees are very plentiful, especially Apples, with which they make such large Quantities of Cyder, that a great Number of the Copy-hold Tenants, pay their Rents with the Profits arising from that Commodity only. The Merchants, who go great Voyages at Sea, find it a very serviceable Drink in their Ships, and for that Reason, lay in vast Stores of it; for, one Ton of Cyder, will go as far, if not farther, than three of Beer, and at the same Time, is found by Experience, to be much more wholesome for their Ship's Crew, especially in hot Climates.

It is reported, by some, tho' we cannot assert it to be real Fact, that there have been exported from this County to *London*, no less than ten thousand Hogsheads of this Liquor, one Year with another: Which Way it has been disposed of, is not easily to be accounted for. — However, as very little or none of this Commodity can be procured neat, in any Part of that Metropolis, it is a common, and very natural Conjecture, that it being of a more vigorous and high Spirit than the *Hereford* Cyder itself, it has been made use of privately and artfully by the Vintners there, with such other Ingredients as may be deemed proper for that Purpose, to brew a Sort of Claret, which will pass well enough with a Set of *Bacchanalians*, who have little or no Judgment, and have more Regard to the Quantity than the Quality of what they drink in perfect Profusion. Neither is it in the least impossible, but rather highly probable, that the best Sort of it, which is made at *Southam*, and the Parts adjacent, being kept long and judiciously managed and mixed, may pass better, and more

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unsuspected for White-wine, it having as good at least, if not a better Body, than real White-wine generally has.

Tho' this County (as we have before observed) abounds with a greater Variety of Rivers, than any other County can boast of; yet, there are but two, viz. the *Tamar* and the *Ex*, that are peculiarly worthy of the Reader's Attention.

The former, which separates, or divides this County from *Cornwall*, takes its Rise in the Hills, near *Welcomb*, and runs into the *English* Channel at *Plymouth*, by a Course, nearly from North to South.

This River is peculiarly remarkable, not only for the Numbers, but, the Goodness of the *Salmon* that are caught therein.

The *Ex* forms a Course upon the same Points, from the Heart of the County, and passing by *Exeter*, falls into the same Sea. Great Plenty of *Salmon* is also found in this River, where they come in very great Quantities in the spawning Season.

From these two Rivers, the Country are stocked with a great Variety of common Fish, of all Denominations; but, the most beneficial, both at home and abroad, are the *Herring* and the *Pilchard*: For, by Traffick with them, all Sorts of Commodities are brought in from the adjacent Counties, and foreign Nations.

In divers Places, in this County, viz. at *Cleave*, *Tavistock*, *Lamerton* and *Lifton*, there are several chalybeate mineral Waters found, that have been of singular Service, in the Removal of divers dangerous, and epidemic Distempers.

Near *Brixham* upon *Torbay*, there is a remarkable *Well*, called *Lay-well*, of which, we shall here insert Dr. *William Oliver's* Account, as he was on the Spot to observe it.

An Account of LAY-WELL, by Dr. WILLIAM OLIVER, extracted from the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, by M. LOWTHORP, Vol. II. Page 305.

" *Lay-well*, near *Torbay*, is about six Foot long, and five Foot broad, and near six Inches deep, which ebbs and flows, very often every Hour, visibly enough. I am informed, 'tis most con-

constant *Winter* and *Summer*; tho' I am apt to think, it moves faster in *Winter*, when the Well is fuller than in *Summer*: Because when I observed it first (in *July* 1693) I think it *flowed* something quicker than I found it did on my second Observation, toward the End of *August* following; for the Water was then considerably shrunk in the Well notwithstanding we had for about a Fortnight much Rain: And tho' when once it began to *flow*, it performed its *Flux* and *Reflux* in a little more than a *Minute's* Time; yet I observed it would stand at its lowest *Ebb* sometimes two or three Minutes; so that it *ebbed and flowed*, by my Watch, about 16 Times in an Hour, and sometimes I have been told 20. — As soon as the Water in the Well began to *rise*, I saw a great many *Bubbles* ascend from the Bottom; but when the Water began to *fall*, the *Bubbling* immediately ceased. I measured its *High* and *Low-Water-marks*, and found them between five and six Inches distant; not of perpendicular Depth, but as it spread itself on a broad Stone, as the Sea does on a Beach or Shore. Tho' I am apt to think its perpendicular Height would be as much, or more in that Time, were its Out-let dammed up to try an Experiment; For as it rises, it runs with a small Stream, which is greater or less, according as the Water in the Well rises and falls.

That it has any Communication with the Sea is not manifest, nor is the Water *brackish* at all. The whole Country adjacent is very hilly all along the Coast, insomuch that from *Brixam* to the Top of the Hill is about a *Mile and half*; and the Well is about half Way up the Hill (which hereabout is somewhat uneven and interrupted) and comes out at a small Descent, yet considerably higher than the Surface of the Sea.

I tried it with an *Oaken-leaf*, as soon as I saw it the first Time, but could not find it *change colour*. I drank of it; 'tis very *soft* and pleasant; has no Manner of *Roughness* in it, and serves for all Manner of Uses to the Country People in their Houses; they also use it in *Fevers* as their ordinary *diet-drink*, which succeeds mighty well."

To this Account of the Doctor's, we shall subjoin a few Remarks of our own, as being in the Place two Days, in the Year 1751. — The Form of the Well now is not square but nearly round, and being raised above the Ground with Stones, the

Waters now stand higher, and there is about an Inch and half Difference in the Perpendicular; when we observed it there was no Irregularity in the Time of its ebbing and flowing; for both together constantly happened in six Minute's Time, or ten Times in an Hour, as we observed by a Watch for many Hours together, and this not only of the Waters in the Well, but more exactly in Holes which we caused to be dug in the Road by the Side of the Well; for these Holes were constantly filled and emptied by Turns, and it was very pleasant to see the Water at first rush in through several small Passages 'till the Hole was filled, which little Flood would continue near three Minutes, then it would begin to ebb, and so continue for something more than three Minutes, 'till the Hole was dry, and we could see the Water run away through all the little Ducts; in a very short Time it returned again, and so on continually, without any Variation that we could observe, and this was the Case in all Parts of the Ground about the Well, as far as we made the Experiment: On this Account, those little reciprocating Ponds, or Springs, became the common Subject of Play or Pastime to the Children of the Neighbourhood. We formed a Design of stopping up the Out-lets, in order to see how high the Water would rise in the Well, and accordingly employed a Man two Hours about it, but to no Purpose, there being so many subterraneous Passages by which it goes out. The Waters of this Well supplies a Stream of about five Feet wide, and what is very remarkable, the Waters of the whole Stream ebbed and flowed with the Well about half an Inch, as was always seen by the Stones in the Brook. It was something odd to suppose the Waters of this Well should come from the Sea, since it is very manifest it does not, as it is at a very considerable Height above the Level of the Sea, the Grounds just above it, on the contrary Side, rising very high; and from Waters gathered in the subterraneous Basons in this Hill, proceeds this wonderful reciprocating Fountain, the particular Manner in which this may be effected we shall hereafter explain in our Treatise on *Hydraulics*.

Having expatiated farther than at first was intended on this one particular Production of Nature, we shall proceed to give a more cursory Account of the various Curiosities which are to be met with in Abundance on the several Coasts of this County. To
avoid

avoid Prolixity, however, we shall take notice of such only as are more remarkable than ordinary, and well-worthy of the Attention of the inquisitive Reader.

In the first Place, then, 'tis very observable, that tho' *Torbay* is but a little, petty Village, about 12 Miles North of *Dartmouth*; yet its Bay, which lies in the *British* Channel, and is about 12 Miles in Compass, is one of the finest Roads for Ships, that all *England* can boast of: And as an indisputable Proof of its great Importance, it will not be improper to observe, that this Bay was the general Station of our Fleets during the whole Time that King *William's* War was carried on with *France*. And here it was, that his said Majesty, when Prince of *Orange* only, was landed by Admiral *Herbert*, on the 5th of *November* in the memorable Year 1688, from the Fleet which brought him from *Holland* under that Admiral's Command, whom afterwards he constituted Earl of *Torrington*, as a grateful Acknowledgment of his faithful Services at that critical Conjunction; and as the happy Consequences that attended that Expedition are so universally known, it would be altogether needless, if not impertinent, to enlarge upon them. It must be confessed, however, that tho' that Road be so highly valuable in itself, and so justly admired, yet still there is one Inconvenience that attends it; for a South, or South-East Wind will too frequently oblige our Ships to put out from thence to Sea, or at least to run into *Dartmouth*.

Another great Curiosity in Nature, tho' 50 Miles in the Sea, off the North-West Coast of *Devonshire* is *Lundy-island*, which is five Miles long, and two broad; but is so encompassed with inaccessible Rocks, that it has but one Entrance into it, and that likewise so remarkably narrow, that two Men can scarce go abreast. The South Part of this Island, indeed, is indifferently good Soil, and such as is not to be complained of; but then the North Part of it is not only, in a great Measure, barren, but has a high pyramidical Rock, called the *Constable*, which is the just Object of any curious Spectator's Admiration.

Tho' the Inhabitants, it must be allowed, stand in no Want of Horses, Kine, Hogs, Goats, Sheep, or Rabbits; yet their principal Commodity is Fowl, which they enjoy in such a Profusion, that their Eggs lie thick upon the Ground at their Season of Breeding. To this we shall only add an Observation or two,

which we imagine, somewhat extraordinary, and highly worthy of Notice; for, in the first Place, we are informed, that notwithstanding the Island lies so far in the Sea, as has been already mentioned; yet it has divers Springs of fine fresh Water: And again, the Inhabitants insist, whether it be real Fact or not we cannot determine, that no venomous Creature of what Nature or Species soever will live amongst them.

On the Coast of this Country, there is found in plenty likewise a peculiar rich Sand, which proves of singular Service to such Husbandmen as live at some considerable Distance from the Shore, and can afford to purchase it for the Improvement of their poor and lean Lands; for the remoter their Residence is from the Sea-side, the Commodity advances proportionably in Price. The Quality of this Sand is of so extraordinary a Nature, that it renders the most barren Land fruitful, and, as it were, impregnates the Glebe. The curious and inquisitive Reader, if he be inclined to pry farther into the innate Virtues of this remarkable Sand, may be better informed by consulting the Philosophical Transactions, N^o. 103, which, for Brevity's sake, we chuse rather to refer to, than transcribe.

Those Husband-men, however, who live at too great a Distance from the Sea-Shore, and whose Circumstances are too narrow to purchase a sufficient Quantity of that valuable Manure, are reduced to the Necessity of using Marle, Lime, and the Turf of the Ground, skinned off, and burnt to Ashes; which Method of Agriculture, is very agreeable to the Rule prescribed by *Virgil*, in his first *Georgic*.

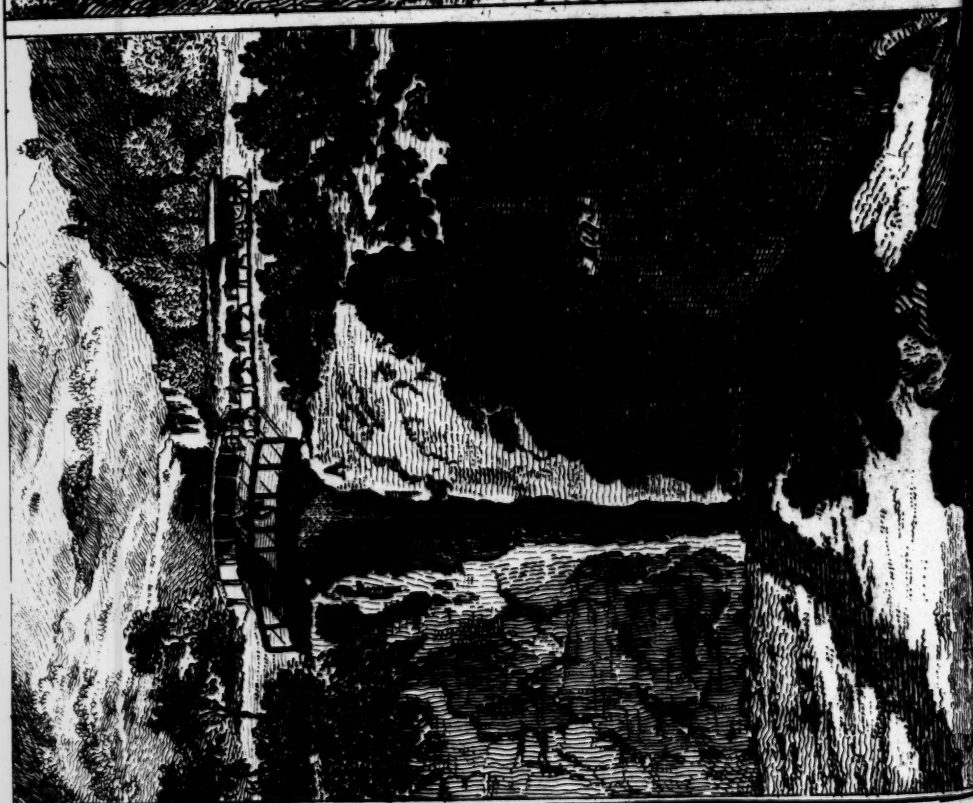
Sæpe etiam steriles, &c.

*Long Practice has a sure Improvement found,
With kindled Fires to burn the barren Ground;
When the light Stubble to the Flames resign'd,
Is driv'n along, and crackles in the Wind.
Whether from hence the hollow Womb of Earth,
Is warm'd with secret Strength for better Birth;
Or, when the latent Vice is cur'd by Fire,
Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire;*

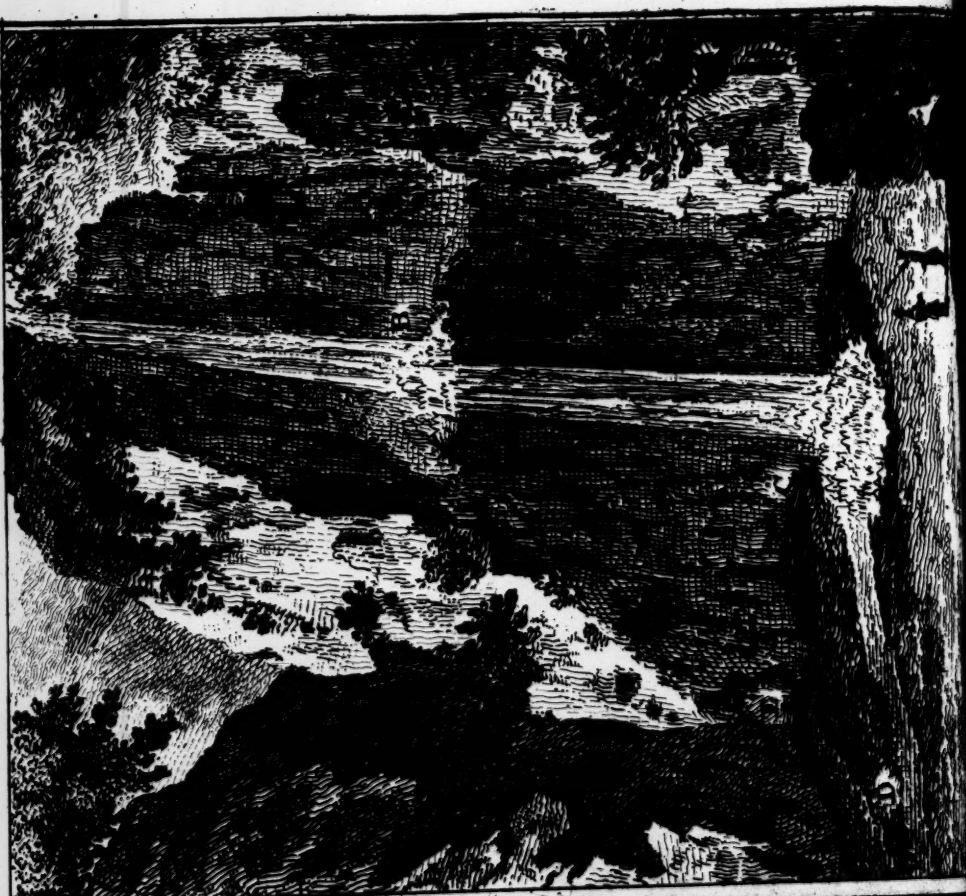
Or,



A VIEW of the River LID.



A VIEW of LIDFORD CATARACT.



*Or, that the Warmth distends the Chinks, and makes
New Breathings, whence new Nourishment she takes ;
Or, that the Heat the gaping Ground constrains,
New knits the Surface, and new strings the Veins ;
Lest soaking Shower's should pierce her secret Seat,
Or freezing Boreas chill her genial Heat ;
Or scorching Suns too violently beat.*

DRYDEN.

The River *Tamar*, before mentioned, receives into it a little River called *Lid*, (on which stands the Town called formerly *Lidstone*, but now *Lidford*) which is peculiarly remarkable for its being pent up with Rocks at the Bridge there, and for making itself so deep a Fall into the Ground by incessant Working, that the Water is scarcely to be seen, or the Murmurs of it to be heard, to the no small Astonishment of all Strangers who have Curiosity enough in them to listen to so uncommon an Occurrence.

The Bridge here is nearly level with the Road, and the Water running nearly 70 Feet below, makes it so great a Curiosity, that we judge it worthy of a Representation, as in Figure 1 of the annexed Plate ; where the Rock is supposed to be cut through perpendicularly from the Bridge to the Water, and taken away to shew the very deep *Canal*, A B and the Rivulet of Water B C, but just visible to a Spectator on the Bridge above.

Within a Mile of this Place, is another Phænomenon, still more remarkable, viz. a Cataract, or Fall of Water from the Height, as we are informed, of more than an hundred Feet ; though we had not the Opportunity of measuring it ; nor could we take a Draught of the Place, and Cascade so correct as could be wished ; but yet some tolerable Notion may be formed of it, from a rude Sketch in Fig. 11.

The Water comes from a Mill at some Distance, and after a Course upon a Descent of near an hundred Feet from the Level of the Mill, it arrives to the Brink of the Precipice, or steep Rock at A, from whence it projects in a beautiful Manner, and striking upon a Part of the Clift standing out at B, by which it is somewhat divided, it falls from thence in a wider Cataract to the

the Bottom; where striking the Earth with such great Violence as must be acquired in such a prodigious Fall, it makes a deep and foaming Bafon in the Ground at C, from whence it goes in a Stream, D, to the River *Lid*, coming from between the Hills at E.

This wonderful Fall of Water fills the Air all around at the Bottom with such an Atmosphere of aqueous Particles, that a Person finds himself in a Mist, as it were, in his Approach; and the Air is put into such violent Agitations, that you can scarcely bear to come, or stand near the Place. It is reported, that Travellers, who have seen this Cataract, have allow'd it to equal at least, if not exceed any one they ever met with Abroad; and therefore, it is much to be wondered at, that so very great a Curiosity, and Subject of Natural History, should have been pass'd over in Silence, in every Addition of *Cambden*, and even in *Magna Britannia* itself.

In the Parish of *Beare-Ferris*, there were Silver Mines discovered in the Reign of King *Henry the Fourth*, but they have long since been discontinued.

Near *Plymouth*, there is a remarkable Rock, now called the *Haw*, a Hill between the Town and the Sea, on the Top whereof, which is a remarkable fine Plain, there is a most delightful Prospect on all Sides, and a curious Compass for the Service of Sailors.

We were credibly informed by a Gentleman at *Plymouth*, that in a small Island in that Harbour, there is found, in the cavernous Parts, considerable Quantities of that wonderful Fossil, called, *Island Crystal*, remarkable for its singular Property of a *double Refraction of Light*.

Not far from *Plymouth*, just mentioned, is the *Eddy-stone*, a very dangerous Rock to Sailors; but of late Years rendered of very great Use, by Means of a stately Light-House built upon it. At the Mouth of the River *Avon*, stands *St. Michael's Rock*, which is several Acres in Circumference. *Dart-moor*, so called from the River *Dart*, which it gives Rise to, makes the Midland Part of the Western Side of this Country; it is very high and mountainous; but in the lower Parts very swampy and moorish; in other Parts very rocky, and full of Stones; in Winter Time, the Roads over it are very difficult to find, and dangerous

dangerous to pass: It affords great Quantities of *Moor-stone*, and some *Load-stones*, but of an inferior Sort.

Near South *Moulton*, is a Quarry of Stone, of so fine a Grain, and so hard at the same Time, that they make perhaps the best *Whet-stones* in the Kingdom for the finer Sort of Edge-tools, such as *Joiners* and *Cabinet-makers*, &c. use; and indeed great Quantities are made and sold for that Purpose, to *London*, and other Places.

In the Forest of *Dart-moor*, (first made one by King *John*) there were formerly many valuable Tin-works. This Forest is very extensive, being no less than twenty Miles in Length, and fourteen in Breadth. Every Summer it yields Pasture for near One hundred thousand Sheep, besides a proportional Number of other Cattle. It supplies likewise the North, West, and South, with a great Variety of little pleasant Rivers.

On that Part of the North Coast, called the *Burrows*, near *Biddeford*, are the greatest Quantity of the largest and most beautiful Pebbles that are any where to be seen. Indeed, they are so regularly veined, and variegated with Colours, that it seems, as it were, the Work of Art. The Bank of Pebbles is near three Miles long, very deep and wide; they are smooth as Marble, of an oblong Form, and in general, from 6 to 16 or 20 Inches in Diameter the shortest Way, and 2 Feet the other, of the largest Sort.

Six Miles from *Bishop's Teignton*, the River *Ifca*, called by the *British*, *Ifc*, and the *Saxons*, *Ex*, flows by *Exeter* and *Topsham* with a large Stream into the Ocean at *Exmouth*. As to the Etymology of the several Names, there are several Conjectures, but all very uncertain, and not to be relied on. The Head of it lies in a fowl, barren Ground, and rises after a very uncommon Manner. Some of the Hills in the Parts adjacent to *Dart-moor*, before-mentioned, are very high; and on the Top of one of the highest there is a Plain, almost of a circular Form, near a Mile in Diameter, which is full of little Springs; and there being no Declivity, nor commodious Passage for the Waters, they frequently swell upon the Surface of the Earth. The Perpetuity of which Waters, (without any Regard to the Seasons of the Year, or the Weather) has given occasion for some People to surmise, that they were not derived in the ordinary Way, from

from condensed Snow, Clouds, Rain, Mists, Dews, &c. by some Under-current. Now, as this is manifestly contrary to all true Reasoning, and Nothing of the like Kind is to be found in any other Place, it is not likely to be the Case here, but must be a Mistake, arising from the Inaccuracy of the Observations that are made upon it.

In the Western Parts of *Devon*, we find the greatest Quantity of Game; especially Hares, Pheasants, and Woodcocks, in so great Abundance, as to render them very cheap in these Parts. And we were assured by some Gentlemen at *Tavistock*, that there is in this Part of the Country, a Bird so very small, that it is reputed a *Humming Bird*, and like that, hangs its Nest by a Thread from the extreme Bough of a Tree.

In the South-west Parts of *Devonshire*, we find a great Quantity of Marble; yea, in many Places discover Marble Rocks as the Basis of the Road we travel on; and this Marble, when polished, is little inferior to some we have from Abroad; and accordingly, is much used by the Gentry in those Parts.

The River *Ottery*, in this County, is peculiarly remarkable for its *Otters*, or *Water-Dogs*, with which amphibious Animals its Waters abound.

At *North-Taunton*, there is a Pit of large Circumference Ten Feet deep, out of which springs up a little *Brook*, or *Bourne*, which continues for several Days. Such of the Inhabitants as are superstitiously inclined, imagine, that this *Bourne* is the Fore-runner of some public and fatal Disaster. 'Tis very observable, likewise, that the River *Taw*, which rises in the very Heart of this Country, upon a Spring Tide, at every New and Full Moon, overflows the Meadows at *Barnstaple*, to that Degree, that the Town itself seems a Peninsula.

Not far from *Comb-Martin*, or *Martin's Comb*, so called, for its low Situation, or lying in a Vale, (as the *British* Term *Kumb* from whence it has its Derivation, signifies) there is a *Cove* for the landing of Boats; and, the Lands lying round about it are noted for yielding the best Hemp, and that in a greater Abundance than in any other Part of the County.

Tho' the Hills that are adjacent to *Comb-Martin*, before-mentioned, are incapable, 'tis true, of being cultivated, (as the Vales or Bottoms are) on account of their being not only rocky

but very steep; yet on the other Hand, they have their peculiar Advantages, which equal at least, if not by far surpass, the Profits arising from the Industry of the Farmer in any other Parts; for they are impregnated not only with rich Mines of Silver, but with Tin, Lead, Iron, and Copper, with some small Mixture of Gold and Diamonds.

As to their Silver Mines, tho' they are at this Juncture, indeed, but too little regarded; yet, 'tis evident, that, in former Times, they proved very advantageous to the Crown of *England*; for we find, not only several Grants made by King *Edward III.* and other Kings, for carrying them on with the Reservation of the Tenths to the Church, but from the Records of the Exchequer, it appears what immense Sums have been raised from the working them; for in the Year 1293, one *William de Wymondham* was Over-seer of those Works, and by his Art and Industry there were then refined out of the Lead-Ore no less than 370 Pound Weight of fine Silver, which King *Edward I.* gave for a Portion with his Daughter *Eleanor* to the Count de *Barre*.

There were refined likewise the very next Year 521 Pounds Weight of Silver, which was sent to *London*, in order to be coined there; and in the Year then next ensuing, in which the *Derbyshire* Miners were sent to aid and assist the above-named *William de Wymondham*, he sent 700 Pounds Weight of Silver more to the Mint for the same Purpose.

More Mines, after that, were discovered, and proper Artificers sent for again out of the *Peak* of *Derby* and *Wales*, but what Advantages accrued from them we are at a Loss to determine.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, the Mines were again entered upon, by one Sir *Beavis Bulmer*, a curious Artift in the refining Way, who got great Quantities of Silver from them, whereof he ordered two Cups, very rich and capacious, to be made, and presented one of them to *William Bouchies*, then Earl of *Bath*, and the other to *Richard Martin*, then Lord Mayor of *London* with proper Inscriptions upon them, but too long and tedious to be here recited.

The Weight of the former we have no particular Account of, but the latter, we are told, weighed 137 Ounces.

As to the Tin-mines, there are just Grounds to believe, that, in former Ages, this County was very considerable on their Account; and as an incontestible Proof of its being so, there were formerly four Stannaries, or Jurisdictions, and as many Stannary Courts, and Coinage, namely *Plimpton, Tavistock, Ashburton*, and *Chagford*. By these were chosen from Time to Time, by the Order and Direction of the then Lord Warden, certain Jurates to meet in a Session of Parliament at *Crokern-Torr*, an high Hill in the Midst of *Dart-more*.

This Parliament had Power to make Laws, touching the Estates of the Mines and Stannaries, a large Volume whereof was printed in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, at that Time, when the Earl of *Bedford* was Lord Warden.

As therefore, those Courts were then subsisting, 'tis evident, beyond all Contradiction, that the Tin-trade was at that Time very considerable; for otherwise there would have been no Necessity for any such Authorities to support it.

Nay, in King *John's* Time, 'tis very apparent, that *Devonshire* produced a much larger Quantity of Tin than *Cornwall* itself; the Coinage of the former being farmed at 100*l.* annually; whereas what the latter produced was valued at no more than 100 *Marks*. — Now, indeed, it must be acknowledged, that *Cornwall* has almost the whole Trade; for notwithstanding there are still some Works here, the Advantages arising from them are very trivial and insignificant, unless in two or three very lately opened.

Some few Gold Mines have, moreover, been discovered in this County; but for Want of Fuel, and some other substantial Reasons, never have been, nor ever will, we presume, be brought to Perfection.

To conclude, the original Inhabitants of this County, in antient Times, were represented bold, intrepid, prodigal of Life, constant in Affection, courteous to Strangers, and extremely fond of popular Applause. “ The *Danmonii* “ (says *Diodorus Siculus*) were a civil and courteous People in those barbarous Times, stout and puissant, taking Heart even of the Soil itself, and emboldened by the Roughness of their Country; and so magnanimous were they, that

“ they

“ they were not totally subdued by the Saxons, ’till the Year “ 465.”

The *Devonians*, even at this Day, do not deviate from the Virtues of their illustrious Ancestors ; for they are a bold and hardy People, to the last Degree, and use their utmost Endeavours to maintain their Post of Honour and Reputation in the World. Their Constitutions are strong ; they are quick of Apprehension, and easily instructed in any Employments whether Military or Civil. The lower Class are very robust, very diligent and industrious, and very ready to serve their Country either by Sea or Land.

A D D E N D A.

A CATALOGUE of PLANTS which grow in, and near the Parish of Biddeford, communicated by Mr. PIKE, of that Town.

A lder's Tongue.	Clowns-woundwort	Crow Garlic.
Agrimony.	or All-heal.	Gout-wort, or
Water Agrimony.	Calamint.	Herb Gerard.
Alder, Black.	Calamus Aromaticus	Stinking Gladin.
Wood Betony.	Celandine, Great.	Glass-wort.
Water Betony.	————, Small.	Golden-Rod.
Paul's Betony.	Centaury.	Ground Ivy.
Bishop's Weed.	Cross-wort.	Gromwell.
Birds Foot.	Clary, Wild.	Hawke-weed, of several Sorts.
Bistort.	Cinquefoil.	Sea Holly.
Briony, White.	Cranes-Bill.	Herb-two-pence.
————, Black.	Dwarf Elder.	Hounds-tongue.
Buck-bean.	Dittander.	Herb-Robert.
Bugloss.	Devils-Bit.	Horse-tail.
Vipers Bugloss.	Dodder.	Horn Poppy.
Butchers Broom.	Sun-Dew.	Harts Tongue.
Brook-Lime.	Fluellin.	John's Wort.
Buck's-Horn-Plantain.	Flax-Weed.	Jack by the Edge.
Sweet-Briar.	Figwort.	Job's Tears.
Bugle.	Fox-Glove.	
	Fumitory.	

James

James-wort, or Rag-wort.	Moufe-Ear, <i>several</i> Sorts.	Rue-leaf Witlow- grafs.
Ladies-bed-ftrow, <i>red, white, and yel- low.</i>	Wild Marjoram.	Snake-weed.
	Mug-wort.	Scorpion-grafs.
	Nep, or Nimproyal, or Cat-mint.	Soap-wort.
Loose-ftriſe.		Spleen-wort.
Sea Lavender.	Navel-wort.	Solomon's-feal.
Liver-wort.	Nightfhade.	Sanicle.
Aſh-colour Liver- wort.	Orchis.	Burnets Saxifrage,
	Oſmund-royal,	Scabius.
Cup Moſs,	Ox-Eye.	Self-heal.
Mercury.	Ox-flips.	Smallage.
Mullein.	Orrice, <i>ſtinking.</i>	Snail-claver.
Fern Moſs,	Wall-Pepper,	Spear-wort.
Milk-wort, <i>white, red, and blue.</i>	Peter's-wort.	Tormentil.
	Water-Pepper,	Tway-blade.
Madder.	Parſly-piert.	Wild Thyme.
Golden Maiden-hair	Plowmans-ſpikenard	Valerian.
White Maiden-hair,	Polly-pody of the	Vervain.
Beſſom Moſs,	Oak.	Winter-green,
Maſter-wort.	Queen of the Mea- dows,	Wood-forrel,
Vervain Mallow,		
Melilot,		





T H E
N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y
O F
D O R S E T S H I R E.

S the Inhabitants of the two last mentioned Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire* were known and distinguished by the Appellation or Title of *Danmonii*, in the *Latin* Language; so the Natives of this, who lie Eastward of them, are stiled by *Ptolemy*, in his geographical Tables, *Δυροτριγες*, and *Durotriges* by the *Romans*. These are the very identical People, whom the *Britains*, about the Year of our Lord 890, called *Dwr-Gwyr*, according to *Asserius Menevensis*, who was a *Briton* by Birth, and lived much about the same Time. The *Saxons* called them *Settan*, as we, at this Day, call that Tract or Spot of Land which they in particular inhabit, *Dorsetshire*, or the County of *Dorset*.—The Name of *Durotriges* is antient, and purely *British*; and it is highly probable, that that compound Term owes its Original to *Dour*, or *Dwr*, which, in the *British* Language, signifies *Water*, and *Trig*, an *Inhabitant*; which is much the same, as if we should call them, *Dwellers* by the *Water*, or *Sea-side*.

The Word *Dwr-Setta* is a Compound of *British* and *Saxon*, and is of the same Signification as *Durotriges* before-mentioned; for *Settan*, among our *Saxon* Ancestors, as well as other *Germans*, signified to *inhabit*, or *dwell upon*. Nor did the *Britains* deviate from the Sense of the antient Name, when they stiled these *Durotriges Dwr-Gweir*; that is to say, *Dwellers upon the Sea-coast*; since their Country for near sixty Miles together fronts the *British Channel*; being extended in Length from East to West (with an uneven and meandering Shore) about sixty-five Miles,

Miles, and in Breadth from North to South about thirty-three; which makes the whole Extent above 772,000 Acres of Land.

This County, in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, was a Province of the *West Saxons*, and at this Day, together with *Bristol*, makes up the Diocese of *Bristol*.—This County is bounded on the North by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the West by *Devonshire*, on the East by *Hampshire*, and Southward (on which Side it is of the largest Extent) it is, as we have already hinted, all Sea-coast, by Virtue whereof the whole County are supplied with a Profusion of the best Fish, and the Inhabitants have all the Opportunities imaginable of improving their Trade and Commerce.

King *Charles* the Second said, “ that he never saw a finer “ Country either in the Kingdom of *England*, or out of it,” a Declaration, which the Natives to this Hour boast of.

The Air of this County is for the most Part very good, and extremely wholesome: On the Hills, indeed, it is sometimes bleak enough; but very mild and pleasant near the Coast.

As to the Soil of this County, it is for the generality very fruitful, though exceedingly sandy; and even in those Places where it is most deficient, as in the Northern and Eastern Parts, it yields good Store of Wood and Pasture, several Forests being scattered up and down, and fertile Vales between the verdant Hills, which bring us down to the Shore.

The principal Rivers wherewith it is watered, besides a great Number of Rivulets and Brooks which fall into them, are the *Stour*, the *Frome*, the *Piddle*, the *Lyddon*, the *Derelish*, and the *Allen*; all which afford Plenty of Fish, such as Trouts, Crawfish, &c. but the *Stour* is peculiarly remarkable, not only for the large Quantities, but the Goodness, and delicious Flavour of its Tench and Eels.

The two first, indeed, are the most worthy of the Reader's Attention. The *Stour* rises, it is true, in the County of *Somerset*, but soon enters this, and runs due South to a Town, called *Sturminster*, where making an Angle, it forms a Course near West-south-west, and leaves *Dorsetshire* about five Miles below *Winborn*, falling soon after into the Sea, at *Christ-church* in *Hampshire*. The *Frome* takes its Rise in the East End of this County,

County, and runs for the most Part Westward to *Wareham*, a little below which it falls into the *Bay*, called *Pool-Harbour*.

The Downs and Hills here are covered with great Flocks of large Sheep, whose Flesh is very delicate and sweet, and Wool so fine, that it is much coveted by the Clothiers, and by that Means proves a golden Fleece to both Buyer and Seller, and the Valleys abound with other Cattle. Butter is made here in its utmost Perfection. Here the Husband-man reaps an ample Reward for all his Toil and Labour; for his Grounds produce either a Profusion of Corn, or of Flax and Hemp, which last Commodity is allowed to be the best that grows in all his Majesty's Dominions; insomuch, that few Counties deal more extensively in the Linen and Woollen Manufactures. Here are also plenty of all Sorts of Fowls and Birds both for Profit and Pleasure; such as, Swans, Ducks, Geese, Galls, Burranets, Woodcocks, Pidgeons, Pheasants, Partridges, Fieldfares, and Poultry of all Sorts.

In short, there is no Want of any Thing, that is necessary for the Maintenance and Support of Man; since both Sea and Land seem to vie with each other, and strive which shall indulge his Appetite most, and yield him the greatest Abundance. To all this we must add, that its fine Beer and Ale are universally admired, and by some preferred before the Wines of *France*.

And as it abounds thus with Provisions of all Sorts, which are to be procured likewise at very reasonable Rates, it is no great Wonder, that such a Number of Families, even of high Distinction, make it their favourite Place of Abode; and that notwithstanding its Capital is above one hundred Miles from *London*, its Inhabitants are as gay and polite, as those in our Metropolitan City.

We shall now proceed to take Notice of what is most remarkable on the *Sea-coast*. And at the very Entrance into this County from *Devonshire*, (of which we have already given, we hope, a satisfactory Account) stands a little Town, called *Limè-regis*, or *King's-Lime*, which is divided into two Parts by a little River, that is extremely commodious for the Inhabitants. It is somewhat difficult of Access, it is true, as it is situated on a high steep Rock.—Notwithstanding this Town, it must be allowed, about a Century ago, could scarcely be termed a *Sea-port*, yet it was frequented, even in those Days by some Fishermen; and was re-

remarkable for the *Salt-pans*, which were used there for boiling the Sea-water. Of late Years, however, its Harbour, called the *Cobbe*, has been greatly improved, at the Expence of several eminent and substantial Merchants, and is so well secured against tempestuous Weather, not only by the Rocks, but a great Number of lofty Trees, that there is not such another, 'tis thought, in all his Majesty's Dominions. This Town, in short, small as it is, at this present Time is the Seat of a good Trade; but when that Branch of it flourished, which indeed was some Years since, called the *New-found-land Trade*, the Customs then produced for some considerable Time was very little less than 16,000 *l. per Ann.*

Not far from *Lime-regis*, the River *Carr* empties itself into the Sea, from whence the little Village, now called *Charmouth*, derives its Appellation.

Burt-port, alias *Birt-port*, or *Brid-port*, lies not far from *Charmouth* between two small Rivers, in such a particular Soil, that it produces Hemp to a greater Perfection, than in any other Part, not only of the County we are now speaking of, but any other whatsoever. And as an incontestible Proof of the Truth of that Assertion, this Town, tho' otherwise inconsiderable, was heretofore so famous for making Ropes and Cables for Ships, that it was provided by a special Law, which was made to continue for a certain Time, that such Tackle, as should be appropriated to the Service of the *English* Navy, should be made no where else; and at this Time, the Staple Trade of the Town consists in making the largest Seams, and Nets of all Kinds used in the *British* Fishery. And notwithstanding this Place can scarcely bear the Name of a *Port* (though at the Mouth of the River that runs by it, which is enclosed with Hills on both Sides) yet Nature seems to have projected a very commodious Place for a Harbour; and, doubtless, long e'er this, it had been actually accomplished by Art and Industry, had not the Tides, through Misfortune, perpetually barred it with Sand; and it seems, no Expedient, though many have been tried, can be found out, that will answer the wished-for End.—The Fishermen of this Place, in the Season for *Mackarel*, not only take them in the easiest Manner imaginable, but in such prodigious Plenty, that sometimes pro-

per

per Watches have been set to prevent the Farmers, in the adjacent Parts, from manuring their Lands with them, which might possibly, as they imagine, infect the Air, and, consequently, prove fatal to themselves and their Neighbours round about them.

North-East of *Lime-Regis* before-mentioned, stands *Wingford-Eagle*, near which, in a Ground called *Fern-down*, upon the Road to *Brid-port*, is a *Barrow* (among many others in the Parts adjacent) which some few Years since was opened and searched. Upon the first Removal of the Earth, the Work-men found it full of large Flints, and at length came to a Place, in all Respects, like an Oven, clayed round in a very artful Manner, wherein they found divers Urns most exquisitely wrought; but what is very remarkable, most worthy the Attention of the Curious, and most pertinent, indeed, to our present Purpose, is the following extraordinary Circumstance; that is to say, one of the Labourers, putting his Hand into the Oven, when it was first opened, pulled it hastily back, not being able to endure the Heat; and several others, out of Curiosity, following his Example, affirmed it to be hot enough to bake a Batch of Bread.

In the Parish of *Winterborne*, not far from the Ground called *Fern-down* aforefaid, and in an Inclosure, near the high Road to *London* stand Nine Stones in a circular Form; and about half a Mile farther, three more, all of different Sizes, but the highest is Seven Foot; each of which is generally imagined to be a Lump of Flint.

As the Shore from *Brid-port* before-mentioned, winds very much, it runs out into the Sea; and there a Bank of Gravel and Pebbles, which are thrown up, and called *Ghesil*, with a narrow Sea running between that and the Shore, continues for seven or eight Miles together, by which Shelf of Sand, *Portland*, which was formerly an Island, is now joined to the Continent.

As to the Etymology of that Peninsula, *Cambden* seems to be somewhat in Doubt; some imagine, says he, that it is called *Portland*, because opposite to the Port, called *Weymouth*; but the most probable Conjecture, in his Opinion, is, that it derives its Name from one *Port*, a gallant *Saxon*, who annoyed this Coast about the Year of our Lord 523, and possessed himself of this commodious Spot of Ground, as an Asylum, or Retreat for himself and his Fellow-Pirates.

Tho' this Island, or Peninsula, is but about ten Miles in Circumference, and inhabited only here and there; yet it affords Plenty of Corn, and very commodious Pasture for Sheep; but Wood and Coal are such scarce Commodities there, that the Inhabitants are obliged to make Use of Cow-Dung, dried in the Sun, for Fuel.

The Natives are for the most Part Stone-Cutters, and, like the antient *Balears* in the Mediterranean Sea, were formerly the best Slingers of all the *English-men*: And their Road, called *Portland Road*, affords a very safe Harbour for Ships in tempestuous Weather. It is very dangerous however, for any Vessels to pass over *Portland Race*, (where the two Tides meet with very violent Surges of the Waves) tho' the Weather be ever so calm. From this Peninsula comes our best and whitest Free-Stone, with which, not only the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, but the Monument likewise, and all the most magnificent Edifices in the City of *London* are principally built; and the Quarries from whence those Stones are dug are well worthy of the Observance of the most curious Naturalist.

Those who are delighted with natural Curiosities, are highly amused here with a great Number of *Shells* of Oysters, Muscles, Cockles, &c. but above all with the *Spirals*, or *Screws*, as they vulgarly call them, which every where abound in this Stone, and of a Size and Figure beyond any Thing we find in other Places.

And since these Stone-Spirals are allowed to be the greatest Curiosity, and peculiar to this Place, we here give the Figure of one which we brought from the Island. We saw others much larger in the Stones; but it is very difficult to get them out whole; for being of the same Substance with the Stone, they are very friable, and generally break in taking out. They are perfectly solid, and so nicely coiled about an imaginary Axis, that they form a Bore as equal and regular as that of a capillary Glass Tube, which is here represented by the dotted Lines through the Middle of it.

In some Quarries, on the South-west Part of the Island,



Island, there is found a Sort of Stone, which they call (with good Reason) the *Sugar-candy-Stone*, of which there are two Sorts, viz. one *pale*, like *white Sugar-candy*; and the other of an *Amber-colour*, like the *brown Sugar-candy*; and indeed, they so much resemble *Sugar-candy* in the *Lump*, that any Person might be imposed upon by them, till his Tongue and Teeth convinced him, that they were nothing but an insipid Exudation of Juices, petrified, chrySTALLIZED, and candied up by Nature in this Manner.

The whole Island, indeed, is little more than one continued Rock of Free-Stone; and the Height of the Land is such, that from thence one may see, when the Weather is clear and serene, above half over the Channel to *France*, tho' here it is very broad. The Sea off this Peninsula, but more particularly to the West of it, is looked upon as the most dangerous Part of the *British Channel*. Due South there is almost one continued Disturbance in the Waters, by reason of what is called *Two Tides Meeting*; which we conceive to be nothing more than the Sets of the Currents from the *French Coast*, and from the *English Shore*. This is commonly called *Portland Race*; and too many Ships, not duly aware of these Currents, have been embayed to the West of *Portland*, and driven ashore on the Beach, (of which we shall take particular Notice presently) where they have been absolutely lost.

To prevent this Danger, and to guide the unwary Mariner under these Distresses, two Light-Houses, indeed, have for some considerable Time been erected on the two Points of that Peninsula, which are doubtless very useful, and answer, in a great Measure at least, the important End proposed. Not far from these Light-Houses, on the South Side of the Island, is a very remarkable Hole thro' the Earth, wide on the Top, and narrowing about seven or eight Feet downwards, there opens into a large subterranean Cavern, where you see the Waters of the Sea; which, in boisterous Weather, present the Eye and Ear with tremendous Sensations: So large is this Cave, that some of the small Craft, with their Sails up, have been driven within it, and seen thro' the Hole.

Tho' *Portland* stands a League at least from the Main-land of *Britain*; yet it is almost joined by a prodigious Riff of Beach,

that is to say, of small Stones cast up by the Sea, which runs from the Peninsula so near the Shore of *England*, that they ferry over with a Boat and a Rope, the Water not being above half a Stone's Throw over; and the said *Riff* of Beach from that Inlet of Water, turns away West, and runs parallel with the Shore quite to *Abbotsbury*, a Town about seven Miles beyond *Weymouth*.

We mention this in order to explain more clearly what we mentioned before of Ships being embayed, and lost here: This is, when, coming from the Westward, the Sailors omit to keep a good Offing, or are taken short by contrary Winds, and cannot weather the High-lands of *Portland*, but are driven between *Portland* and the main Land, and run a-shore on that prodigious Beach.

On the Inside of this Beach, and between that and the Land, is the Inlet of Water before-mentioned; it opens at about two Miles West, grows very broad, and makes a Kind of *Lake* within the Land of about a Mile and an Half broad, and near three Miles in Length, the Breadth unequal. At the farthest End, West of this Water, is a large *Decoy*, and the Verge of the Water well grown with Wood, and proper Groves of Trees for Cover for the Fowl. In the open Lake, or broad Part, is, perhaps, the largest *Swanery* in *England*; here those Fowl live, feed, and breed; and they are so numerous, that sometimes 7 or 8000 are seen flocking together; and several of them are frequently seen likewise upon the Wing, very high in the Air; from whence we may rationally conclude, that they fly over the *Riff* of Beach, which parts the Lake from the Sea, to feed upon the Shores. From hence, Westward, the Lake narrows, by Degrees, till the Beach joins the Shore.

Not far from *Portland* lies the Island of *Purbeck*, which formerly was full of Heath, Woods, and Forests, well stocked with Fallow-deer, and Stags: And tho' we are convinced, that it is not so at this Day; yet there is very good Land towards the Southern Part of it; and Under-ground (as *Cambden* informs us) there are Veins of Marble here and there, and divers Kinds of such good and substantial Stones, that the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury* was erected therewith, and large Quantities thereof are, at this Day, carried to *London*, to the no small Profit and Advantage of the Inhabitants.

Tho'

Tho' *Purbeck* is called an *Island*, yet, in Reality, it is a *Peninsula* only; for there is a good Passage enough into it without crossing any Water at all. It is ten Miles in Length; but not more than five, or six, in Breadth. It is bounded on the South and East, with the *British* Sea; on the North with the River *Frome*, and on the West with a Moorish *Lake*, which runs into the *Frome*, called *Luxford-Lake*.

At the first Entrance into this Peninsula, there lies a large Flat of barren, heathy Ground, (which is, however, well replenished with red Deer) severed from the Rest, with almost a continued Ridge of very high Hills, which when once passed over, there are Grounds of a much better Nature, affording excellent Pasture for Sheep, Food for other Cattle, and Plenty of good Corn; as also Quarries of lasting Stone, and Mines of spotted and blue Marble. To the East, the Bank of the Sea winds very much inward, and finding a narrow Inlet, or Passage, widens itself into a Bay of great Breadth.

North of *Purbeck*, in a Peninsula not far distant from it, is a fine Sea-port Town called *Poole*, which is surrounded every Way with Water, but to the North, where it is joined to the Continent. It is highly probable, that it took its Name from the Bay below it, which, when the Weather is perfectly calm, looks like a Standing-water, or Pool. By the Resort of Ships hither, for Want of a sufficient Depth of Water at *Wareham*, this is become, not only the most considerable Town in the whole County, but in all that Part of *England*. There are, for the generality, a great Number of Ships at Anchor therein; but especially a great Number are there fitted out annually to the *New-found-land* Fishery.

A little below *Wareham*, this Bay receives the *Frome*, and the *Piddle*, the two principal Rivers of the County.

In the Arm of the Sea here, called *Luxford-Lake*, the Tide ebbs and flows four Times in twenty-four Hours. This Place is remarkable for its vast Plenty of Mackarel in the Season, and a Profusion of other good Fish, with which it supplies *Wilts*, and the Inland Parts of *Somerset*; but more especially, for the best Oysters in all this Part of *England*, which are said to be excellent for pickling; and it is observed, that they have more *Pearl* in them, and are larger than any others in the whole Kingdom.

They

They are barrell'd up here, and sent, not only to *London*, but to the *West-Indies*, *Spain*, *Italy*, &c. Great Quantities of Corn and Pulse likewise are frequently exported from hence abroad, as also of *Purbeck* Stone.

On the 20th of *June*, 1653, we are told, that a Shower of Blood fell down in this Town, from a black Cloud, and tinged the Leaves of the Trees there with *Red*; several of which were sent to *London*, and were looked upon as great Curiosities, by such as were *Virtuosi* at that Time. And as the Common-people in those Days were more superstitiously inclined than they are at present, this extraordinary Occurrence was almost universally deemed ominous, and declared a manifest Indication of some dreadful Judgment hanging over the Head of the whole Kingdom; it was evident, however, that those Surmises were all idle and groundless; for no signal Calamity ensued; but on the contrary, the Nation lived in Peace and Plenty for many Years afterwards. *

In the western Part of the Shire, at the Rise of the River *Frome*, the Soil is exceedingly fruitful, and *Blackmore-Forest*, commonly called the *Forest of White Hart*, tho' at present but naked, was once well-wooded, and now affords very good Hunting. The Inhabitants have a Tradition concerning the Occasion of its Name, which seems natural enough; namely, that King *Henry III.* hunting once on this Spot, and having run down several Deer, spared the Life of a *milk-white Hart*, which was afterwards took and killed by one *T. de la Linde*, a Gentleman of this County, and some of his sporting Companions; but they were soon convinced of their Folly and Presumption; for his Majesty so highly resented the Indignity, that he made them pay into his Exchequer an annual Fine, called *White-hart-silver*, as long as he lived.

In divers other Parts of this County besides *Portland* and *Purbeck*, there are various Sorts of white, reddish, and greyish Stones for Building; and others, which are softer, are very excellent for some particular Uses, such as to make *Plaster of Paris*, &c.

In

* We mention this Passage only to shew, how hurtful a Thing *Credulity* is in an *Historian*; how vain and pernicious Superstition is; and how absurd and gross the Mistakes on which it is generally grounded. For that there never was any such Thing as a Shower of *real Blood*, and how those *odd Phænomena* are easily accounted for, we shall shew in its proper Place.

In this County likewise there are divers Sorts of useful *Earths* dispersed up and down; but the *Tobacco-pipe-clay*, which is dug up about *Poole* and *Hunger-hill*, near *Wareham*, is so excellent in its Kind, that it is sent to *Chester*, *London*, and many other Places.

Not long since, one *James Baron*, of *Mountjoy*, a very curious Naturalist, found out a little below *Canford*, in this County, certain Materials, of which he began to make *Caleanthum*, that is to say, *Copperas*, as 'tis commonly called, &c.

The Coast of *Dorsetshire* is very dissimilar, being in some Places bounded with high Lands and Cliffs, and in others with only a Beach of Pebbles; the Cliffs are in some Parts composed of *Sand*, *Earth*, and *loamy Clay*; in others they consist of *Chalk*; but very few of Stone, except in the Islands. Between *Weymouth* and the Isle of *Purbeck*, it is formed into a fine spacious Bay, and the Water is so deep, that the largest Merchant-ships come to this Port, and find a good Harbour there; and we had lately an Instance, that a Fish of the largest Size may come so near the Shore at *Weymouth*, as to be left on the Sands at low Water. The Fish I speak of was a young Whale about 55 Feet long, and it is remarkable, that the Head of this Fish was very large, and its Tail but small in Proportion to the Rest of the Body. For the upper Jaw-bone, which only measures about 14 Feet in Length, is between five and six Feet over, and two or three Feet deep, consisting, on the lower Part, of several long, broad Bones, like 12 Feet Planks, and indeed the Whole has the Appearance, at a Distance, of an old worn-out *Wherry-boat*. The Skull, on the Inside, measured four Feet nearly, and the Hole for the Egress of the Spinal-marrow was six Inches over. The Vertebrae of the Back-bone were very large; one we measured was 11 Inches long, and 12 Inches thick, and nearly of a cylindric Form. The Tail measured not quite 12 Feet in the widest Part, which is not so wide as the Tails of some Fishes not 20 Feet long.

In the Cliffs near *Brid-port* there are many curious Productions of the Fossil-kind, and if we mistake not, large Quantities of *Copperas-Stone*; but the *Cornua Ammoni* are very beautiful, being overlaid with a Gold-like Mundic, and very regular and perfect. And here are taken the largest *Prawns* and *Shrimps*, perhaps, in *England*.

On

On the *Dorset Coast*, too, you find a great Variety of beautiful Shells, and probably more than in any other Part between that and the Land's End. This is sufficiently proved by a valuable Collection of a Gentleman in *Melcomb-Regis*, which he has taken up himself from the Shore near those Towns.

I shall now close the Description of this County, with the Character of its Inhabitants (both antient and modern) extracted from a Survey thereof, published from an antient MS, written by the Rev. Mr. *Croker*, formerly of *Mapowder*, in the said County.

“ The antient Inhabitants (says he) were the *Durotriges*,
 “ who lived under the Government of the *Romans*. Afterwards,
 “ when the *Saxons* had made themselves Lords of this King-
 “ dome, it fell under the Jurisdiction of the *West Saxons*, whose
 “ Kings often resided at *Corfe*, a Castell in the Isle of *Purbeck*;
 “ but the *Normans*, driving them out, possessed their Places,
 “ who, as in all other Countries, consisted chiefly of Gentry;
 “ and commonlie the Gentlemen for the most Parte are of antient
 “ Descent, and their Houses, either by Succession or Match,
 “ have a longe Time continued in their Name or Blood. Soe
 “ that I cannot generallie complaine, as one doeth of another
 “ Shire, that the Gentry were of noe antient Stockes. Besides
 “ to their Blood, they adde manie good Graces and Qualities,
 “ as Learneing and Humanitie, which tho' somethinge remote,
 “ they bring from the Universities. Moreover, they are en-
 “ dowed with much Frendship one towards another; which
 “ hath been the Cause of their frequent matching amongst them-
 “ selves; soe as they are for the most Parte in some Degrees of
 “ Consanguinitie allied: Yet are not the Bonds of Affinitie and
 “ Neighbourhoode soe strong, as to tie them onlie to them-
 “ selves; but their Humanitie extendeth even unto Strangers,
 “ unto whom they are generallie noted to bee verie kinde, and to
 “ shew them accordeing to their Degrees both Respects and
 “ Courtesies. From the Gentells, I will come to the Marchant,
 “ who, with Fishermen, inhabite the maritime Townes. The
 “ inlande Townes are inhabited by Tradesmen, who soe abound
 “ therin, that they furnish themselves and their neighbouring
 “ Counties with what *France*, *Spaine* and *East-Lands* afforde;
 “ by reason of the great Quantities of Cloth made in the chiefe
 Towne

" Towne of *Dorchester, Wareham*, and other Places of this Countie.

" From the Merchant, I will descend to the Commons, who are commonly Copy-holders, and by their Customs are tied to do many Services unto their Lords. Some of them are Freeholders, whom we, from the *Saxons (Yemen)* call Yeomen: But these and the rich Farmers, who are those that take Demefnes of Gentlemen at a Rack-rent, (for that is the Manner of this Country) do now begin much to encroach upon the Gentry; and from them, divers Times, issue Families of Note."

As to the modern *Dorsetshire* Gentry, they are very much like the Soil they live on, open, free and generous; full of Life and Spirit; good Artists and Mechanics in general, and their Heads well turned to Trade and Merchandize; as appears by the many large and flourishing Towns of Trade, especially near the Sea Coast; they are gay and polite at the same Time, very studious and Lovers of Science in every Shape; and consequently no great Friends to Superstition. — Tho' there is no general Rule without Exception. In short, you no where breathe a finer Air, nor converse with a better Set of People.

A CATALOGUE of PLANTS in Dorset, in and near Dorchester, Blandford, Woodbery-hill, Beer, Wareham, Weymouth, Portland, Abbotsbery, Neatherbery, Charmouth, and Chiddick. Communicated by Mr. PIKE of Biddeford, Botanist.

A	Dders-tongue.	Berry-bearing	Orach	Brook-lime.
	Agrimony.	Bessom	Mofs.	Broad-leaved Rag-
Alexander.		Birds-nest.		weed.
Arsmart, hot.		Bitter Sweet.		Branched Bur Reed.
—, cold.		Birds-foot, Great		Broad Plantain.
Aaron.		Ditto small.		Broom.
Arrow-head.		Bishops-weed.		Bugle.
Bank Cresses.		Black Henbane.		Branched Sea Mofs.
Bastard Balm, white		Ditto Matfellow.		Bugloss.
and red.		St. Bryone.		Bugloss Cowslips.
Bastard Gromell.		St. Fern.		Beter Bure.
Bettyon.		Blood-wort.		Borage.

H

Butchers

Butchers Broom.	Dodder.	Grass Wracke.
Calamint.	Dutch Agrimony.	Glass-wort.
Calamus Aromaticus.	Devils Bit.	Great Wild Thyme.
Cats-tail.	Dane-wort.	Great Gromel.
Cats-tail Grass.	Dwarf Mallow.	Great Chickweed.
Cammock.	Doves-foot.	Great Daisie.
Centory.	Earth-nutt.	Great Fig-wort.
Celandine.	English Coraline.	Great Matfellow.
Cinquefoil.	Eye-Bright.	Great Knapweed.
Clowns Wound-wort.	Feather-top Grass.	Great Bur Dock.
Cocks-foot Grass.	Fern Grass.	Great Marsh Mari-golds.
Cotton Grass.	Female Fools Stones	Golden Saxifrage.
Cotton Groundfell.	——— Royal Satyrion.	Ground Ivy.
Corn Scabious.	Field Mustard.	Gout-wort, or, White Ash.
Corn Marigold.	Flowering Sea Plantain.	Goose Grass.
Crowfoot Treefoil.	Fine Chickweed.	Hedge-hog Grass.
Comfry.	Female Pimpernel.	Hairy Grass.
Cockle.	Fern Moss.	Hairy Wood Grass.
Crowfoot.	Flower Branched Moss.	Hooded Matweed.
Cross-wort.	Fluellen.	Hair Blue Bells.
Creeping Iron-wort.	Fox-glove.	Harts-horn Plantain
Coltsfoot.	Fennel.	Hedge Hysop.
Columbines.	Fumetory.	Horehound.
Cowslips.	Female Fern.	———, stinking
Creeping Mouse-ear.	Flat-headed Globe Thistle.	Hedge Nettle.
——— John's-wort	Great Water Grass.	Hounds-tongue.
Crow Garlick.	Great Fox-tail Grass.	Hearts Ease.
Corn Horse-tail.	Great Bastard ditto.	Hop Trefoil.
Cuckow Flowers.	Galingale.	Hart Trefoil.
Corn Grass.	Groundfel.	Herb Robert.
Cyprus Grass.	Golden Mouse-ear.	——— Bennet.
Dogs Stones, white and red.	Goose-foot.	Hemlock.
Darnell Grass.	Great Water Dock.	Horse-tail.
Dittander.	Golden Maiden-hair	Hawkweed, 13 sorts.
Dock Creasse.	Ground Moss.	Harts-tongue.
Dandelion.	Ground Liver-wort.	Hedge Chervil.
Double Sope-wort.		John's-wort.
		Iron-wort.

Knead

Kneed Grass.	Mother-wort.	Rib-wort.
—— Water Grass.	Middle Scabious.	Rose Rib-wort.
Knotty Dogs Grass.	May-weed, or Wild	Red Campion.
Knotted Dandelion.	Camomile.	Rush Pink.
Knobbed Sheeps Sot-	Mullin.	River Chickweed.
rel.	Master-wort.	Rew-leaved Whit-
Knott Grass.	Mug-wort.	low Grass.
Knotted parsley.	Madder.	Red Valerian.
Kings Claver, or	Male-fern.	Red Archangel.
Melilott.	Maiden-hair.	Red Rattle.
Lady Lace Grass.	Monk's Rhubarb.	Red Yarrow.
Lady Tracis.	Nettles, 3 Sorts.	Small Hard Grass.
Lesser Spotted Fools	Oak-moss.	Small Fox-tail Grass.
Stones.	Pearl Grass.	—— Bastard, Ditto.
Lady Smocks.	Plantain.	Stitch-wort.
Lambs Lettuce.	Parsley-break-stone.	Spotted Dogs-stones
Loose Strife.	Portland Sengreen.	Small Wild Mustard.
Long Leaved Sen-	Peter's-wort.	Sea Rag Weed.
green.	Pimpernel.	Shepherds Purse.
Little Silver Knap-	Purple Money-wort.	Small, Ditto.
weed.	Party-colour'd Horse	Sea Orach.
Lesser Burdock.	Mint.	Scorpion Grass.
Ladies Bedstraw, red,	Primrose.	Sharp-pointed Dock
white and yellow.	Plowmans Spikenard	Sorrel.
Lady Thistle.	Perwinkle.	Sheeps, Ditto.
Matweed.	Polypody.	Snake Weed.
Marsh Dogs Stones.	Prickly-head Globe-	Small, Ditto.
Male Fools Stones.	thistle.	Spoon-wort.
Male Royal Satyrion	Purple Trefoil.	Sea Lavender.
Marsh, Ditto.	—— Cammock.	Sea Star-wort.
Mercury.	Quiver Grass.	Sea Lung-wort.
Mouse-tail Plantain.	Queen of the Mea-	Sea Oak, or Wrake.
Mountain Flax, or	dow.	Sea Thongs.
Mill-mountain.	Red Dwarf Grass.	Sea Thrift.
Milk-wort, purple,	Rush Hard Grass.	Sea Girdles.
red, blue, white.	—— Water Grass.	Sea Fennel.
Mountain Pink.	Ramsons.	Sea Plantain.
Marsh Chickweed.	Ragweed of the Wa-	Swines Cresses.
Money-wort.	ter.	Sope-wort.
Mouse-ear.	Red Poppy.	Spurge.

Sea Spurge.	Vervain.	White Archangel.
Sea Purslane.	Wood Rushy Grass.	White Ox-Eye.
Sea Penny-wort.	White Hair Bells.	White Bindweed.
Sampier.	White Coraline.	White Water Lilly.
Small Gromel.	White Daffodil.	White Cinquefoil.
Small Chickweed.	Wild Garlick.	Wood, Ditto.
Sea Chickweed.	Water Cressies.	Wild Angelica.
Snail Glass-wort.	Water Parsnep.	Wild Parsley.
Speed-well, or V-	Water Scorpion	Wild Nigela.
ronica.	Grass.	Wormwood.
Spatling Poppy.	White Wind Flow-	Wood Horse-tail.
Scabious.	ers.	White Maiden-hair.
Sace alone.	Water Plantain.	White Cotton Thif-
Sanicle.	Wall Flowers.	tle.
Smallage.	White Campion.	Wolfe Claw Moss,
Shepherds Needle.	Wall Pepper.	6 or 7 Feet long.
Sea Wormwood.	Water Penny-wort.	Yellow Daffodil.
Teasell.	Wall, Ditto.	Yellow Horn-poppy
Toothed Moss.	Wild Thyme.	Yellow Archangel.
Tormentil.	Water Mint.	Yellow Fig-wort.
Thistle upon Thistle.	Water Calamint.	Yellow Water Lilly.
Violets, white and	Water Horehound.	Yellow Trefoil.
blue.	Water Agrimony.	Yellow Cammock.
Vipers Bugloss.	Water Bettony.	



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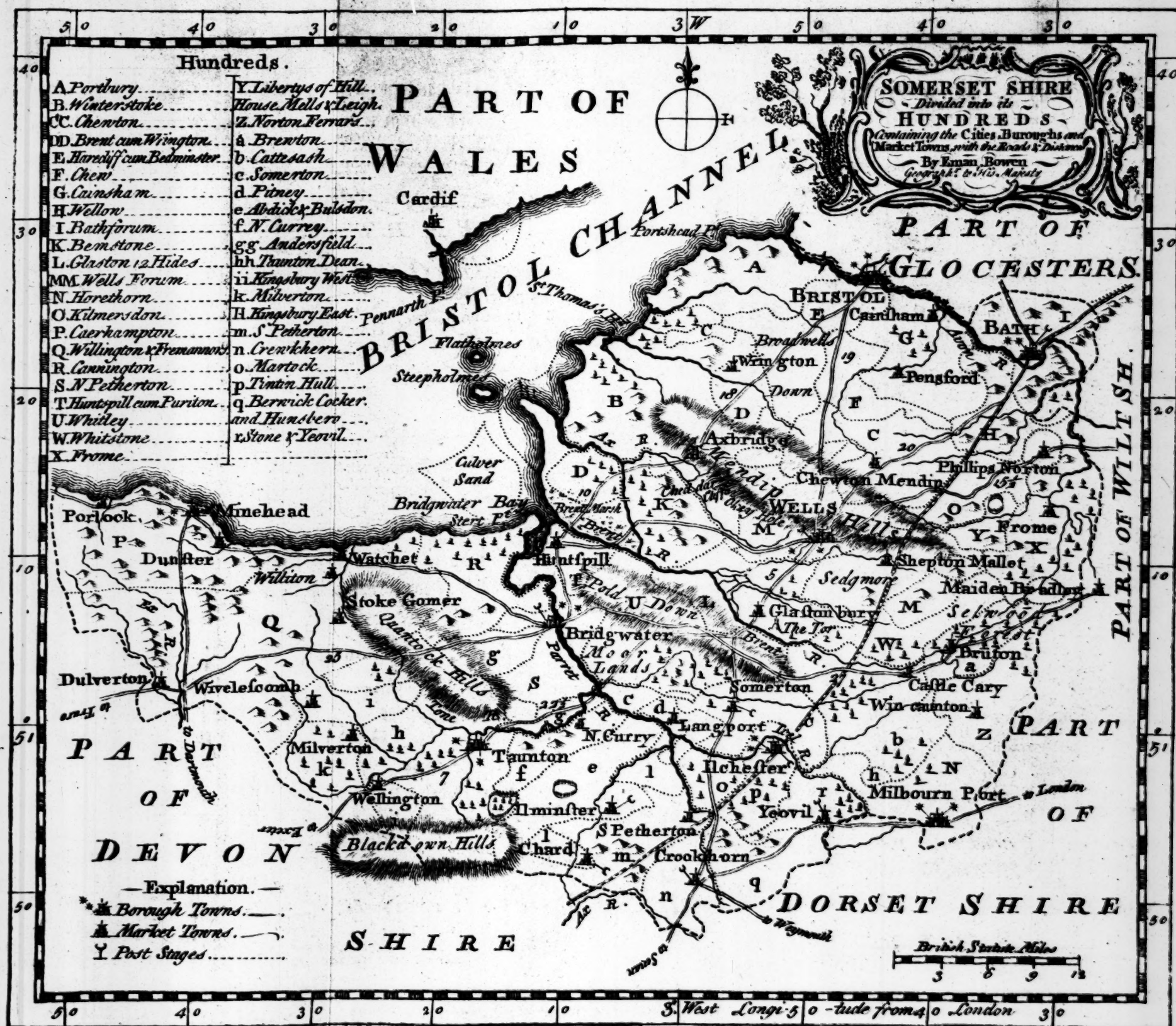
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THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

S the antient Inhabitants of *Dorsetshire* (of whom we have given before an Account) were known and distinguished by the Name or Appellation of the *Durotriges*; so the Natives of the County whereof we are now speaking, who lie from them to the North and East, were called *Belgæ*, who from that Name, and indeed from other very good Authority, seem to have come into *Britain* from among the *Belgæ*, a People of *Gaul*. It does not, however, precisely appear, at what Time they came over; neither is it clear from whence the Name of *Belgæ* should be derived. Mr. *Camden* is inclined to favour the Opinion of those, who derive it from the old *Gaulish* Tongue, which our *Welch* (in a great Measure) keep intire, and who assure us, that the Term *Belgæ* owes its Original to the Epithet *Pel*, which signifies *very remote*. And it is beyond all Contradiction, that they were the remotest People in *Gaul*; and at the greatest Distance from the *Roman Province*, not only in regard to their Situation, but in Point of Humanity and good Manners. Let us now come to our *Belgæ*, who at this Day are the Natives of *Somersetshire*.

This County is not only very extensive, but remarkable for its Profusion of all the Conveniencies of Life. *Bristol Channel* beats upon it on the North; it bounds upon the County of *Devon* to the West; and on *Wiltshire*, and some Part of *Gloucestershire* to the East.

The Soil of this County is very rich, and is principally employed in Grain and Pasturage. Besides, 'tis very populous, and is furnished with several commodious Harbours. Some Historians

torians are of Opinion, that it owes its present Title of *Somerset*, because the Air, in those Parts, is mild and gentle, and, as it were, a *Summer-Air*; in which Sense the *Britons*, at this very Day distinguish it by the Appellation of *Gladarhaf*, which bears the same Signification as our *English* Term just mentioned. Mr. *Camden*, does not scruple to affirm peremptorily, that it derives its Name or Appellation, from *Somerton*, which was formerly the principal, and most celebrated Town throughout the whole County; since one *Affer*, a very antient, and credible Historian, calls it *Somertun*, where ever he has Occasion to make Mention of the Place.

Upon the *Severn-sea* (where this County borders on *Devonshire*) the first Places we meet with, of Note, are *Minehead*, *Dunster*, and *Watchet*, for *Portlock*, at present, is inconsiderable; tho', in *Camden's* Time, *Portlock* and *Watchet* only are mentioned as Towns of Note; since then, *Dunster* has been reputed the principal Town; but now *Minehead* is undoubtedly the chief Sea-Port, next to *Bristol*, in the County.

At present, this little Port, *Watchet*, has but a very small Number of Vessels belonging to it, and those are only Colliers, or act as Coasters to *Bristol*, where they supply the Glass-houses with the Ashes of Sea-weed; of which Abundance is burnt at this Town for that Purpose. Great Quantities of Alabaſter likewise, which fall down the Cliffs here by the Wash of the Sea, are also sent to that City. The Inhabitants, moreover, fetch vast Quantities of Pebble from the Coast, and burn it into Lime, for dressing their Lands; but more particularly for their Buildings; no Cement being more durable (it seems) for Masonry, that is to lie under Water, where it grows as hard as Marble itself; and is generally called *Tarraf*s.

The Harbour of *Minehead* is one of the most frequented Passages to *Ireland*; and is of late Years very considerably improved by the catching of Herrings, which, about *Michaelmas*, come up the *Severn* in mighty Shoals, and being caught and cured, are sent from hence to Markets up the *Mediterranean*, with great Advantage.

In the 12th Year of his late Majesty King *William III.* a Statute was made for the recovering, securing, and keeping in Repair,

pair, this Harbour, for the Benefit and Support of the Navigation and Trade of this Kingdom.

On the Rocks and Pebbles, where the *Severn* washes them, more particularly near *Old Cleve*, which lies between *Dunstar* and *Watchet*, grows the *Lichen-Marinus*, or *Sea Liver-wort*, commonly called *Laver*. To this Place, when the Tide is out, the Inhabitants come and gather it, and when cleansed and pickled, send it to a great Distance; being of a pleasant Taste, very nourishing, a good Anti-scorbutic, and of excellent Use by Way of Diet and Medicine.

Near *Nettlecomb* lies *East Quantock-Head*, from whence runs a Ridge of Hills (of the same Name) through a rich Country, Southward as far as the Vale called *Taunton-Dean*; affording a Prospect, extremely pleasing to the Eye, by Reason of its great Variety of Sea and Land, of Barrenness and Fertility, to the greatest Extent every Way, perhaps, of any other Hill in the Kingdom.

At *Start-point*, two of the largest Rivers in the whole County (meeting together) empty themselves at one Mouth called, by *Ptolomy*, the *Æstuary* of *Uzella*, from the River *Ivell*, which leaves that Name before it reaches so far. It rises in *Dorsetshire*, and at its first-coming into *Somersetshire* gives Name to a well-frequented Market-town called *Evell*, or *Yeovil*, and receives a little River; upon which is *Camalet*, or *Camel*, a steep Mountain of a very difficult Assent, on the Top whereof is an Area of 20 Acres and upwards. Amongst divers Curiosities of Art and Nature here, *Leland* cries out, in a Kind of Extasy, *Good Lord! What Precipices are here!* and looks on it as a great Wonder of Nature.

At *East Chenock*, near which the River *Pedred*, commonly called *Parret*, runs, there is a *Salt Spring* above Twenty Miles from the Sea.*

Taunton, (which receives its Name from the River *Tbone* which washes it) and the Country all about, is beautified with green Meadows, and abounds in delightful Gardens and Orchards, which charm the Eyes of every curious Spectator. This Town

is

* From a *Wine-Quart* of the Water of this Spring *Dr. Highmore* obtained by Evaporation 80 Grains of Salt; tho' it was then not so salt as usual, by reason of Rains that had fallen just before.

is very populous, and some Thousands are employed in the Manufacture of Serges, Duroys, Sagathies, Shalloons, &c. for weaving whereof 1100 Looms have been employed at a Time; and Children (provided they be but six or seven Years of Age) are able to earn their Bread at this Manufacture. The *Thone* (by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *William the III.*) was made Navigable, for Barges, from this Town to *Bridgwater*; and for the better Support of their Navigation there is a certain Toll appointed.

Taunton-Dean, as it is vulgarly called for the *Vale of Taunton*, is a Tract of Land of about thirty Miles Circumference, and so remarkably fertile, that, to speak in their own Phrase, *with the Sun and Soil alone*, it needs no Manure for the Improvement of it.

At *Somerton*, which was once the most celebrated Town in the whole County, and the Place likewise from whence it took its Name, there is an adjacent *Moor* of about 20,000 Acres of fine Pasture Ground for the grazing of Cattle Gratis, by such of the Inhabitants as have Right of Common. The chief Support of the Place at present however, is its Markets and Fairs for Cattle. For to them the Butchers resort from *Bristol*, *Bath*, *Wells*, *Frome*, *Salisbury*, *Dorchester*, and even from *Winchester*. And in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *William III.* it was provided by a Statute then made, that the antient Water-courses of the above mentioned Moor should be opened, and new ones made, for rendering it more healthful, as well as more advantageous to the Inhabitants of the Parts adjacent.

Tho' *Bridgwater* stands about 12 Miles from the *Start-point*, where the *Parret* runs into the *Bristol Channel*, yet from thence a Spring Tide flows 22 Feet, at least, at the Key, and comes in with such an impetuous Torrent, and such a Noise, that it is called, *the raging Boar*. Ships of 200 Ton frequently come up to its Key; by which Conveniences for Navigation, the Inhabitants carry on a pretty good Coast-trade to *Bristol*, to *Wales* for Coals, to *Cornwall* for Slate, &c. and 20 Coal-ships, at least, are constantly employed. The Receipt of the Customs here amount to about 3000 *l.* a Year. Its foreign Trade is principally to *Portugal* and *Newfoundland*. Wool is brought to this Town in good Quantities from *Ireland*. A great retail Trade

is carried on here for Corn, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; and it is as remarkable for good Cheefe as almost any Market Town throughout the Kingdom of *England*. In a Word, the best of Provisions are so cheap here, that it may, with Propriety enough, be term'd a *Paradise* for *Epicures*.

At *Bruiton*, or *Bruton*, so called from the River *Bru* or *Bruis*, whereon it is situated, the Inhabitants carry on a great Trade in Serges, Stockings, Malting, &c. and about five Miles from thence, on the Banks of the said River, lies *Alferd*, where arises a *Mineral Water*, of a purging Nature, no ways inferior to those at *Epsom*, or any other Medicinal Waters whatsoever. This Water is of great Benefit to these Western Parts of *England*; since from hence it is carried to divers Places very remote. Then the River, running a long Way thro' nothing but small Villages, with the Encrease of a few Rivulets, waters a pleasing Variety of fruitful Fields; 'till meeting with a softer Soil, it stagnates, as it were, and forms a little Island, which the old *Britains* called *Yniswitrin*, which afterwards the *Saxons* interpreted into *Glastenbury*, or the *Town of Glasf*, so called on Account of the River's encompassing the *Marsh*, which is as clear as *Chrystal*, and, as it were, of the Colour of *Glasf*; it was likewise called *Avalonia*, or the *Isle of Avalon*: It had the Name of an Island, on Account of its being formerly surrounded by a deep *Marsh*; and *Avalon*, either from the *British* Term *Avala*, which signifies an *Apple*; because it abounded with Apple-trees, when it was cleared from Wood and Bushes, and first made habitable; or else from One *Avallon*, who was once Lord of that Territory.

An antient Poet has given us the following Encomium on this *Fortunate Island*:

*Insula Pomorum, quæ fortunata vocatur,
Ex Re Nomen habet; quia per se Singula profert.
Non opus est illi fulcantibus Arva colonis;
Omnis abest cultus, nisi quem Natura ministrat.
Ultro fecundas Segetes producit, & Herbas,
Nataque Poma suis prætonso Germine Sylvis.*

Thus translated by an anonymous Author in *Camden's Time*,

The *Iſle* of *Apples* truly fortunate,
Where unforc'd Goods and willing Comforts meet.
Not there the Fields require the Ruſtic's Hand;
But Nature only cultivates the Land.
The fertile Plains with Corn and Herbs are proud,
And golden Apples ſmile in ev'ry Wood.

In this Iſland there is a very remarkable Hill, called the *Tor*, from the *Tower* that is erected thereupon, which rears its Head to a prodigious Height; the Aſcent of it, however, is ſo difficult, that the very raiſing of the Stones to the Top of it was, in all Probability, much more expenſive than the Structure itſelf.

As this Hill is peculiarly remarkable for the *Holy Thorn*, or *Haw-thorn*, and *Walnut-tree*, that grew in the Church-yard there, we ſhall amuſe our Readers with tranſcribing an Account of both, from that learned Antiquarian Mr. *Thomas Hearne*.

" The *Holy Thorn* of *Glaſtonbury*, (ſays he) which is ſaid to
" bud and blow yearly upon *Chriſtmas-day*, grew on the South
" Ridge of *Weary-all-Hill*, at preſent called *Werral Park*, a
" Ground now, or lately, belonging to *William Stroud*, Eſq;
" Whether it ſprung from *St. Joſeph* of *Arimathea's* dry Staff,
" ſtuck up by him on the Ground, when he reſted there, I can-
" not find; but beyond all Diſpute, it ſprung up ſpontaneous-
" ly *.

" It had two Trunks, or Bodies, till the Reign of Queen *Eli-*
" *zabeth*, in whoſe Days a ſaint-like *Puritan*, taking Offence at
" it,

* We have here inſerted this long Quotation from Mr. *Hearne*, on Purpose to give the Reader a Specimen of the abjeſt State of the *Natural Hiſtory* of *England*, at a Period of Time ſo little diſtant from us. By which he will eaſily judge how neceſſary it is to reviſe this Subject, and ſet it in a Light that may do more Honour to our Nation. Superſtition and Enthuſiaſm, which leaven and corrupt every Thing where they are found, have proved the Bane of *Natural Hiſtory*; but being now in a great Meaſure baniſhed our Iſland, we can ſee clearly, that the *Walnut-tree*, and the *Thorn* are only particular Deviations from the common Standard of the Species; and theſe beautiful Digreſſions of Nature we ſhall have frequent Occaſion to take Notice of, as we proceed in our Survey.

it, hewed down the biggest of the two Trunks, and had cut down the other Body in all Likelyhood, had he not been miraculously punished (saith my Author) by cutting his Leg, and one of the Chips flying up to his Head, which put out one of his Eyes. Though the Trunk cut off was separated quite from the Root, excepting a little of the Bark, which stuck to the Rest of the Body, and laid above the Ground for more than thirty Years together, yet it still continued to flourish, as the other Part of it did which was left standing; and after this again, when it was quite taken away, and cast into a Ditch, it flourished and budded as it used to do before. A Year after this, it was stolen away, not known by whom, or whither, as many old Persons affirmed to Mr. *Broughton*, who went on Purpose to *Glastonbury* to see this, and the other Curiosities and Antiquities of the Place."

The remaining Trunk and the Place where it grew, Mr. *Broughton* describes, and says, "That it was as great as the ordinary Body of a Man; that it was a Tree of that Kind and Species, in all natural Respects, which we term a *White Thorn*; but it was so cut and mangled round about in the Bark, by engraving People's Names resorting thither to see it, that it is a Wonder how the Sap and Nutriment should be diffused from the Root to the Boughs and Branches thereof, which were also so maimed and broken by Comers thither, that he wondered how it could continue any Vegetation, or grow at all; yet the Arms and Boughs were spread and dilated in a circular Manner, as far, or farther than other Trees, freed from such Impediments, of like Proportion, bearing Hawes (Fruit of that Kind) as fully and plentifully as others do. In a Word, that the Blossoms of this Tree were such Curiosities beyond Sea, that the *Bristol Merchants* carried them into foreign Parts; that it grew upon, or rather near, the Top of an Hill, in a Pasture, bare and naked of other Trees, and was a Shelter for Cattle feeding there; by reason whereof, the Pasture being great, and the Cattle many, round about the Tree, the Ground was as bare and beaten as any High-way, Floor, or any continued trodden Place. Yet this Trunk was likewise cut down by a military Saint, as Mr. *Andrew Paschal* calls him, in the Rebellion, which happened

“ in King *Charles the First's* Time ; however, there are, at
 “ present, divers Trees from it, by Grafting and Inoculation,
 “ preserved in the Town and Country adjacent. Amongst other
 “ Places, there is One in the Garden of a *Currier*, who lives in
 “ the principal Street ; a second at the *White-Hart-Inn* ; and
 “ a third in the Garden of *William Stroud, Esq.* There is a
 “ Person about *Glastonbury*, who has a Nursery of them, and
 “ sells them (as we are informed by the before named Mr. *Pas-*
 “ *chal*) for a Crown a Piece, or more if he can get it.”

Besides the *Holy Thorn*, Mr. *Camden* says, “ There was a
 “ *Walnut-tree* (which by the marginal Notes, that Mr. *Gibson*
 “ has added to *Camden*, I find) grew in the holy Church-
 “ yard, near St. *Joseph's* Chapel. This Tree, they say, never
 “ budded forth before the Feast of St. *Barnabas*, which is on the
 “ Eleventh of *June*, and on that very Day shot out Leaves, and
 “ flourished then as much as others of that Kind. Mr. *Brough-*
 “ *ton* says, the Stock was remaining still alive in his Time, with
 “ a few small Branches ; when he saw it, being too small, young
 “ and tender to bring forth Fruit, or sustain their Weight ; but
 “ now this Tree is likewise gone ; yet there is a young Tree
 “ planted in its Place, (as I find, by Mr. *Gibson's* above cited
 “ marginal Notes) but whether it blows as the old one did, or
 “ whether, indeed, it was raised from the old one, I cannot tell.
 “ Doctor *James Montague*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, in King
 “ *James the First's* Days, was so wonderfully taken with the
 “ Extraordinariness of the *Holy Thorn* and this *Walnut-tree*,
 “ that he thought a Branch of these Trees was a Present worthy
 “ the Acceptance of the then Queen *Anne*, King *James the*
 “ *First's* Consort. *Fuller*, indeed, ridicules the *Holy Thorn* ;
 “ but he is severely reproved for it by Dr. *Heylin*, another Pro-
 “ testant Writer, who says, he had heard from Persons of great
 “ Worth and Credit, dwelling near the Place, that it had bud-
 “ ded and blowed upon *Christmas-day*, as we have above as-
 “ serted.”

To this Account of Mr. *Hearne* the Antiquarian, it may not
 be improper, we think, to insert in this Place, a cursory Obser-
 vation or two extracted from other Authors, in regard to its
 Origin and Time of Blowing.

“ As to the *Haw-thorne* in the Church-yard upon the Hill,
 “ (says Mr. *Whatley*, in his *England's Gazetteer*) said to have
 “ first taken Root from a Staff, stuck in the Ground by *Joseph*
 “ of *Arimathea*, and to blossom on *Christmas-day* only of all the
 “ Days in the Year, it is very dubious whether that *Joseph* was
 “ ever in *Britain*; and though it be certain, that there was a
 “ *Haw-thorn-tree* in the Abbey-Church-yard, and that it was cut
 “ down in the Time of the Civil Wars; yet it is false, that the
 “ Branches of it, which were saved and planted in the Neigh-
 “ bourhood, bud *always*, or *only* upon *Christmas-day*; for they
 “ blossom sometimes three or four Days after, and seldom so
 “ soon as *Christmas-day*, unless the Weather be exceeding mild.
 “ The only Manufacture at *Glastonbury* is Stockings; but the
 “ chief Support of the Place is the vast Concourse of People who
 “ resort thither to see the Curiosities of the Hill we have been
 “ speaking of so long.”

To the preceding Remarks on the *Haw-thorn* and the *Wal-
 nut-tree* before mentioned, we shall here add Mr. *Camden's* cur-
 sory Thoughts on them, and then quit the Subject.

“ I shall be reckoned among the Credulous of our Age, if I
 “ speak any thing of the *Walnut-tree* here, (says Mr. *Camden*)
 “ speaking of the Church-yard on the Hill before mentioned,
 “ which never budded before the *Feast* of St. *Barnabas*, and
 “ on that very *Feast-day* shot out Leaves in great Abundance:
 “ or of the *Haw-thorn-tree*, which budded on *Christmas-*
 “ *day*, as if it were in *May*; and yet (if Men may be trust-
 “ ed) these Things are affirmed by several credible Persons.
 “ Tho' (says Dr. *Gibson*, on *Camden*) the *Haw-thorn-tree* has
 “ been cut down these many Years, yet there are some still
 “ growing in the County from Branches of that; as particular-
 “ ly one in the Garden of Mr. *Stroud*, the Possessor of the Ground
 “ where the other stood; and another in a Garden, now be-
 “ longing to an Inn there. Mr. *Ray* thinks the former of these
 “ is what is commonly called *Nux Sancti Johannis*, which shoots
 “ about *Midsummer*, or the *Nativity* of St. *John the Baptist*, but
 “ twelve Days after the *Feast* of St. *Barnabas*; and that the lat-
 “ ter, or the *Haw-thorn*, so much talked of at this Place, differs
 “ but accidentally from the *Frutex*, commonly so called; ascri-
 “ bing this singular Effect either to Chance or Art.”

To

To what has been already said in regard to the natural Fertility of this Place, and the several other Curiosities above particularly mentioned, we might, doubtless, add here with Propriety enough a succinct Account of the Properties and Uses of those Mineral Waters for which this Island is peculiarly famous, and the Merit whereof is undoubtedly very great in many particular Cases; but as there are divers other Places in the County of *Somerset*, that bear an equal at least, if not a superior Character to *Glastonbury*, for the happy Effects of their Mineral Waters, we shall reserve that Subject for the Conclusion of the History of this County, where we shall put together in a concise Manner whatever the most judicious Physicians have published in Favour of one Water above another.

As the three Rivers meet a little below *Glastonbury*, they make a Fen, and afterwards discharging themselves together at one Mouth run Westward in one Channel to the *Æstuary of Uzella*; and then through that fenny spacious Tract, called *Brent-marsh*, called by the Monks of *Glastonbury* a *Country of Fen-frogs*, and its little Town *Brentknol*, a little Hill of Frogs.

From thence to the East, *Mendippe Hills* run out a great Way both in Length and Breadth. *Leland* calls them *Minerary Hills*, and *Camden* thinks that Appellation no ways amiss, since in old Records they are named *Muneduppe*; abounding with Lead-Mines, and affording very good Pasture; in which Mines any *Englishman* may freely work, except he has forfeited his Right by stealing either any of the Ore, or any of the Working-tools of his Fellow-Labourers.

There is Lead also dug on *Broadwell-down*, and the Parts adjacent. About the West End of *Mendippe Hills* is found Plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris*, lying near the Surface of the Earth. It is of several Colours, some white, some inclining to red, some grey and some blackish; which last is accounted the best, and when this is broken, it is of several Colours. The *Strata*, or Courses of *Lapis Calaminaris*, or *Calamine*, run between the Rocks generally wider than those of Lead-Ore, except they are inclosed in very hard Cliffs, and then they are as narrow as the Veins of Lead*. Here are also some Veins of *Magnesia*, or *Mangonessè*, and also some of yellow Oker.

A

* Philosophical Transactions. Numb. 193

A Description of OKEY-HOLE.

ABOUT two Miles from *Wells*, in the lower Part of this Ridge of Mountains, on the South Side, is the famous tripple Grotto, call'd *Ochie-Hole*, or *Wockey*, but more commonly *Okey-Hole*; it is the most celebrated subterraneous Cavern in the West of *England*, and much resorted to by Strangers. You ascend the Hill about 30 Yards to the Cave's Mouth, by which there lies a huge Stone of an irregular Figure. The Entrance is about 15 or 20 Feet, and not very narrow; it opens into a very large Cavern or Vault, like the Body of a Cathedral Church; the upper Parts of which are very craggy, and abound with pendant Rocks, which strike Terror into a timorous Spectator, especially as they appear by Candle-light, by which they may be very plainly seen, contrary to what *Camden* asserts, by which it is plain he was never there. From all Parts of the Roof there is a constant Dripping of a clear Water, which however contain a great Quantity of lapidescent Particles, since from these Drippings arise several stony Cones, which about 20 Years ago we observed added greatly to the Pleasure of such a gloomy View. The Bottom of this first Vault on which you walk is extremely rough, slippery, and rocky, abounding with irregular Basons of Water; but there are now none of those Cones, which about ten or twelve Years ago were cut away, and presented to Mr. *Pope* for his *artificial Grotto*, greatly to the Disadvantage of this natural Grotto, their native and proper Place.

From the first you proceed, on a gradual Descent, thro' a very narrow and uneven Passage, into another large vaulted Cavern not altogether so high, but nearly as wide and long, and in other Respects much like the first; from this you pass thro' a long, low and rocky Passage into a third Vault, with a cylindric Roof and on one Side a fine sandy Bottom to walk on, about fifteen or twenty Feet wide; and on the other is a Stream or Rivulet of Water, extremely clear and cold, about eight or ten Feet wide and two or three deep. Mr. *Beaumont* says, this River within the Cave is stored with *Eels*, and has some *Trout* in it; if so, they will puzzle a Naturalist to account for their Generation or Manner of coming there, since this River, after its Course thro' the

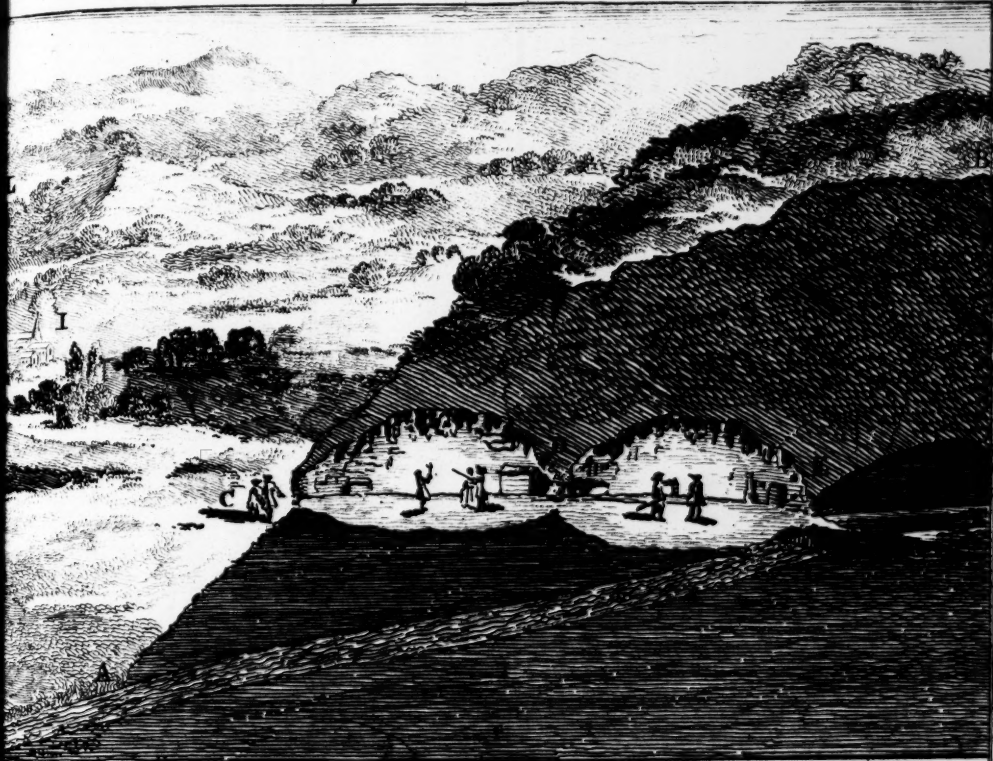
the Rock, descends forty or fifty Feet to the level Ground, where it drives a Paper-Mill at a small Distance from the Foot of the Hill. Indeed at a Public House just by, they shew the Draught of a very large *Trout* taken out of the same River. Mr. Camden says, 'Tis probable this River first discharged itself thro' the present Mouth of the Cave; which is another plain Proof that he had never been into it; since the Cave's Mouth lies much above the Level of this Water-course. It does not rise up perpendicularly, but seems to come in an horizontal Course from the interior Parts of the Hill. This is the first Rise or Source of the River *Av*. We found, by Experiment, that the loudest Noise twenty People could make in these hollow Caverns, was not in the least audible to those who were on the Out-side of the Hill over us. The Air of this Cave is very cold and damp. That the Reader may have a better Idea of the Place, we have given a View of it from one End to the other in a supposed perpendicular Section of the Hill, thro' the Middle of these Caverns.—
Where

AB is Part of the Hill; C the Cave's Mouth; CD the first *Antrum*, or Vault; DE the second; EF the third and last; where F is the Hole thro' which the Stream comes and runs thro' the Rock from G to A; from whence it descends to the Paper-Mill at H; at I is the City of *Wells*; and KL the Top of *Mendippe-Hills*.

About five Miles North-West of *Okey-Hole*, on the same Side of *Mendippe*, lies *Cheddar*, a Village famous on two Accounts; the first is in-regard to the Cheese made there, which beyond all Doubt excels, in high Relish and delicate Flavour, all other Sort of Cheese we have met with; that of *Membery* in *Devonshire* is exceeding good, and also the *Double Gloucester*, but neither comparable to the *Cheddar Cheese* when kept to a proper Age; nay, it is allow'd to be equal to, if not to excel even the *Parmafan*. In an adjacent Village, also, called *Mare*, is made a large thick Cheese of an admirable fine Taste, usually bought up for Presents, &c.

But what makes *Cheddar* of greatest Note, is the *stupendous Chasm*, or *Cleft* quite thro' the Body of *Mendippe-Hill*, near this Place. It looks as if the Hill had been split in sunder by the Shock of an Earthquake; we walk'd about a Quarter of a Mile in the
Clift,

A VIEW of OKEY HOLE.



A VIEW of CHEDDAR CLIFFS.





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Clift, between the impending tremendous Rocks on either Side, which to Strangers are very surprizing; some we observed standing on the Bottom reach nearly the Height of the Clift, and dislevered entirely from the Body of the Rock, or Hill. The Passage between is but narrow, yet is the Road for this Part of the Country to *Bristol*. At the Entrance of the Clift, is a most remarkable Spring of Water, rising, as it were upright out of the Rocky Basis of the Hill, and so large and rapid its Stream, that it drives a Mill within a few Yards, and is the second Source of the River *Ax*. We have given a Draught of this wonderful Phœnomenon as near as we can recollect, it being many Years since we saw it.

At a small Distance from *Cbeddar* lies another Cavern, into which there is an Ascent of about 15 Fathoms on the Rocks. This is not of so large an Extent as the former; there is no Current of Water, or does Water drop so freely from the Roof as it generally does in other Caverns; hence the Spars do not here appear of so lively a Colour as elsewhere.

These two Caverns have no Communication with Mines: But we generally observe, says Mr. *Beaumont*,* “That where-
“foever Mines of Lead are, there are Caverns belonging to
“them, which are of a various Nature and Situation. The
“most considerable Vault I have known on *Mendippe-Hills*, is
“on the most northerly Part of them, in a Hill called *Lamb*,
“lying above the Parish of *Harptry*. Much Ore has been for-
“merly raised on this Hill; and being told that a very great
“Vault was discovered there, I took six Miners with me, and
“went to see it. First we descended a perpendicular Shaft,
“about 70 Fathoms, when we came into a leading Vault,
“which extends itself in Length about 40 Fathoms; it runs
“not upon a Level but descending, so that when you come to
“the End of it, you are 23 Fathoms deep, by a perpendicular
“Line. The Floor of it is full of loose Rocks; its Roof is
“firmly vaulted with Rocks of Lime-stone, having Flowers of
“all Colours hanging from them, which present a most beau-
“tiful Object to the Eye, being always kept moist by the dis-
“tilling Waters. In some Parts the Roof is about five Fa-
K “thoms

* *Philosophical Transactions*, No. II.

“ thoms in Height, in others so low, that a Man has much-a-
 “ do to pass by creeping. The Width, for the most Part, is
 “ about three Fathoms. This Cavern crosses many Veins of
 “ Ore in its running, and much Ore has been thence raised.

“ About the Middle of this Cavern, on the east Side, lies a
 “ Passage into another, which runs between 40 and 50 Fathoms
 “ in Length. And at the End of the First, another vast Ca-
 “ vern opens itself. I fastened a Cord about me, and ordered
 “ the Miners to let me down; and upon the Descent of 12 or
 “ 14 Fathoms I came to the Bottom. This Cavern is about
 “ 60 Fathoms in Circumference, about 20 in Height, and
 “ about 15 in Length; it runs along after the Rakes, and not
 “ crossing them, as the leading Vaults do. I afterwards caused
 “ Miners to drive forward the Breast of this Cavern, which ter-
 “ minates it to the West, and after they had driven about 10
 “ Fathoms, they happened into another, whose Roof is about
 “ eight Fathoms, and in some Parts 10 or 12 in Height,
 “ and runs in Length about 100 Fathoms.

“ The Frequency of Caverns on these Hills (he continues)
 “ may be easily guessed at by the Frequency of *Swallow Pits*,
 “ which occur there in all Parts, and are made by the falling in
 “ of the Roofs of Caverns; some of these Pits being of a large
 “ extent and very deep. Sometimes our Miners sinking in the
 “ Bottom of these Swallows, have found Oaks 15 Fathoms
 “ deep in the Earth.”

The Ridges of these Hills run confusedly, but mostly extend East and West, and are of a very unequal Height. The Soil is very barren, and the Air cold, moist, thick and foggy. The Surface of these Hills is in a great Measure covered with Heath, Fern and Furze, and consequently affords but little Food for the Cattle, which for the most Part are Sheep, which feed there all the Year round, and, young horned Cattle, Horses and Colts, which are there only in Spring and Autumn: These Sheep are small and big bellied. Snow and Frost continue longer on these Hills, than on the neighbouring Ground. And the Trees having their Leaves scorched and discoloured, never grow to a considerable Size, and when Veins of Ore run near the Surface, the Grass is generally yellow and discoloured.

The Inhabitants, however, enjoy a good State of Health, except such as are employed in melting Lead at the Mines, who, if they work in the Smoke, are seized with a Disease that proves mortal; but this is not only the Case of the Men, but the very Cattle who feed where the Smoke rests upon the Ground. And Mr. *Glanville* asserts,* that when this Smoke, or Flight, mixes with the Water in which Lead Ore is washed, it has proved fatal to the Cattle who drank it, even after it has run three Miles.

In these Mines the Ore sometimes runs in a Vein, sometimes it is dispersed in Banks, and sometimes it lies between Rocks. About the Ore there is *Spar* and *Chalk*, and another Substance which they call *Groots*, which is a mealy, white and soft kind of Stone. This *Spar* is white, transparent and as brittle as Glass, and the Chalk is also white and heavier than any Stone. The Vien lies between these Coats, and is of different Breadths; it sometimes rises near the Surface, and at others lies very deep in the Earth. It sometimes breaks off abruptly in an Earth called, by the Miners, a *Deadning Bed*, and after a Fathom or two is frequently found again in a direct Line with the Point where it broke off. It is sometimes stopped by a black, thick Stone called a *Jam*; and it frequently terminates in a dead clayey Earth, without *Groot* or *Spar*, and sometimes in a Rock called a *Fore-stone*.

The River *Frome* arises in *Mendippe Hills*, and running Eastward, passes by several Coal-pits, about two Miles S. E. of a Village called *Stony Easton*, the Veins of which extend themselves for about four Miles eastward. The Middle, and easterly Part, of this Running of Coal, says Mr. *Beaumont*,† are so very subject to fiery Damps, that scarce a Pit is without them; and by these many Men have lost their Lives: Notwithstanding which the Colliers still pursue their Work; but, to prevent Mischiefs, use no Candle, but such as are of a single Wick, and of 60 or 70 to the Pound, which nevertheless give as great a Light there, as those of 10 or 12 to the Pound in other Places, and these he adds, they always place behind them, and never present them to the Breast of the Work.

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* *Philosop. Transf.* No. XXXIX. † *Philosop. Transf.* No. I. p. 6.

In several of the Coal Pits of this Country, the Veins are covered with a Shell of a black, hard, and stony Substance called *Wark*, which splits like Slate; but is much more brittle, and not near so hard. Upon dividing the *Wark*, there is often found upon one of the separated Surfaces the perfect resemblance of a *Fern Leaf*, as if cut in Relievo by a skilful Hand, while the other Piece to which it belongs, has the same Figure, cut into the Surface, and seems as if it were the Mould, or Case of the protuberant Figure on the other Side. About five Miles northward of *Stony Easton* Mr. *Beaumont* observes, that there are six distinct Coal Works, remarkable for the following Particulars: That there is a branched Cliff, that usually lies over the Coal, which is wrought with the Representation of several Sorts of Herbs, over which there frequently lies a Cliff interwoven with *arborescent Marcassites*, which is called by the Colliers the *Thorny Cliff*. That some Coal Veins are much more tinged with Sulphur than others, a Vein being wrought in one of these Works, some Years since, which received such a Resplendency from its sulphurous Tincture, that in all its Joints it seemed as though it were covered with Leaf Gold; from whence it was called, by the Colliers, the *Peacock's Vein*. And that in one of these Works was found about two or three Hundred Weight of very good Lead Ore, growing to a Vein of Coal, which was esteemed a great Curiosity, as none had ever been found in a Coal Pit before.

In the East Part of the County, is *Selwood*, a Forest, which formerly extended about fifteen Miles in Length, and about six in Breadth, from whence the neighbouring Country was called *Selwoodshire*. This Wood was once very thick set with Trees; but it becoming a noted Shelter for Robbers and Money-clippers, most of the Trees have been cut down, to unharbour them.

The principal Town in this Forest is *Frome Selwood*, which is larger than some Cities, and contains about thirteen thousand Persons, who are mostly supported by the Woollen Manufacture; and thirty Years ago, more wire Cards for carding Wool for the Spinners, were made here than in all *England* besides. This town has also been formerly famed for its fine Beer, which was kept to a great Age, and generally preferred by the Gentry

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This is a detailed historical map of the town of Marlborough, showing streets, buildings, and landmarks. The map is oriented with North at the top. Key features include the River Kennet flowing through the town, the Marlborough Railway, and the Marlborough Road. The map is divided into several sections, including the town center, the river, and the surrounding countryside. The map is titled 'Marlborough' at the top. The map is a black and white engraving.

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to the Wines of *France* and *Portugal*; but at this Time we hear nothing extraordinary about it.

The River *Avon*, after being joined by the *Frome*, takes a winding Course to an ancient City, called from its mineral Waters, the *Bath*. This City lies in a Plain of a moderate Extent, surrounded with Hills, which form a kind of Amphitheatre, and send down many Springs, the Virtues of which will be considered when we come to treat of the mineral Waters of this County.

This City was antiently called *Acmancesta*, by the Saxons, which in their Tongue literally implies the City of aching (*viz.* diseased) Men. It is not known by whom it was founded: Some legendary Accounts ascribe it to one King *Bladuel*, but who he was is as much unknown; and indeed, it is questioned, if there was ever any such King at all. However, Statues have been erected to him in several Parts of the City; one is now standing in the *King's Bath*, and another very handsome one has stood for Ages past over the South Gate; but the South Gate and the North Gate are just now taken away; which probably may give Occasion to some peevish *Antiquarian* to imagine, that thereby the City is dismantled; and with her Gates, her antient Grandeur is fallen!

The Discovery and first Use of the Baths also is a Matter entirely unknown to us, and we have nothing but fabulous Accounts of it. These, however, undoubtedly gave Rise to the City, and in every Age since have occasion'd a great Resort of People, whose Disorders could be removed or alleviated by the Waters. For this Purpose there have been such Conveniencies made, and Assistance provided for the *Invalids*, as the Foresight, Prudence, and aukward Taste of our Ancestors could direct and supply. But the City of late Years has had all those Conveniencies new modelled, and is augmented to near twice its antient Extent. In short, it is now not so much an *Acmancesta*, as a City of Pleasure and modern Grandeur; and is justly esteemed the most polite, gay, and agreeable Place in the World. For here is every Thing to make it so; it lies in the very Bosom of the River *Avon*, with verdant Meadows, rising Hills, and pleasant Walks about it; insomuch that perhaps there is no other Place

Place to be found; where, look which Way you will, such delightful and variegated Landscapes rise to the View.

Within the City, the Buildings are magnificent, and in a grand Taste; the Streets are large, well paved, and clean. The Market-Place spacious and open, and supplied with the best of Meat, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, &c. The *Groves*, the *Squares*, the *Parades*, and the *Circus* now building, afford the Nobility and Gentry the most agreeable Opportunity of walking and taking the Air; the People of Pleasure have here the most lofty and spacious Rooms for Balls and Assemblies; the Studios have here an easy Supply of all kind of Books, and every Thing in the literary Way. But what is more than all this, the wretched and miserable Part of Mankind are here made happy on a threefold Account, for they are either wholly delivered from their painful Disorders by the healing Qualities of the Waters of the different Baths; or they are at least oftentimes relieved; and have the Advantage of being directed by the Advice and Judgment of Gentlemen, the most eminent in the Profession of Physic; in short, they have here, if any where, a *Magazine of all the Powers of Medicine*.

And we must not here omit to take Notice of that public Monument of the Humanity and Beneficence of the Gentry who resort hither, I mean the GENERAL HOSPITAL, first erected on the Munificence of Mr. *Allen*, who gave all the Stone towards it; and is constantly supported by the generous Subscriptions, and Contributions of the compassionate Benefactors to the Helpless and Miserable, who are generally found here in great Numbers. And we must record it to the Honour of Mr. *Nash*, that he has constantly made it his Care to promote these public Charities to the utmost of his Power, and to the great Emolument of all who are dependant on the Commiseration and Good-nature of Mankind. Nay, so far has he exerted himself in Behalf of the Neccessitous in every Respect, that none of that unhappy Class were ever at *Bath* without having felt the benign Influence of his Humanity. The great Regularity, Order, Decency, and universal *Decorum* of all public Assemblies for near 40 Years past has been the happy Effect of his peculiar Discretion and Resolution. In short, he has been the *Father*, (I may almost

almost say) the *Founder of modern Bath*; and the Inhabitants of this City, have had sufficient Reason for expressing their Gratitude to their great Benefactor, by erecting a Statue to his Memory in the Pump-room.

We have no need to inform the World that all the new Edifices, viz. *Chandos-buildings, Queen-square, the North and South Parade, King's-Mead-square, Galloway's-buildings, and the King's Circus* now carrying on, were all projected, planned out, and built by the late celebrated Architect, Mr. *Wood*, who first began it in the Year 1727, and just lived to lay the first Stone of the Circus.

That nothing might be wanting to compleat the Circle of Pleasures in this City, they have lately erected two large and elegant Theatres, with magnificent Scenery and Decorations. A fine large Stone Bridge is just now built over the River; and Turnpike-Roads lead from every Part to this renowned City. A Plan of which we shall here present to the Public, representing the *antient City* and all the modern Additions.

The Stone with which the fine Buildings in this City are erected, is dug out of the Quarries upon *Charlton-down*, and brought from thence, down a steep Hill by a four wheeled Carriage of a particular Form and Structure; the Wheels are of cast Iron, broad and low, with a Grove in the Perimeter to keep them on the Pieces of Wood, on which it moves down Hill, with 4 or 5 Ton Weight of Stone, very easily and without the help of Horses; and the Motion is moderated by means of a Friction-Lever bearing more or less on the hinder Wheel as Occasion requires. Great Quantities of the Stone dug out of these Quarries, are sent by the *Avon* to *Bristol*, and from thence to *London*; the River *Avon* being lately by an Act of Parliament, made navigable to that City by means of six Locks.

These Quarries are now become very famous, as nearly one half of the grand and beautiful Buildings of this City have arisen from thence within a few Years past; the Stone is not so white and hard as that from *Portland*, but it is nevertheless useful in Building, as it is easy to be wrought with edged Tools, and fashioned in a Lathe for all the ornamental Parts of Architecture, Statuary, &c. for which Purpose there are some Shops and Artificers of great

great Note constantly employed. Upon which Account also this Stone is sent to all Parts of *England*. It must be allowed however, that there are within a few Miles of this City some Quarries of excellent Stone, in Hardness, Whiteness, and fine Grain, little, if any Thing, inferior to that from *Portland*, but as it is at a Distance, and lies deep, it is not much used in Building, unless upon the Spot.

About a Mile West of this City is a Quarry of hard Stone, mostly used to mend the Roads, but remarkable for many Sorts of curious Fossil Substances which they constantly find here; particularly several Sorts of Shells, some of which are very black and glossy, and very evidently grow here; the whole Rock being a gradual Petrification of the Earth in that Part, as is plainly demonstrable from several Pieces of Wood, and other Matters being found at the Depth of 16 Feet and more from the Surface of the solid Rock of Stone.

At the same Place is a *Cold Bath*, whose Water of late has been discovered to have nearly the same Qualities with those of *Bristol*, and is very smooth and pleasant to the Taste, and makes excellent Tea.

Stanton-drew, situated on the River *Chew*, which runs into the *Avon* between *Bath* and *Bristol*, is famous for an antient Monument called the *Wedding*, from a ridiculous Tradition among the People, that as a Bride was going to be married, she, and all her Company were changed into these Stones, which are five or six Feet high, and placed in a circular Form. The whole Monument, which is ninety Paces in Diameter, is bigger than the famous *Stone-henge*.

On the Top of a Hill between *Bath* and *Cainsbam*, is a large Camp called *Stanton-bury*, the Works of which are double and of a great Extent, they being supposed to contain thirty Acres.

Some time in the Spring the River *Avon* is in some Places annually covered, and coloured black with Millions of Fish called *Elvers*, which are a kind of small Eels scarce so big as the Barrel of a Goose-quill. These, says Dr. *Gibson*, the People skim from the Surface of the Water in great Numbers with small Nets, and then, by a peculiar Method of ordering them, make them scour off their Skins, when they look extremely white, and are made into Cakes, which being fried, are accounted Dainties.

Towards the West of *Bath* is *Chew Magna* or *Bishop's-Chew*, where is dug up a red Bole, called by the Country People *Redding*, or *Ruddle*, which is sent from thence all over *England*, and used for marking of Sheep.

To the North of *Chew Magna* is *Stowey*, where there arises a Spring on the Side of a Hill; the Water of which running thro' that little Town, covers whatever it meets with in its Course, with a stony Crust. It has not, however, this Effect at its Source, nor within twenty Yards of it; but the Place where this Effect is most visible, is about forty or fifty Yards from the Spring Head, where it sheaths every thing with a stony Case, and renders the Sides of the Bank a hard Rock, and from thence all along its Stream, it covers Sticks, &c. with a hard stony Substance.

If we turn still farther to the North, we find, on the Borders of *Mendippe-Hills* the City of *Wells*, situated at a small Distance nearly South-East of *Okey-Hole*, which we have already particularly described. This City, according to *Leland*, was formerly called *Theodorodunum*; but it received its present Name from the Wells which spring up in all Parts of it. This is a small but clean City, containing only one Parish, and together with *Bath*, is a Bishop's See. Its Church, which was at first a Monastery, was built by *Ina* King of the *West Saxons*. The Bishop's Palace has a very grand Appearance, it looks on the South Side like a Castle, and is fortified with Walls and a Moat; and there is a Well near it called *St. Andrew's*, which is one of the finest Springs in *England*. The chief Manufactures of this City are making of Bone-lace, and knitting of Hose. The Members of Parliament are chosen by the Citizens, who are about 500 in Number, Freemen of the seven Companies incorporate of the City, and are returned by the Mayor.

Gainsham is situated upon the River *Avon*, and according to some of our Antiquaries, is thus named from *Keina*, a devout Virgin, whom the credulous Vulgar believed to have turned Serpents into Stones, because they found near this Place many Stones resembling Snakes or Serpents. These *Snake-stones*, as they are commonly called, have the Representation of a Snake, in raised Work upon their Surface, which is always coiled up, the Tail being in the Centre, and the largest Part where the Head

ought to be placed, on the outward Circle; but there is not the least Appearance of a Head to be found; though the Country People, to heighten the Wonder, sometimes cut the Stone into that Form with a Knife. These spiral Rolls are perfectly close, so that no other Part of the Stone can be seen between them, and they are generally ribbed with cross Lines, and seem like the Body of a Snake stripped of its Skin. These Stones are of different Sizes, some being a Foot round, and others above a Yard. The Substance of which they are composed is a Kind of Freestone of a whitish Colour. They are found between *Bath* and *Gainsbam*, both upon the Surface, and at different Depths in the Earth, and there are always near them Oyster-shells, Cockle-shells, and the Shells of several other Kinds of Sea-fish.*

Bristol, called by the antient Britons, *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, that is, the City *Odera* in *Badon Valley*, and by the Saxons, *Brightstow*, is situated partly in this County, and partly in *Gloucestershire*; but being a County of itself is independent of them both. It is divided by the River *Avon* which runs through it, and separates the two Counties, but that Part which is on the *Gloucestershire* Side, is the largest and most populous. For according to a Survey made in the Year 1736, the Circumference on the *Gloucestershire* Side was four Miles and a Half, and on the *Somersetshire* Side two Miles and a Half. This City has a Stone Bridge of four broad Arches, over the *Avon*, with Houses upon it, and here is one of the most commodious Keys in *England* for shipping and landing Merchant's Goods, which lies along the River *Froome*, and is half a Mile in Length, from the Bridge in the *Gloucester* Side of the City, to the Place where that River falls into the *Avon*. This is the second City in *Great Britain* for Trade, Wealth and Number of Inhabitants. The Trade of many Nations is drawn hither by the Convenience of Commerce, and the Harbour, which receives Vessels under Sail into the Heart of the City. The *Avon* swells so high by the coming in of the Tide, that Ships upon the Shallows are borne up 11 or 12

* It is a vulgar Error to suppose they are formed in *Nautili-Shells*; they are evidently produced by the same plastic Power that gives to the Salts of the Earth a peculiar Disposition of shooting and concretizing into an endless Variety of Shells and other animal and vegetable Forms.

12 Fathoms. The Merchants here, as well as those of *London*, have an *Exchange*, though but very lately, for it has been hitherto a Custom with them to meet, walk, and transact Mercantile Affairs in the open Street, and pay their Monies on large brass Basons on the Tops of Posts in that Part of the Street called the *Tolzey*. They were the first Adventurers to the *West-Indies*, and about 30 Years ago, it was computed that they employed 2000 Sail of Ships, in Trade, to the several Parts of the World. By the *Severn* and the *Wye*, the Inhabitants of this City have almost the whole Trade of *South Wales* to themselves, and the greatest Part of that of *North Wales*; and by Land-carriage they send Goods to *Exeter*, *Bath*, *Wells*, *Froome*, and all the principal Towns from *Southampton* to the Banks of the *Trent*. Here are considerable Manufactures of Woollen Stuffs, particularly Cantaloons, carried on chiefly by *French* Refugees, and here are no less than 15 Glass-houses, which are supplied with Coals from *Kingswood* and *Mendippe-Hills*, some are for Glasses, and others for Bottles; for which there is a great Demand at the hot Well in its Neighbourhood, which lies about a Mile and half from the City down the *Avon*; and also at *Bath* for exporting their Mineral Waters. The City with its Suburbs is very compact, being almost as broad as long, and no Way above a Mile, yet the Houses are computed at about 13000, and the Souls at 95000. Besides the Cathedral there are eighteen Churches, and seven or eight Meeting-houses of Protestant Dissenters: And according to Mr. *Whatley*, there are eighteen Hospitals besides Charity Schools, a Guildhall, and a very large Council-house; and its Custom-house stands on the Side of *Queen's-square*, which is adorned with Rows of Trees that lead to a curious Equestrian Statue of King *William III*. On the North West Side of the City is *Brandon-hill*, under which is *Jacob's-well*, where Plays are acted almost every Night in the Summer Season by Comedians from *London*. The College Green is justly admired for its Situation, as it commands a most delightful Prospect over the whole City and Harbour; and here stands the Cathedral, with a stately Cross, which is a fine *Gothic* Structure surrounded with the Effigies of several Kings of *England*. It is remarkable that though the City carries on such a prodigious Trade, no Carts are admitted into it, for fear of damaging the Arches of the Vaults,

and those of the Gutters made under Ground for carrying off the Soil into the Rivers, so that the Goods being constantly drawn through the Streets upon Sledges, the Pavement is necessarily rendered exceeding slippery.

On each Side of the River *Avon*, the Hills form a most beautiful Prospect, though they are of little Advantage to their Possessors; for they are neither fertile in Herbage nor Timber; but are in general filled with Rocks, which often lie near or quite up to the Surface; they are in a Manner covered with Fern and Furze, and the few Trees that are scattered upon them, do not flourish like those in a better Soil: There is some Reason to believe that these Hills abound with Iron, from the Redness of the Earth and Stones, which in many Places are coloured with that Ore, and from the *Ochre* found in the Cracks of the Rocks. The Vallies, however, make amends for the Barrenness of the Hills, for these are fruitful and the Soil in many Places deep. These are chiefly employed in Pasture.

The *Ochre* abovementioned is greatly superior to that found in the Shops, and considerable Advantage might probably be made of it by collecting the purest Parts, and sending it to this Metropolis, where it might be sold to the Painters to great Advantage. Mr. *Owen*, who has made very curious Observations on the natural Productions about the City of *Bristol** observes, that there are here two principal Kinds of Earth of the Nature of *Ochre*; the one red and the other yellow, which are of a friable or brittle Nature, and often crumble to dust in the Places where they lie. The red is of a deep Colour, between Crimson and Purple, and is a strong Body: The yellow is of a fine gold Colour, and is light, dusty, and of so strong a Body, that a Dram of it is equal to an Ounce of common *Ochre*, and is besides of a better Colour. They both tinge the Fingers very much on being touched, and being ground up with Oil in the common Way, prove excellent Colours for painting.

The same Author observes, that besides this Purple *Ochre*, there is a deep red Sort that is found in greater Quantities but is not so fine. And besides the yellow One already mentioned, there is in some of the Cracks and Crevices of the yellow Iron Ores

* See his Observations on the Earths, Rocks, Stones, and Minerals, for some Miles about *Bristol*.

a fine light Sort like Meal ; which may be blown away with the Breath, and is as fine to the Touch as Powder for the Hair. This is of a Lemon Colour, and nearly resembles what is called *French Ochre*, but is finer, and can be had but in small Quantities.

These several Kinds of *Ochre* are found not only in the Crevices of the Rocks ; but adhering to Lumps of various Kinds of Ore, which being broken, shew a Variety of Colours ; those of the supposed Iron Ore, are most of them redish ; but there are some of them brown, a great many crimson, and yellow, and there is one Kind which nearly resembles Spar, only it is yellower and very heavy ; it is composed of Flakes, and transparent ; and generally covered with a red Matter, which sometimes gets in between the Flakes, and gives the same Colour to the whole Lump. Here are also Lumps of *Emery*, and *Manganese* : And in the same Rocks there are also Veins of Lead Ore, but they are small, and the Ore in general does not seem rich : Some of these Veins are pure, others are intermixed with a brown Stone of the Nature of *Calamine*, and some have small Clusters of yellowish, or white Spars, accompanying them, in beautiful Forms.

The lower *Avon* runs through a deep Cavity, for about two Miles from the hot Well near *Bristol* towards *King's-Road*. On each Side it is bounded with high, rough and craggy Rocks, the Cliffs of which, are in some Places above two hundred Feet high, hanging over in an astonishing Manner, and many of these being covered with Tufts of Grass, small Shrubs, tall Plants and Chumps of short Trees, seem to form little hanging Woods, and afford the most agreeable and romantic Prospect imaginable.

The Rocks which thus form the deep Channel of the *Avon*, are not confined to the Sides of that River, but extend a great Way on each Side into *Leigh* and *Durdham* Downs, lying at a small Distance under the Surface, and sometimes they rise above it, and agreeably diversify the Scene. The largest Rocks upon these Downs, and those in the adjacent Part of the Country, are in general composed of a Kind of Lime-stone, which is harder and of a closer Grain than the common Kinds of Marble : They therefore take a good Polish ; as a Proof of which, the elegant Chimney-piece in the Pump-room, at the hot Well, is cut out of one of these Rocks, and makes a very beautiful Appearance.

There

There is some Variety in the Colour of the Stones, all of them not being equally dark, but they are generally of a slate or lead Colour with a bluish Tinge; but some of them are almost black, and these are commonly streaked, or spotted with white.

In the Parts of this County that border on *Devonshire*, you first meet with what they call *Clotted*, or *Clouted Cream*, which is in general Use through *Devon* and *Cornwall*; and is made by heating the Milk in a Pan over the *Fire*, by which Means, besides the common Cream that naturally rises, a great Part of what becomes Cheese is also driven up to the Top and incorporated with the Cream; so that the Whole makes a very thick and delicious Compound, greatly admired by People of a rich Taste; and is undoubtedly the most voluptuous Part of Cookery you any where find among the common People.

We might here give a particular Account of *St. Vincent's Rock*, and the hot Well at the Foot of it, which *Mr. Camden* has placed in this County; but as it is really situated on the other Side of the River, and stands in *Gloucestershire*, we shall particularly describe that Rock, and give the Virtues and Method of taking the *Bristol Waters*, in our *Natural History* of that County. We shall there also treat of those beautiful Crystals and Spars which are found near *Bristol*, because, though they are to be met with on both Sides the *Avon*, they are most plentiful, and appear in the greatest Variety in *Gloucestershire*.

The common People of this Country are naturally adapted to endure Labour and Fatigue, which necessarily result from Mountains and Vales, a stony and loamy Soil, with bad Roads almost every where; but they are at the same Time a very honest and well-looking People; and in the very lowest Class a rustic Simplicity governs their Manners and renders them very civil to Strangers. The better Sort, or People of Education and Fortune, are much the same here as in other Places; we need only say, they have every where through this County shewn a Readiness and Pleasure in promoting Philosophical Studies, and therefore their good Sense and Taste is unquestionable. As to Mechanics, there are some excellent ones here; in *Bridgwater* you may have any Thing done that you will, and as well as you can desire. A Gentleman at *Taunton*, a few Years ago, invented a Machine for making Bricks, and another for weaving Diaper, by which a
Man

of SOMERSETSHIRE. 79

Man might do as much Work in one Day as is usually done in a Week. And for a Variety of Mills for manufacturing Brasses, Copper, Logwood, Wire, Paper, Corn, &c. there is perhaps no County to rival this in so small a Distance as between Bath and Bristol.

A CATALOGUE of PLANTS in Somersetshire, in and near Axbridge, Bath, Bedminster, Bristol, Bruton-court, Cainsham, Canington, Chard, Cheddar, Dunderbury, Glasfenbury, Kenn-court, Killmerdon, Mendippe, Okey-Hole, Pensford, Petherton, Philips-Norton, Shipton-Mallet, Stanton-Drew, Stowey, and Watchet-Wells: Communicated by Mr. PIKE of Biddeford.

A lders-grass	Bishops-weed.	Celandine.	Daffodil, yellow
Do Wort.	Birds-tongue.	Centaurry.	and white.
— Tongue.	— Foot.	Ceterach.	Dane-wort.
Agarick.	— Nest.	Chervil.	Darnell.
Agrimony.	— Eye.	Chickweed.	Devils Bit.
— Water.	Bistort.	Cinquefoil.	Docks.
Alecoft.	Bitter-sweet.	— white	— sharp-
Allgood.	Blue-bottle.	— Wood.	pointed.
Allheal.	— Little.	Cocks-foot.	Dodder.
Alehoof.	— Creeping.	— Heads.	Doves-foot.
Alexanders.	Blood-wort.	Colts-foot.	Drop-wort.
Allfeed.	Borage, wild.	Columbines.	Elebore.
Aleluya.	Bryone, white.	Confound.	Elecampane.
Alkanett.	— Black.	Comfry.	Endive.
Angelica.	Broom.	Corn Flagg.	Earth-nutt.
Arach.	— Rape.	— Rose.	Eye-bright.
Archangel, red	Brown-wort.	Cotton Grass.	Feather Grass.
and white.	Brook-lime.	— Thistle.	Fennell.
Arrow-head.	Buck-beans.	Cowslips.	Fern Male.
Arron.	— Horn.	Couch Grass.	— Female.
Arsmart, hot and	Bugloss.	Cow Parsnep.	Feverfew.
cold.	— Small.	Cocks Combs.	Fig-wort.
Ball Thistle.	Bugle.	Crabs Claws.	Flax-weed.
Balm.	Bull-wort.	Cranes Bill.	Fox-glove.
— Mint.	Burnett.	— blue.	— Stones.
Balsam Mint.	Burdock.	Cresses.	— Tail Grass.
Blue-bells.	— Small.	— Water.	Fumetory.
Bent.	Butterbure.	— Bank.	Geelded Satyrion.
Betony.	Butchers-broom.	— Winter.	Germander.
— Pauls.	Calamint.	Cross-wort.	Glass-wort.
— Water.	Cammock.	Crow-foot.	Globe Thistle.
Bindweed.	Cammomile.	Cyprus Grass.	— Crowfoot.
— Rough.	Campion.	— Wood.	Golden Cudweed.
— Blue.	Cat-mint.	Dandelion.	— Ox Eye.
			— Sax-

— Saxafrage.	— red.	— Basse.	— yellow.
— red.	— Hose.	— Moth.	Rhubarb Monks.
Goose-foot.	— Hair.	— Woolly.	— Bastard.
— Grafs.	— Comb.	Mustard, 7 Sorts.	— English.
— Origan.	— Glass.	Nail-wort.	Rupter-wort.
— Rue.	— Laces.	Nees-wort.	Sampier.
— Stones.	— Smocks.	Nigella.	— Thorny.
Gout-wort, or	— Mantle.	— wild.	— Golden.
white Ash.	— Seal.	Nightshade, 3	Sanicle.
Gromwell.	Lambs Lettice.	Sorts.	— great.
— red.	Langue de Bœuf	Olive Sparge.	Satten.
— small.	Larks Spurs.	One Blade.	Saxifrage Eng.
— wild.	— white.	Ox-eye.	lish.
Groundfell.	— blue.	— Tongue.	— Barnett.
— Cotton.	Lead-wort.	— Slips.	— white.
Hairy Grafs.	Lions-foot.	Parsley.	Scabious com.
— Wood.	— Leaf.	— Break-stone	mon
Hares Bells.	Liver-wort.	— knotted.	— small.
— Trefoil.	— Ground.	— Water.	— middle.
Hearts Ease.	— Ash colour.	— Hedge.	— Corn.
— Tongue.	ed.	— Marsh.	— purple.
— Trefoil.	Lovage.	Pearl Grafs.	— red.
Hedge Hyfop.	Loofe-strife, 5	Pellitory of Spain.	— Mountain.
Hemlock, 3 Sorts	Sorts.	— Wall.	— white.
Hemp, 4 Sorts.	Madder, 6 Sorts.	Pepper-wort.	— Spanish.
Henbane.	Malows, 7 Sorts.	— Water.	— Sheeps.
— black.	Mandrake.	Periwinkle.	— Hair.
— yellow.	May-weed.	— red.	Sciatica Cresses.
Henbitt.	— yellow.	— blue.	Scordium.
— creeping	Master-wort.	Peters-wort.	Scurvy-grafs.
Herb two-pence.	Matfelon.	Pile-wort.	— round.
Honesty.	Meadow-sweet.	Pempennell.	Self-heal.
Hop Trefoil.	— Parsnep.	— Water.	— white.
Horehound.	— Saffron.	— Sea	Shepherds-purse.
— black.	Melilot.	Plantain.	— Rod.
Hounds-tongue	Milk-wort, 4	— Rose.	Silver-weed.
Jack of the But-	Sorts.	Plowmans Spike-	Smallage.
tery.	Milt-waft.	nard.	Snail Claver.
Jack of the Hedge	Milmountain.	Polypody.	Snapdragon.
John's-wort.	Mistletoe.	— Wall.	— white.
— creeping.	Mock-willow.	— Oak.	— red.
Juniper.	— Privett.	Precepier.	— yellow.
— barren.	Moley.	Purple-wort.	Soap-wort.
Kings Spear.	Mother-wort.	Primroses.	Sorell Wood.
Knapweed.	Mug-wort.	— white.	— long.
Knead Grafs.	Moufe-ear.	— red.	— round.
Kneft Grafs, 18	— creeping.	— double.	Southernwood.
or 20 Feet long	— golden.	Quacking Grafs.	Sow-thistles, 4
Ladies Bedstraw.	Mullin.	Ramsons.	Sorts.
— yellow.	— Wood.	Red Rattle.	Speedwell.
			Spiked.

Spiked-grafs.	Suecory, 5 forts.	Thyme, 4 forts.	Whitloe grafs.
— Water.	Sandew Long.	Toad-flax.	— Rew Leave
Spignell.	— Round.	Travellers Joy.	grafs.
Spleenwort.	Swine Cresses.	Tatfan.	Wind-flowers.
Stagerwort.	Tanfy.	Tway Blade.	Withy-wind.
Stone Crop.	— Wild.	Velerian, 4 forts.	Woodderowffe.
— Liverwort.	Tare, 3 forts.	Violets, 4 forts	Wound-wort
— Breack.	Tarragon.	Vipers-grafs.	Yarrow white and
Storks Bill.	Teafell.	Vipers buglofs.	red.
— Muskcd.	Tormentil.	Wall-flowers.	
— Blue.	Throatwort 3 lb.	Water-grafs.	

Of the MINERAL WATERS of Somersetshire.

Of the BATH-WATERS.

IT has long ago been observed by Mr. *Glanville*,* that both the City of *Bath* and the adjacent Country, abound with cold Springs; and that in some Places the hot and cold arise very near each other, in one Place within two Yards, and in others, within eight or nine of the main Baths. In this City the hot Springs exhale a thin kind of Mist, and something of an ill Savour, proceeding from the sulphureous Particles incorporated with the Water.

It is remarkable that these hot Springs are always the same; for the longest and heaviest Rains do not make them discharge more Water; nor the dryest Seasons make them discharge less. Hence it is evident, as the learned Dr. *Peirce* observes, that these Waters are not diluted, and their mineral Virtues weakened by Rains; nor their Virtues heightened and the Water made stronger by Droughts.

Of these Springs, that which is called the *Crofs Bath*, from a Crofs formerly erected in the Middle of it, is of a gentle and moderate Warmth, and a Person may endure to stay much longer in it, than in any of the others. It is inclosed with a Wall, on the Sides of which are Seats, and at the Ends Galleries for Music and Spectators, under which are Slips, or Ranges of small Dressing Rooms; one of which Ranges is for the Gentlemen, and the other for the Ladies; who being dress'd in Linen Habits, go both together into the Water, the Men keeping on one Side,

M

and

* Philos. Transf. Numb. XLIX. p 977.

and the Women on the other. This Bath fills in sixteen hours.

The *Hot-Bath*, so called from its being much hotter than the *Cross Bath*, is fifty eight Feet and a half distant from the former. This Bath has a Well, the Water of which not only supplies its own Pump, but is convey'd by Pipes to the Pump in the *Cross Bath*.*

The *King's Bath*, which is much the largest, is accommodated with a great many Slips or dressing Places, some of which are appropriated to the Men, and others to the Women, both of whom bathe in Linen Drawers and Shifts. There is here a Spring so hot, that they are obliged to turn most of it away, for fear of heating the Bath too much. However the Heat of the hottest Spring is not sufficient to harden an Egg.

The *Queen's Bath* has no Spring of its own; but is supplied by Water conveyed from the *King's*.

There is also a Bath for *Lepers*, or *Lazars*, into which none go but such as the Physicians suppose to have a Leprosy, or some other Disease of the same Kind. This is made by the overflowing of the *Cross Bath*. The Poor who bathe in it, have an Allowance for their Support from the Town; but are chiefly relieved by the generous Contributions of the Gentlemen and Ladies who come to enjoy the Benefit of the other Baths.

The above mentioned Naturalist observes, that the Bath Water, on being drank, does not pass through the Body like other Mineral Waters, unless by Urine, which it excites immediately; but if Salt be put into it, it presently purges.

Dr. *Peirce* particularly recommends † the Application of the Mud of the *Bath Water* in the Manner of a Poultrice in hard White Swellings; in Contractions of the Limbs; or when a callous or a slimy Matter is settled in a Joint, or it is distended by Wind. He also observes, that it has been useful in Scurfs or scald Heads, letting it stay on till it is dry, and then washing it off with *Bath-Water*, and applying fresh warm Mud for a considerable Time.

* A Spring has been lately discovered also in the *Cross Bath* whose Water is Milk-warm.

† *Bath Memoirs*, Book I. p. 244, 245.

The same Sediment these Waters also depofite on Diffil-
tation, and no other. Dr. *Afendorf* long ago found, that the
Colour of the Salt drawn from the *King's* and *Hot Bath* was
Yellow, and that extracted from the *Crofs-Bath* White; from
which he inferred, that the *Crofs Bath* contained more Allum
and Nitre than the hotter Baths, which abound more in Sul-
phur, and yet that Bath is found to relax shrunk Sinews, which
feems a Proof that it does not much abound with Allum. It is harfh-
er to the Taſte than the other Baths, and foaks the Hands more.
It is alfo observable, that the *Crofs-Bath* preys on Silver, all of
them on Iron, but none on Brafs.*

In treating of the Virtues of theſe Waters, it cannot be expect-
ed that we ſhould particularly mention the Method proper to be
taken by every Perſon who would find Benefit from theſe or
any other Springs; for this can only be learnt from the Circum-
ſtances of the Diſorder, the Patients Habit of Body, and a
Compariſon between his Strength and that of the Diſeaſe. The
Method of Application, therefore in particular Caſes, ought to
be left to the Judgment of the Phyſician.

Dr. *Oliver* obſerves, that “ as warm Water, they are allowed
“ to ſoften and relax the Fibres by external Application, and to
“ diſſolve ſaline and gelatinous Concretions, by being admit-
“ ted into the Habit of the Body. But the ſaline ſulphureous,
“ and ſaponacious Particles manifeſtly contained in the *Bath*
“ *Waters*, muſt render theſe more penetrating, and more
“ powerful Solvents than common Water.

“ The Rarefaction of the Fluids, cauſed by the Warmth
“ of the Bath, is plainly a great Deobſtruent, eſpecially when
“ the too rigid Sides of the Veſſels are rendered ſoft and yield-
“ ing to the diſtending Force of the rarified Humours. By this
“ Means the Diameters of the Canals are enlarged, and the
“ *Moleculæ*, which were too large to paſs through them in their
“ contracted State, will be pushed on with Eaſe by the Power
“ of the general Circulation, and conſequently the Obſtructions,
“ which were before formed by theſe *Moleculæ*, will be remov-
“ ed. In how many Diſeaſes will this ſingle Effect of Warm-
“ bathing be beneficial! Probably this Rarefaction of the Fluids,
“ and Relaxation of the Solids, conjointly, may operate in ſe-
“ veral Series of Veſſels which no Medicine is capable of enter-

“ ing, and consequently may remove Obstructions in the finest
 “ Capillaries, which would by Degrees have produced chro-
 “ nical Distempers, the Causes of which we could never have
 “ discovered, or if discovered, been able to have obviated their
 “ Effects.”* Thus as bathing the whole Body opens the Pores
 of the Skin; searches and cleanses the glandular System, pro-
 motes the Distribution of the transuditory Lymph, enlivens the
 Circulation, and thereby prevents the Retention of acrimonious
 Humours; it must be of the greatest Use in all chronical Di-
 stempers in general; in stubborn cutaneous Foulnesses, and on
 cold phlegmatic Obstructions.

Hence Bathing is found to be of great Service in most gouty
 Cases; but great Care must be taken that the gouty Matter be
 not too suddenly dissolved in large Quantities by too long a stay
 in the Bath, or too intense a Degree of Heat: If this be the Case,
 the Patient will soon find himself Feverish, which is a certain
 Sign that some of this Matter is got into the Blood, and that
 Nature is labouring to get rid of it. He must therefore wait,
 and not bathe again till she has performed this necessary Work,
 which will probably be in 30 or 40 Hours, by a foetid Sweat or
 turbid Urine.

It must also be carefully observed, that Bathing is never pro-
 per during a Fit of the Gout, or at its near Approach; for then
 Nature is endeavouring to throw off her Recrements in a natural
 Way, and therefore must not be disturbed in her Work. Ac-
 cordingly we find, that if a Person puts his Feet into *Bath* Wa-
 ter, whilst the Fit is upon him, it either enrages the Gout or
 strikes it in.

It is universally allowed, that the temperate Seasons of the
 Year are most proper for bathing and drinking: And that previ-
 ous Evacuations are necessary to unload the Habit, and clean
 the first Passages. Dr. *Oliver* observes, that “ too great a De-
 “ gree of Heat in the Bath; too long a stay in it; too hot a
 “ Bed after Bathing; a profuse Sweat too long continued; be-
 “ ing exposed to cold Air on Bathing-Days; or eating or drink-
 “ ing too plentifully of high seasoned Meats, or inflaming Li-
 “ quors, during a Course of Bathing, are always improper, of-
 “ ten

* Essay on the Use and Abuse of warm Bathing in Gouty Cases,
 By W. *Oliver*, M. D.

“ ten dangerous, and sometimes fatal. That it is most prudent
 “ for the Generality of Bathers not to dip their Heads at all, ex-
 “ cept when there are cutaneous Ulcers, dry Scabs and Scurfs,
 “ Head-achs, &c. in which Case the Head ought to be dipt just
 “ when the Bather is going out of the Water.”

Upon the Whole it is evident, “ that by the prudent Use of
 “ the hot Baths, most chronical Diseases may be relieved and
 “ sometimes cured ; while Persons in high Health may be great-
 “ ly injured by wantonly sporting with so powerful an Alter-
 “ ative.”

As Pumping is of great Service in several Disorders which af-
 fect the extreme Parts, it may be proper to observe, that the
 same End was at first in some Degree answered by what was called
Bucketting, which was performed by taking up the Water in
 Buckets and pouring it leisurely on the Part affected ; by which
 Method, the Warmth and Virtues of the Water, were thought
 to penetrate deeper than in bathing alone. This was usually
 performed in Pains of the Head, Deafness, Stupors, Sciaticas,
 Palsies, cold and withered Limbs, &c. But after the bringing
 of Pumps into use, this Way of Embrocation ceased ; for by
 these the Water being drawn more immediately from the Spring,
 is hotter, its Virtues more intire, and it falls with equal, if not
 greater Force upon the Part affected, and consequently pene-
 trates deeper, and with better Success. Pumps were at first used
 only in Baths : But it being found that Women subject to the
 Vapours, Persons afflicted with Gravel in the Kidneys, and
 others who were extremely weak, were incapable of bearing
 the Heat of the Bath and pumping together ; an Expedient was
 found by raising the Water somewhat higher, to pump the ex-
 treme Parts, without going into the Bath at all ; and this was
 called *Dry-pumping*.

Dr. *Randolph* observes, that the Virtues of *Bath Water* ap-
 plied by pumping upon any particular Part, will in some Measure
 appear from the two following Observations : “ *First*, That it
 “ is of singular Service in old Pains and Aches, where there is
 “ an Occlusion of the Pores, and a Fixation of cold phlegmatic
 “ Humours. *Secondly*, That Sprains and Relaxations of the
 “ membranous or tendinous Parts, are cured by it. From the
 “ first, we conclude, that it is a powerful Discutient: From
 “ the

“ the second, that it is a great Strengtheners.”* Therefore though there is great Danger in all gouty Cases, in pumping the Part, during the Fit, yet it may be of great Service upon its decline, as it prevents the fixing and Concretion of gouty Matter, and strengthens the Part: And for the same Reason it is also of great Service to those whose Sinews are impaired and crippled by severe Fits, and frequent Returns.

Bath Water taken inwardly is a warm Stomachic that adds Vigour to the Blood, without heating it too much; and if given in a proper Quantity, nothing will sit better on the Stomach, nothing will strengthen it more effectually and enable the concoctive Powers to assist in the salutary Discharge of any offending Matter. It not only helps Digestion; but defends the vital Parts from any Attack that might be made upon them. “ It prevents “ the Generation and Retention of acrimonious Impurities, as it “ supplies the Body with aqueous Moisture, and so answers the “ Purpose of a Diluter; and this it does more effectually than “ any other Water, because it does not chill the Blood, as that “ is apt to do, and so check the Exhalation of the transudatory “ Lymph, and is withal so active and permeable, as to reach “ the remotest Parts;”† by which Means its good Effects extend even to the minutest Secretions. Hence in scorbutic Habits which indicate the Approach of the Gout, the *Bath Water* is the most likely Preservative: As it is also the best Remedy to prevent the Return of that Distemper where Persons have already been afflicted with it. In the Gout in the Stomach and Bowels, and other Disorders of those Intestines, it is a Medicine which operates directly, on the Part affected, by its healing Virtue and by enabling it to throw off the Distemper from the internal to the external Parts. Its balsamic Virtue also renders it of Use in inward Ulcers, Erosions and Excoriations.

It may be necessary here to distinguish from which Fountain, and in what Quantities, every particular Patient ought to drink. To Persons who have cold lax Bowels, are subject to Loosenesses and Flatulences, gouty Colics, Morning Reachings, and Want of Appetite, Dr. *Oliver* recommends drinking of the *King's Springs*, be-

* Enquiry into the Medicinal Virtues of *Bath Water*. By *George Randolph*, M. D.

† Ibid. pag. 53.

beginning with a small Quantity either in Bed, soon after they rise, or about an Hour after Breakfast, as it agrees best with the Stomach; encreasing the Quantity according to the Effects produced. But as the Waters of this Spring, when drank in small Quantities, are apt to produce Costiveness, this must be removed, either by encreasing the Quantity, or changing the Water for that of the *Hot-Bath*; and if this does not prove opening, small Doses of Tincture of *Sena*, must be repeated as we find Occasion.

When a sick Person is subject to Costiveness, is easily heated and inclined to be feverish, he should be gently purged with cooler, softer and milder Cathartics joined with Soap, then drink the *Hot-Bath* Waters, and if they prove too heating, have Recourse to those of the *Cross-Bath*, which are much cooler, and more opening than the former, and may be safely drank when either of the other Springs would be hurtful.

As the Lungs of some gouty Persons are so very tender and easily inflamed, that there would be some Hazard in drinking either of the Waters immediately from the Pump, they ought to be brought to their Lodgings, and stand about six Minutes, that their volatile and heating Particles may have time to fly off, and then, by putting a Spoonful of new Milk into each Glass, they will become still safer and more beneficial, especially the Water of the *Cross-Bath*.

We shall conclude this Article with assuring the Reader, that the above Observations are collected from the Works of the most celebrated *Bath* Physicians, and are therefore worthy of being considered with the utmost Attention by all who would reap Benefit from these Waters.

The Spaw at *Lincomb*, about a Mile from *Bath*, is a noble Chalybeate, and much resorted to by such as have occasion for Water of that Kind; concerning which, read Dr. *Hillary's* Account of it, who first brought it into Use.

Of GLASTONBURY WATERS.

AS to the Waters of *Glastonbury*, it must be observed, that they consist of several united Streams, which seem impregnated with Minerals of a different Nature. The *Blood*, or *Chalice-Well* lies on the North Side of the Hill, near its Foot, and has

“ the second, that it is a great Strengtheners.”* Therefore though there is great Danger in all gouty Cases, in pumping the Part, during the Fit, yet it may be of great Service upon its decline, as it prevents the fixing and Concretion of gouty Matter, and strengthens the Part : And for the same Reason it is also of great Service to those whose Sinews are impaired and crippled by severe Fits, and frequent Returns.

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* Enquiry into the Medicinal Virtues of *Bath Water*. By *George Randolph*, M. D.

† Ibid. pag. 53.

beginning with a small Quantity either in Bed, soon after they rise, or about an Hour after Breakfast, as it agrees best with the Stomach; encreasing the Quantity according to the Effects produced. But as the Waters of this Spring, when drank in small Quantities, are apt to produce Costiveness, this must be removed, either by encreasing the Quantity, or changing the Water for that of the *Hot-Bath*; and if this does not prove opening, small Doses of Tincture of *Sena*, must be repeated as we find Occasion.

When a sick Person is subject to Costiveness, is easily heated and inclined to be feverish, he should be gently purged with cooler, softer and milder Cathartics joined with Soap, then drink the *Hot-Bath* Waters, and if they prove too heating, have Recourse to those of the *Cross-Bath*, which are much cooler, and more opening than the former, and may be safely drank when either of the other Springs would be hurtful.

As the Lungs of some gouty Persons are so very tender and easily inflamed, that there would be some Hazard in drinking either of the Waters immediately from the Pump, they ought to be brought to their Lodgings, and stand about six Minutes, that their volatile and heating Particles may have time to fly off, and then, by putting a Spoonful of new Milk into each Glass, they will become still safer and more beneficial, especially the Water of the *Cross-Bath*.

We shall conclude this Article with assuring the Reader, that the above Observations are collected from the Works of the most celebrated *Bath* Physicians, and are therefore worthy of being considered with the utmost Attention by all who would reap Benefit from these Waters.

The Spaw at *Lincomb*, about a Mile from *Bath*, is a noble Chalybeate, and much resorted to by such as have occasion for Water of that Kind; concerning which, read Dr. *Hillary's* Account of it, who first brought it into Use.

Of GLASTONBURY WATERS.

AS to the Waters of *Glastonbury*, it must be observed, that they consist of several united Streams, which seem impregnated with Minerals of a different Nature. The *Blood*, or *Chalice-Well* lies on the North Side of the Hill, near its Foot, and has

has two Springs. Somewhat higher on the Side of the Hill arises another Spring, equal in its mineral Properties to those of the Well; and farther South-West, arises another Stream; the Water of which, from its uncommon Smoothness, seems impregnated with Lime or Chalk-stone, these all joining at the Foot of the Hill form one Stream, which running openly a considerable Course through several Meadows, and the South Part of the Abbey, on the Out-side of the Inclosure appropriated for the Burial of the Dead, appears again at the *Chain Gate*.

This Water being mixed with fixed alkaline Salts, grows viscid, and precipitates a white Substance, with Salts of the urinous Kind: And it tinges the Sides of a Glass with a dirty Colour, after standing some Time mixed with a Solution of Lead. Hence it is thought to be impregnated with Allum, Copper, and Chalk-stones, and perhaps with Arsenic.*

For Want of Caution, these Waters have proved fatal to some who have drank them; however, under proper Management, they may be esteemed a good Alterative. They have been found serviceable in the Asthma and Dropsy, in the Cure of Scorbutic Disorders, Ulcers, and even Cancers.

* A Physician who recommends these Waters observes, that great Quantities of Arsenic are found on *Mendippe Hills*, in the Neighbourhood of *Glastonbury*, and that it is not improbable, but that this Water may be impregnated with it.



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 HIS County, as well as the former, was originally inhabited by the *Belgæ*, who dwelt in the southern Part, and by the *Cangi*, who had the northern; and was called, by the *Saxons*, *Wiltunscyre*, as it is now by the modern *Latin* Writers *Wiltonia*, from *Wilton*, which was once the Capital of the County; and which also took its Name from the River *Willy*. *Latin* Historians have also given it the Names *Severnina*, *Provincia Severorum*, and *Provincia Semerana*.

This County is bounded by *Somersetshire* and *Gloucestershire*, on the West; by the last mentioned County also on the North; by the Counties of *Berks*, and *Hants*, on the East, and by Part of *Hants*, and *Dorsetshire* on the South. This is the largest inland County in *England*, for it is near 52 Miles in Length from North to South; 38 in Breadth, from East to West, and about 142 in Circumference.

The northern Part, which was once covered with Woods, is full of pleasant Risings, and watered by the *Isis*, or *Tamisis*,* and other small Streams of less Note. The middle Part, is for the most Part plain and level; a-cross which, from East to West,

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* The Right Rev. Annotator to *Camden* observes, that tho' it is the current Opinion that the *Thames* had its Name from the Conjunction of the *Thame* and *Isis*, yet it plainly appears, that that River was always called *Thames* or *Tems*, before it came near the *Thame*. This he proves from several antient Records, and adds, that it may be safely affirmed, that it does not occur under the Name of *Isis* in any Charter and authentic History: and that that Name is no where heard of except among Scholars; the common People, all along from the Head of it to *Oxford*, calling it by no other Name but that of *Thames*. See *Gibson's Camden*, Vol. I. p. 99.

a surprizing Ditch is thrown up, called *Wansdike*, which was formed as a Boundary between the Dominions of the *West Saxons* and *Mercians*. The south Part, being a large champain fruitful Country, feeds innumerable Flocks of Sheep, and is watered with Rivers, Land-floods and running Streams.

In the North the *Thames* receives a little River called *Churn*, and then runs by *Crekelade*, which was formerly a Town of great Repute, and at present contains near 1400 Houses.

All the Country hereabouts, was once a Wood, and is now called *Breden Forest*, on the West Side of which the River *Avon* glides smoothly along, and arising almost in the northern Limits of the County, runs to the South, and was once the Boundary the *West Saxon* and *Mercian* Kingdoms. Another Branch of this River, called the *Lower Avon*, runs from *Cirencester*, and enters this County near *Kemble*; crosses the *Fosse Way*, which is still very plain in this Part of the Country; and from thence the *Fosse* runs West of *Crudwell*, by *Ashley* to *Long-Newntown*, then West of *Broken-Bridge* to *Easton-grey*, and then near *Sherston*, which appears to have been a *Roman* Station, as well by its Situation near this consular Way, as by the *Roman* Coins frequently found in it. From *Sherston* the *Fosse* still runs South 'till it enters *Somersetshire*.

But, to return to the *Avon*: While it is yet shallow, it runs at the Bottom of the Hill on which *Malmsbury* is built, and having received another Brook, almost encompasses it. This is a neat Town, that drives a considerable Trade in the Woollen Manufacture: It has six Bridges at the Bottom of the Hill over the *Avon*: It had formerly Walls and a Castle, which were pulled down to enlarge the Abbey, which was the biggest in *Wiltshire*; and its Abbot sat in Parliament: Of this Abbey there are yet standing several fine large Arches exceeded by none except that of *Glastonbury*; which is but a little larger. From *Malmsbury* the *Avon* runs to *Dantsey*, and six Miles from thence receives from the East a Rivulet which Rises at the Bottom of *Oldbury-Hill*, on which is a large Oval Camp with double Trenches; and runs through *Calne*, a small, but populous Town built on a stony Soil, adorned with a neat Church: where, during the Contentions between the Monks and secular Priests, about the
Celebacy

Celebracy of the Clergy, a great Synod was convened, in the Year 977.

The *Avon*, now grown bigger, runs to *Chippenham*, a large populous, well-built Town, the Seat of *Alfred*, and other of the *West Saxon Kings*. It's chief Manufacture is Cloth, and it has a Bridge of several large Arches over the *Avon*.

South East of *Chippenham*, near a Rivulet which runs into the *Avon*, stands the *Devizes*, a populous Town seated on high Ground, and fenced from the East Winds by Hills at the Distance of two Miles. Its chief Manufacture, besides Malt, is Woollen Cloth, especially Druggets; and the Market is much frequented for Corn, Wool, Horses, and all Sorts of Cattle; but here is great Scarcity of Water. This Town has two Churches, besides a Chapel, and a dissenting Meeting-house. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 11 Masters, and 36 Common Council. On the utmost Part of *Rundway-hill*, which overlooks the Town, there is a square single trenched Camp; and there have been discovered in the Neighbourhood of that Place several hundred Pieces of antient *Roman Coin* of different Emperors; with several Pots without Coins, supposed to be equally antient. There have also been lately dug up, a large Urn filled with *Roman Coins*; and a Number of little brass Statues of several of the Heathen Gods and Goddeses, placed between three flat Stones, and covered with a *Roman Brick*.*

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* In the Year 1714 a Gardener discovered on a Spot of Ground, not far from this Town, a Collection of Heathen Deities, deposited in an Urn, which was buried under the Ruins of an old Building. These Pieces of Antiquity, which were carried all over *England*, and shewn as a great Curiosity, consisted of the following Brass Figures. 1. A *Jupiter Ammon*, about four Inches long, which weighed something above four Ounces. 2. A *Neptune* with his Trident, the Teeth whereof were much shorter than those usually represented by our Painters. This Figure likewise was much about the same Dimensions and Weight with the former. 3. A *Bacchus*, ditto. 4. A *Vulcan*, something less. 5. A *Venus*, about six Inches long: This, tho' the left Arm was broken off indeed, was a more artful Piece of Workmanship, and more valuable than any other Part of the Collection. 6. *Pallas*, or *Minerva*, with her Spear, Shield, and Helmet. This Figure was but three Inches in Length, or thereabouts. 7. A *Hercules*, near five Inches, that weighed six Ounces and an half. Besides these, there was a *Mercury*, a *Vestal Virgin*, the *Wolf* with *Romulus* and *Remus*, some *Egyptian Deities*, and a Coin of the Emperor *Alexander*.

After the *Avon* is joined by this Rivulet, it bends its Course to the West, when soon after another Brook runs into it from the South: And not far from hence lies *Edindon*, which Dr. *Gibson* observes, was doubtless a *Roman Town*, which is evident from the Foundations of Houses dug up there for a Mile together, and the finding of the Silver and Copper Coins of several *Roman Emperors*. It is also remarkable that here King *Alfred* won the most glorious Victory that ever was obtained over the *Danes*; and drove them to that Extremity, that they took a solemn Oath immediately to depart the Kingdom.

The next River that falls into the *Avon* is the *Were*, which runs at a small Distance from *Westbury*, a small Town, governed by a Mayor. Its chief Manufacture is broad Cloth. This Town is supposed to have risen out of an old *Roman* one, about half a Mile to the North, which was doubtless once very famous, as appears by the great Quantities of *Roman* Coins found there. On the East Side of *Westbury* is *Bratton Castle*, seated on the Extremity of a high Hill, which commands all the Country: It is encompassed with two deep Ditches, and Ramparts proportionable, which are of an Oval Form, 350 Paces in Length, and in the widest Part almost 200 broad; and near the Middle is a large oblong Barrow, 60 Paces in Length, which was probably the burying Place of some of the *Danish* Nobility slain there, and within this vast Entrenchment there have been ploughed up several Pieces of old Iron Armour. Upon a Hill, somewhat lower on the *Were*, stands *Trowbridge*, which has a Stone Bridge over that River. The chief Manufacture here is broad Cloth, and here the Court of the Duchy of *Lancaster* for the County is annually kept.

The *Avon*, encreased by this River, Waters *Bradford*, which stands on the Side of a Hill, and has a Bridge over the *Avon*. Here is a great Manufacture of the finest broad Cloth; and here the *Avon*, leaving this County, runs towards *Bath* in *Somersetshire*.

From hence the Western Limits of this County extend directly Southward, by *Farley-Castle*, which though in *Somersetshire*,

Alexander Severus. These valuable Curiosities were supposed to have been buried about the Year 234, when the *Roman* Troops were called out of *Britain* to defend the Empire against the *Germans*.

Part of the Park belonging to it, lies in this County: And here, says Dr. *Gibson*,* was dug up, not many Years ago, a *Roman* Pavement of Chequer Work; a Piece of which is preserved in *Ashmole's Musæum* at *Oxford*.

Farther Southward on the Western Limits is *Maiden Bradley*, on the East Side of which there are two Camps, one called *Battlebury*, which has double Works, and the other *Scratchbury*, a square single trenched Fortification. Still farther to the South is *Stourton*, which took its Name from the River *Stour*, rising there from six Springs.

From *Maiden Bradley*, to the North, East and South, a very wide Plain extends along the Middle of the County: which is but thinly inhabited. The South Part of this Plain is watered by two pleasant Rivers, the *Willy* and the *Nadder*, commonly called *Willy-bourn* and *Nadder-bourn*. *Willy-bourn* rises at *Wernynster*, and runs to a Village called *Willy*; opposite to which there is a very large Camp fortified with a deep double Ditch, and called by the neighbouring Inhabitants *Yaneshury-Castle*.

The *Nadder* rises in the South Border of this County, and at the Conflux of these Rivers is situated *Wilton*, which, though once the chief Town in the County, with 12 Parish Churches, is now but a mean Place with only one; yet it is governed by a Mayor, a Recorder, five Aldermen, three capital Burgessees, and eleven Common-Council. It is situated at the Bottom of a Vale, about two Miles broad, which runs from *Christchurch* into *Hampshire*, through *Salisbury Plain*, for 20 Miles. A Manufacture of Tapistry has been carried on at this Town for some Time, under the Patronage of the late Earl of *Pembroke*; which if it was encouraged as it deserves, would be a Benefit not only to the Town, but to the Kingdom.†

Three Miles East of *Wilton* is *Salisbury*, or *New-Sarum*, a large, neat and well-built City, situated at the Conflux of the *Bourn*, *Nadder*, *Willy* and *Avon*. The Streets are generally spacious, and built at right Angles; and the Waters of the two

* *Gibson's Camden*, Vol. I. p. 110.

† We ought not to pass by in Silence *Wilton House*, the fine Seat of the Earl of *Pembroke*, which has been remarkable for many Years past, on Account of that prodigious Variety of Paintings, Bustos, and Statues; such Ornaments, Carvings and grand Designs in Architecture; and all so inimitably executed, that a particular Detail of them would be too tedious, but may be had in a Book printed on the Subject.

last Rivers run through them in Canals, the Sides of which are bricked. The Cathedral is esteemed the most elegant *Gothic* Structure in the Kingdom, with a Free-stone Spire in the Middle, 410 Feet high. It is said to have as many Windows as there are Days in the Year, as many Pillars and Pilasters as there are Hours, and as many Gates as Months. As the Walls of the above Spire are very thin, it has only one Bell, and there are eight Bells hung in a Steeple erected by itself in the Church-yard. It is remarkable, that the Roof of the Chapter-house, which is 150 Feet in Circumference, is supported by one slender Pillar in the Centre. Here are also three other Churches, and a fine Town-house in the Market-place, which is spacious enough for the Muster of three or four Battallions. There are no Vaults under the Churches, nor Cellars in the whole City; on Account of the Springs; for the Water frequently rises up in the Graves that are dug in the Cathedral, and is sometimes two Feet high in the Chapter-house.

This City is governed by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, and thirty Common-Council-Men, with a Town-Clerk, and three Serjeants at Mace. Besides the Manufactures of Druggets, Flannels, and the Cloths called *Salisbury Whites*, for the *Turky Trade*, it is noted for the Manufacture of Bone-lace and of Scissars; and indeed this may be esteemed as flourishing a City as most in the Kingdom: It abounds in all Necessaries, especially Fish: However, the Navigation of the *Avon* could not be brought nearer to it than *Christ-Church*, on Account of the Strength of the Stream.

About a Mile from *Salisbury*, stands *Old Sarum*, on a high and steep Chalk Hill, which has the Ruins of a Fort, that belonged to the antient *Britons*. It has a double Intrenchment, with a deep Ditch to each, is of an orbicular Form, and has a very august Look; being erected on one of the most elegant Plans, for a Fortrefs, that can be imagined. In the North-West stood the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace; here Synods and Parliaments have formerly been held; hither were the States of the Kingdom summoned to swear Fidelity to *William the Conqueror*; and here also was a Palace of the *British* and *Saxon* Kings, and of the *Roman* Emperors; but it was deserted in the

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Reign of King *Henry III.* so that one Farm-house is all that is now left of this antient City: yet it is still called the Borough of *Old Sarum*, and sends two Members to Parliament, who are chosen by the Proprietors of certain adjacent Lands.

Salisbury is on every Side encompassed with an open Plain, except on the East, where it is in the Neighbourhood of the large Park of *Clarendon*, which is extremely commodious for breeding Deer, and was once beautified with a Royal Palace. This Park *Michael Maschertus, LL.D.* thus describes:

*Nobilis est lucus, cervis clusura, Saronam
Propter, & à claro vertice nomen habet.
Viginti hinc nemorum, partito limite, boscis
Ambitus est passus, mille cuique suos.*

A noble Park near *Sarum's* stately Town,
In form a Mount's clear Top call'd *Clarendon*.
There twenty Groves, and each a Mile in Space,
With grateful Shades, at once protect the Place.*

Salisbury Plain, for Extent and Beauty, is, unquestionably, one of the most delightful Parts of *Britain*. It extends 28 Miles West to *Weymouth*, and 25 East to *Winchester*; and, in some Places, is from 35 to 40 in Breadth. That Part of it about *Salisbury* is a chalky Down; and other Parts are famous for feeding numerous Flocks of Sheep, some of which Flocks contain from 3000 to 5000, and several private Farmers have two or three such Flocks. By folding the Sheep upon the Land, after it is turned up with the Plough, it becomes extremely fruitful, and not only bears Barley and Rye, but very good Wheat. On this Plain there are a great Number of Barrows or little Hills thrown up over Graves, the Remains of Temples, and the Traces of many old *British* and *Roman*, *Saxon* and *Danish* Camps, and Fortifications. But the greatest Curiosity in this County is that noble Monument of Antiquity called *Stonehenge*; which, as it has, by some, been taken for the Work of Nature, though it is evidently produced by Art, ought here to be particularly described.

Of

* *Dr. Gibson's Camden, Vol. I. pag. 119.*

Of STONEHENGE.

THIS celebrated Piece of Antiquity has employed the Pens of many of the Curious and Learned: but almost all who have written upon it, have varied in their Sentiments of its Antiquity, and the Use for which it was designed. We shall not here mention the Opinions of all the different Authors who have written on this Subject: It is sufficient here to observe, that the celebrated *Inigo Jones* endeavoured to prove that it is the Remains of a Temple, of the *Tuscan* Order, built by the *Romans* to the God *Cælum* or *Terminus*; but that the ingenious *Dr. Stukeley*, has in a Manner proved, from various Considerations, that it was a Temple built by the antient *Britons*.*

This wonderful Edifice received its present Name from the *Saxons*, *Rode Hengenne*, or *Hanging Rocks*; and in *Yorkshire*, hanging Rocks are still called *Henges*.

Scarcely any thing can be more delightful than the Situation of this antient Monument. "Nothing can be sweeter than the Air which moves over this hard, dry and chalky Soil. Every Step you take upon the smooth Carpet, the Nose is favoured with the fragrant Smell of *Serpillum* and *Apium*, which with the short Grass, continually cropt by the Flocks of Sheep, composes the softest and most verdant Turf, which rises, as with a Spring, under one's Feet." It has the River *Avon* to the East, and a Brook that runs into the *Willy* on the West, which Streams encompass it half round, at the Distance of two Miles, forming, as it were, a circular Area of four or five Miles Diameter, composed of gentle Acclivities and Declivities,

* This learned Antiquary, among other Observations, takes Notice, that whoever erects any eminent Building, most certainly forms it upon the common Measure in Use, among the People of that Place, and therefore if the Proportions of *Stonehenge* fall into Fractions when measured by the *English*, *French*, *Roman*, or *Grecian* Foot, we may assuredly conclude, that the Architects were neither *English*, *French*, *Romans* or *Greeks*: but that as *Stonehenge*, and all the other Works of this Nature in our Island, are erected by that most antient Measure called a Cubit, which was used by the *Hebrews*, *Egyptians* and *Phœnicians*, it must be built by the antient *Druids*, who probably came into *Britain* under the Conduct of the *Egyptian*, *Tyrian*, or *Phœnician Hercules* (who was the same Person) about *Abraham's* Time, or soon after.

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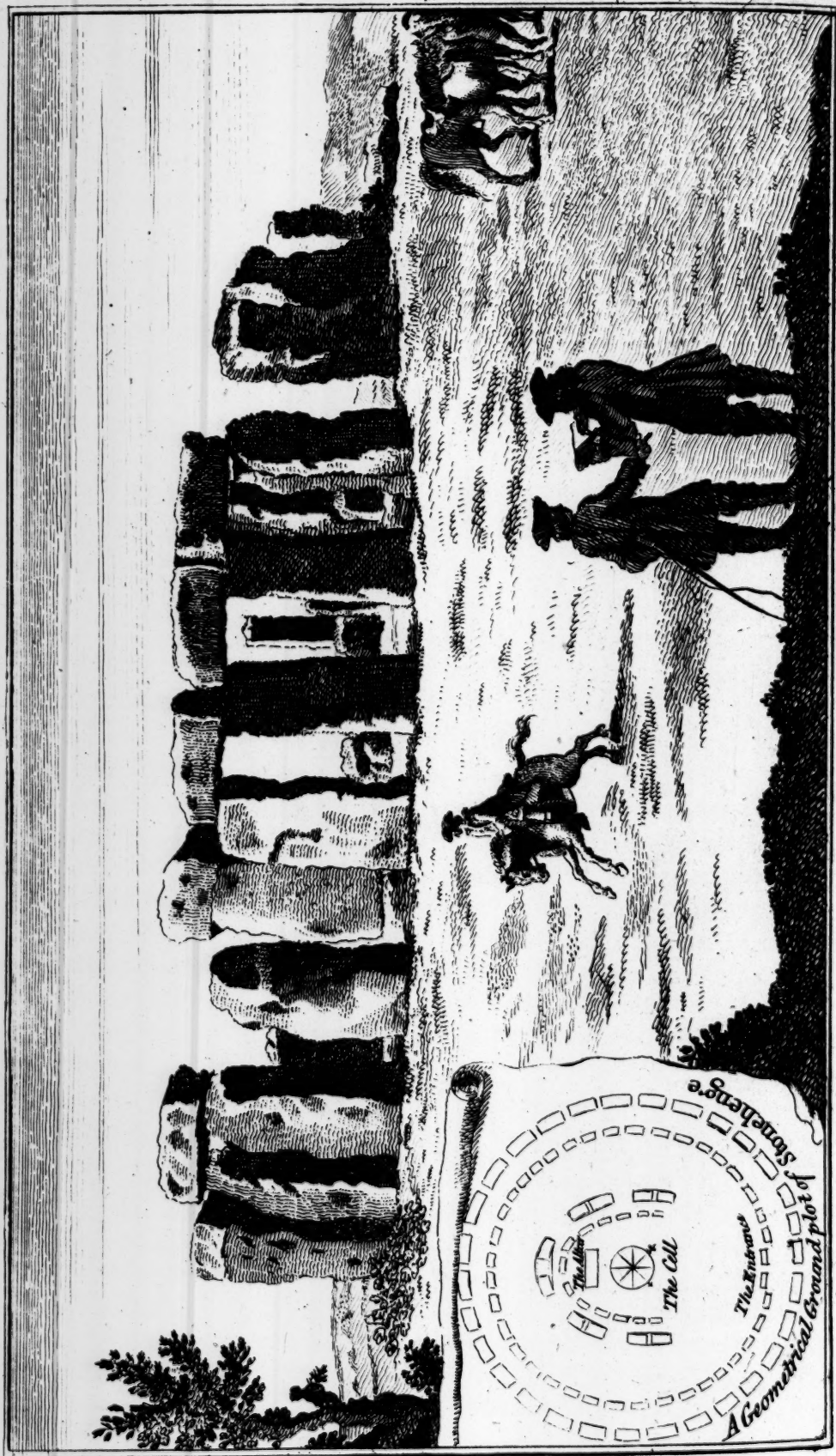
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ties, open and airy ; yet agreeably diversified with the View of a Number of Barrows scattered over the highest Grounds.

Stonehenge stands near the Summit of a Hill, which rises with a very gentle Ascent. At the Distance of half a Mile it has a stately and august Appearance ; and as we advance nearer, especially up the Avenue on the North-East Side, where the Remains of this wonderful Structure is most perfect, the Greatness of its Contour fills the Eye in an astonishing Manner. The Greatness of the Circuit of the whole Work ; the Height of the Parts of which it is composed ; and the Greatness too of the Lights and Shades, as well as their Variety, arising from its circular Form, gives it all possible Advantage. No one thinks any Part of it too great or too little, too high or too low. And we, that can only view it in its Ruins, the less regret those Ruins, that, if possible, add to its solemn Majesty.

Stonehenge is encompassed with a circular Ditch, the *Vallum* of which is inwards, and makes a circular Terras around the Area or Court. After this Ditch is passed, we proceed 108 Feet and something more to the Work itself, which is 108 Feet in Diameter. “ When you enter the Building, whether on Foot “ or on Horseback, and cast your Eyes on the yawning Ruins, you “ are struck with an extatic Reverie, which none can describe, “ and they only can be sensible of that feel it. When we advance further, the dark Part of the ponderous Imposts over “ our Heads, the Chasm of Sky between the Jambs of the Cell, “ the odd Construction of the whole, and the Greatness of “ every Part surprises. If you look upon the perfect Part, you “ fancy intire Quarries mounted up into the Air : if upon the “ rude Havock below, you see, as it were, the Bowels of a “ Mountain turned inside outwards.”

* The Stones of which this Temple is composed, were (says Dr. Stukeley) without Doubt brought from the *Grey Weathers* upon *Marlborough Downs*, near *Aubury*, where there is another wonderful Work of the same Kind. All the greater Stones are of this Sort, except the Altar, which is still harder, as designed to resist Fire. The Pyramids are likewise of a different Sort, and much harder than the rest. If we consider the prodigious Size of these Stones, and the Distance of the *Grey Weathers*, which is 16 Miles from
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* Dr. Stukeley's *Stonehenge* restored to the *British* Druids.

this Place, the Difficulty of bringing them hither must be inconceivably great. The Stone at the upper End of the Cell which is fallen down and broke in half, is, according to Dr. Hales, 25 Feet in Length, 7 Feet in Breadth, and at a Medium $3\frac{1}{2}$ Feet in Thickness, and amounts to 612 Cubic Feet: but Dr. Stukeley makes the Dimensions of this Stone still larger, and supposes that it weighs above 40 Tons, and requires above 140 Oxen to draw it; yet this is not the heaviest Stone at the Place.

Great Injury has been done to these Stones by the unaccountable Folly of Mankind in breaking Pieces off with great Hammers; a Practice which arose from the silly Notion of these Stones being factitious; but Dr. Stukeley thinks it would be a greater Wonder to make them by Art, than to carry them 16 Miles by Art and Strength; and those People must be inexcusable who deface the Monument for so trifling a Consideration. Others think, that all the Wonder of the Work consists in the Difficulty of counting the Stones, and in this Employment Numbers of daily Visitants are constantly employed.

Rude as the Work seems, there is not a Stone here which has not felt more or less, both the Axe and Chisel of the Workmen, and indeed the Bulk of the constituent Parts is so very great, that the Mortises and Tenons must have been made with great Exactness; these are formed with great Simplicity. The upright Stones are made to diminish a little every Way; by which Means the Imposts project no less than 2 Feet 7 Inches, which is very considerable in a Height of 18. On the Top of each of the upright Stones is a Tenon, resembling rather Half an Egg than an Hemisphere, which is 10 Inches and an Half in Diameter, and made exactly to fit the Mortises made in the Imposts. On the Outside, the Imposts are rounded a little to humour the Circle; but within they are strait and make a Polygon of 30 Sides, which, without injuring the Beauty of the Work, adds to the Strength of the whole. The Height of the Uprights and Imposts is ten Cubits and a Half; the Uprights 9 Cubits, and the Imposts $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Of this outer Circle, which, in its Perfection consisted of 60 Stones, 30 Uprights, and 30 Imposts, there are 17 Uprights left standing; 11 of which remain continuous by the grand Entrance, which is something wider than the rest; with five Imposts

posts upon them. One Upright at the Back of the Temple, or on the South-West, leans upon a Stone of the inner Circle: There are six others lying upon the Ground, whole or in Pieces. So that 24 out of 30 are still there. There is only one Impost more in its proper Place, and two lying upon the Ground; so that 22 are carried off.

Somewhat more than 8 Feet from the Inside of this exterior Circle, is another of 40 smaller Stones without any Imposts, which, with the outer Circle, form, as it were, a circular Portico. These are a Cubit thick, and four Cubits and an Half in Height, being every Way the Half of the outer Uprights. Of these there are only 19 left; of which 11 only are standing; five in one Place standing contiguous, three in another, and two in another. The Walk, between these two Circles, which was 300 Feet in Circumference, must have had a very fine Effect.

But, besides this outer Portico, there is an inner one, which originally composed about two Thirds of an Oval; the outer Parts of which is formed of certain Compages of Stones, which Dr Stukeley calls *Trilithons*, because each of these Compages is formed of two upright Stones, with an Impost at Top. The Stones, of which these *Trilithons* are composed, are really stupendous; their Height, Breadth, and Thickness are enormous; and cannot fail of filling the Beholder with Surprise. Each *Trilithon* stands by itself, independent of its Neighbour, not as the Uprights and Imposts of the outer Circle, linked together by the Imposts carried quite round. The Breadth of a Stone at Bottom is seven Feet and an Half, the two Stones therefore amount to 15 Feet; and there is a Cubit, or $20\frac{1}{3}$ Inches between them, making on the whole near 17 Feet: But these Stones diminish very much towards the Top, and were probably so formed with a Design to take off from their Weight, and render them in a less Degree top-heavy. They rise in Height and Beauty of the Stones from the lower End on each Side next the principal Entrance, to the upper End. That is, the two hithermost *Trilithons* on the right and left, are exceeded in Height, by the two next in Order, and these are exceeded by the *Trilithon* behind the Altar, at the upper End. These *Trilithons* are upon a Medium 20 Feet high: Their Heights

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pectively are 13 Cubits, 14 Cubits, and 15 Cubits: but the Imposts on the Top are all of the same Size. There are manifestly 5 of the *Trilithons* remaining, of which 3 are entire, and though 2 are in some Measure ruined, the Stones remain in Sight.

On the Inside of this Oval is a lesser Oval of 19 Stones of somewhat of a pyramidical Form, these are two Feet 6 Inches in Breadth, one Foot and an Half thick, and upon a Medium 8 Feet high, they rising in Height, as they approach the upper End of this Inclosure. Of these there are only 6 Stones remaining upright.

The Space within this inward Inclosure, has been called the *Adytum*, or the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, which, it is supposed, was only entered by the Druids, or *British* Priests, who offered their Sacrifices on the Altar at the upper End. This Altar is a Kind of blue coarse Marble 20 Inches thick, 4 Feet broad, and, according to Mr. Webb, 16 Feet in Length.

All the Stones added together, with which this whole Temple was built, make just 140. This is the Solution of the mighty Problem, that has so much perplexed the Vulgar.

We shall only add, that the most early Method of building Temples was to make them open at Top; and this is a Proof of the prodigious Antiquity of this Fabric. And it must be owned, that they who had a Notion, that it was degrading the Deity to pretend to confine him within a limited Space, could not easily invent a grander Design for sacred Purposes, nor execute it in a more magnificent Manner. Here Space indeed is marked out, and defined; but with the utmost Freedom. Here the Presence of the Deity is intimated, but not bounded. "And here the Variety and Harmony of four differing Circles presents itself continually new, every Step we take, with opening and closing Light and Shade. Which Way soever we look, Art and Nature make a Composition of their highest Gusto, create a pleasing Astonishment very apposite to sacred Places." *

At

* To this Account which Dr. Stukely gives of *Stonehenge*, I shall take the Liberty of subjoining a few Remarks, and shall, in the first Place, observe, That the Doctor has said as much as the Nature of Things will allow (if not more) in the Defence of the Notion he has ad-

At a small Distance to the East of *Stonehenge* is situated *Ambresbury* near the *Avon*, which had its Name from *Ambrosius Aurelianus*, who in the Declension of the *Roman Empire*, assumed the Government of *Britain*. This Town, it is said, is remarkable for a little Fish, taken in the River, called a *Loach*, which Travellers, and particularly the Sportsmen, who resort hither

advanced, concerning the Origin of this wonderful Piece of Antiquity, and the Nature of the Stones of which it consists. But as to the Original of *Stonehenge* it does not appear from all that he has said, that it was certainly a finished Temple at first, or ever built by the *Druids*, and that we think he has not so much as made it probable that the Stones which compose it are natural or not factitious.

For first, we cannot see any Reason to suppose that this Temple was ever complete or finished, because it is confessed that a great Number of Stones, and many of the largest Size, are now wanting, and no where to be found, which must be supposed to have been there used, when the Temple was completed. The prodigious Labour, Time and Expence, employed in demolishing such a Structure, to answer no End at the same Time, make it more than probable, that it was never once completed; but what is still a greater Proof of this is, that those Stones which are now wanting, must still have been in Being, and would have been seen or found at no great Distance from the Place; for though the Reasons alledged for bringing them from *Marlborough Downs* to this Place, be slender enough, yet none at all can be assigned, why, when this Temple was destroyed, they should carry those Stones so far away, as to be utterly lost; for there is but one to be found within many Miles of the Place, and it is highly probable, that one was never at *Stonehenge*. If it was possible for them to carry those prodigious Stones to any Distance, they surely would not have taken the fruitless Pains of burying them so deep under Ground as never since to have been discovered, and it is very certain they could not love Labour so well as to knock them all to Pieces, and yet something of this Kind they must have done, or the Number of Stones first employed, must always afterwards have been found on the Spot, but at present of the 30 upright Stones, which made the outer Circle, there are only 24 left, and of the 30 Imposts, or top Stones, there are only eight left; so that out of 60 Stones, which made this grand Circle, there are nearly one half, viz. 28 missing, or, in the Doctor's own Words, *carried away by rude and sacrilegious Hands for other Uses*. Such Rudeness, such Sacrilege as this, may easily be forgiven in those poor thievish Miscreants, who despoiled this famous Temple for the Sake of Labour only.

We shall say nothing here, concerning the Geometry originally employed, in laying out the Ground-plot or Plan of *Stonehenge*; the two exact Circles of the outer Part, and the two perfect Ellipses on the inner Part (in the Focus of which the Altar-stone is supposed to be placed), one sees so little of, at present, in a general View of

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hither for the Sake of Hunting on the neighbouring Downs, put into a Glass of Sack, and swallow alive. Here the Duke of *Queensbury* has a noble Seat, near which is dug the best Kind of Clay for Tobacco-Pipes.

About four Miles from *Ambresbury*, is *Everley Warren*, famous for a great Breed of Hares, which afford the neighbouring Gen-
Stonehenge upon the Spot, that no one possessed of a small Degree of Skill in the antient *Druid* Architecture, would ever have suspected any such Thing.

That this Temple was certainly built by the *Druids*, is (after all the Doctor has said) far from being a Point clearly and fairly proved: The History of the *Druids*, and of all the antient dark Times in which they lived, is so very imperfect as to prove nothing; there is no credible Account, of their being a People of such extraordinary Genius, Prowess and Skill that shall enable them to perform such wonderful Feats in Mechanics, as not only would foil all the Mathematicians in *Britain*, but even in *Europe*, or the World itself, in this very learned and improved Age. All that *Cæsar* says of this antient People, will avail us little towards proving that they had any geometrical or architectonic Skill at all, much less superior to that of all Ages since. As to the Measures used in constructing the Work being a Cubit, it is not clear (supposing that true) that ever the *Druids* built this Temple, or that ever they were a *Phœnician* Colony; for these Stones cannot be measured by the *Hebrew* Cubit, without Fractions, as being very irregular in every Part, nothing can be more common than Fractions in the Measurement of the Parts of any Building, therefore the Argument of the Measures falling into Fractions, does not prove that the Architects were of one Nation rather than another, and therefore *Inigo Jones* (the celebrated Architect of our Age) might as well suppose it a Work of the *Romans*, and of the *Tuscan Order*, as that it was erected by the *Druids*, and of no Order at all; the *Romans*, it is well known, were a People of great Skill in Mechanics, and always inured to Works of a very extraordinary Nature; if they had built this Temple it had been no Wonder, their Skill in Mechanics would have accounted for it, in Part, that is to say, for all that was done at *Stonehenge* on the Spot; for as to what relates to bringing the Stones thither from any Distance, is what we shall next proceed to shew was a Task too mighty for even themselves to take, with all their Power and Skill.

There has been always two Opinions respecting the Nature of these Stones, the first is, that they are *natural*; the other is, that they are *fæctitious*, or made by Art; our learned Antiquarian espouses the first or common Opinion, and roundly asserts, *That the Stones of which Stonehenge is composed, beyond all Controversy, came from those called Grey-Weathers, upon Marlborough Downs, which is 15 or 16 Miles off.* But, by the Doctor's Leave, this is a Matter not quite beyond all Controversy, for tho' he is pleased to say, in another Place, *That the Stones of the Grey Weathers lay on the Surface of the Ground, in infinite Numbers,*
and

Gentlemen the Recreation of Hunting; but are frequently very prejudicial to the Harveſts. Here are two Villages, called *East Everley* and *West Everley*. On the East of this Warren is *Suthbury-hill*, which is the higheſt in *Wiltſhire*. On this Hill

and of all *Dimensions*; yet I, who have often ſurveyed theſe Stones, never obſerved any ſuch Thing as a Stone among them that bore any Reſemblance to thoſe at *Stonehenge*, eſpecially in Regard of their Bulk. There is no Stone among the Grey Weathers, that I could ever obſerve, ſo large as to equal in Bulk any of the leſſer Sort at *Stonehenge*, much leſs is it likely there was ever any appeared in former Times, much larger than the largeſt in that wonderous Pile, for when firſt taken out of the Earth they muſt needs have been much larger, ſince a great deal muſt have been hewn and chiſeled away to bring them to their preſent Form. And we ſhall venture to ſay, that Stones in the Ground are larger now than they were 3000 Years ago, for that they grow from Age to Age bigger and bigger, is at leaſt a Piece of Philoſophy as well grounded, (and can be better proved by Experiments) than that the Grey Weathers on Marlborough Downs, has lain there ever ſince the Creation, and were thrown out to the Surface of the Fluid Globe when its Rotation was firſt impreſſed.

We muſt farther obſerve, that neither Dr. *Stukeley*, nor any other Author upon the Subject, has given any plauſible or ſatisfactory Account of the Reaſons, why the Place where *Stonehenge* now ſtands, ſhould be made choice of, rather than *Marlborough Downs*, ſince Stones might there have been had with ſmall Expence and Trouble, and as it is a much higher Situation, one would be induced to think it a more proper Place for the Purpoſes of religious Worſhip; ſince it is well known, the antient eaſtern Idolaters always built their Temples and Altars upon high Places. But if *Salisbury Plain* muſt be choſe, let us next conſider which will be the greateſt Wonder, to make them by Art, or to carry them 16 Miles by Art and Strength. The Doctor is pleaſed to call the Notion of their being factitious a ſilly one; but ſilly as it is, it is my Opinion, when all Things are conſidered, we ſhall find it more for our Credit to be, in this Caſe, a little ſilly, than over-wiſe; we have at leaſt a Poſſibility, and ſome Degree of Probability, that they were made by Art, but it will require too much Underſtanding for People in common to conceive, that it is poſſible, or even probable, they ſhould be brought from *Marlborough Downs*, or wrought into their preſent Forms by Art.

That it is poſſible they might be made by Art, no Man can diſpute, who conſiders, that the Subſtance of common Stones, reduced to Powder and mixed with proper Ingredients, will compoſe a Subſtance that ſhall appear like Stone, and at the ſame Time be harder and heavier; and a Perſon poſſeſſed of this Art, to a ſurprizing Degree, was, a few Years ago, well known in *England*, and gave ſuch Proof of his Skill this Way, as prevented his getting a Patent for practiſing his Art, leſt *Masonry* and other Trades ſhould

Hill is a vast Fortification of an oval Form, encompassed with two deep Ditches.

Some Miles further to the North is *Savernake Forest*, which is about twelve Miles in Compass. It is plentifully stocked with large

should be hurt by it. Of this Sort the Stones at *Stonehenge* appear to me; they seem to the Eye to be different from common Stone, and when I found I was obliged with a Hammer to Labour hard three Quarters of an Hour to get but one Ounce and half, I was fully convinced, their Hardness, or Fixity, by much exceeded that of common Stone. I was also farther assured by taking the specific Gravity of the Pieces, which I found to be 2.6 at a Mean, whereas that of Stone, in general, is not more than 2.5, that there was some Reason also on this Account to think they were factitious or made by Art. Why this Practice, which is necessary to give us an Insight into the Nature of the Stone, should be called a trifling *Fancy*, is a little strange; and will, we presume, by a very few People, be thought an Argument of *vulgar Incogitancy*.

But now let us reflect what Kind of Cogitancy we must imply to bring these Stones from *Marlborough Downs*, &c. By the Doctor's own Account some Stones are at least 40 Tons, and require more than 140 Oxen to draw one of them in their present Form, and we may reasonably suppose that they were much larger before they were wrought, and therefore required a greater Strength to draw them. It appears also that the Number of Stones to compleat the Temple must be 140: Now let any one consider, how immense a Labour it must be to cut and hew those very large Stones into their present Form and Figure; and at the same Time there is not the least Appearance of an Axe or Chisel upon them; and lastly, how great the Strength, the Time, and Art, must be, to carry them at so great a Distance; to conceive all these Things, I say, but barely possible, requires a Stretch of Thought, beyond vulgar Cogitation indeed! Nay, 'tis but sometimes that the Doctor himself is able to understand and account for such a Prodigy of Art; for when Mr. *Webb* insisted upon there being six Trilithons, and five only remaining, the Doctor employs a merry Vein upon him, and says, that he supposes one Trilithon entirely gone: But, says the Doctor, there is no Cavity in the Earth, no Stump or Fragment visible, nor is it easy to imagine how three Stones of so vast a Bulk could have been clean carried away either whole or in Pieces: — And a little after, — What has been thrown down and broke remains upon the Spot, but this Trilithon in Dispute must needs have been spirited away, by nothing less than *Merlin's Magic*, which erected it, as fabled by the Monks. — Here we may see that our Author thinks it an impossible Task, for one Trilithon to be carried away, when five others, and all the rest of the Monument, were at first brought hither without employing any Spirits, or *Merlin's Demons* for that Purpose; but it is Time to drop a Subject where there is so little room for a Dispute upon the Principles of common Reason and Experiments.

large Deer, and adorned with many delightful Walks and Vistas cut through its Woods and Coppices; and near the Centre of the Forest, (where the late Earl of *Ailesbury* intended to erect an Octagon Tower,) all these Vistas, like the Rays of a Star, meet in a Point.

A little to the West of this Forest, the River *Kennet* rises near a Village of the same Name; near which is *Selbury Hill*, a round Eminence, which rises to a considerable Height, and seems by its Form, and the sliding down of the Earth, to have been a Barrow; yet Mr. *Cambden* rather thinks it designed for a Boundary †.

About Half a Mile from hence is a Village built within a Kind of a Fortification, and even out of its Stones too: Here are Gardens, Orchards, and other Inclosures, surrounded by a Rampire as broad and as high as that at *Winchester**, and on the Inside is a Graff of a Depth and Breadth proportionable, which has been surrounded on the Edge by large Stones.

From this Place to *West-Kennet* is a Walk that was formerly bounded on each Side by large Stones: above which, on the Brow of the Hill, is another antient Monument encompassed with a circular Trench, and a double Circle of Stones, 4 or 5 Feet high, though most of them are now fallen down: The Diameter of the outer Circle is 40 Yards; and of the inner 15. And in a ploughed Field near *Kennet*, stands 3 huge upright Stones, vulgarly called the *Devil's Coits*; which, according to Dr. *Plot*†, may possibly have been *British* Deities.

The Downs on the North Side of the *Avon* are scattered over with Barrows, among which one of an oblong Form in *Munkton-field*, called *Mill-barrow*, is remarkable, on Account of its being surrounded with large Stones, which rise 6 or 7 Feet above the Ground.

About 4 Miles from hence is *Barbury Hill* which is of a great Height, on the Top of which is seated a Castle encompass-

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† There seems but little Reason to think such an immense Labour should have been bestowed for a Boundary only, especially as no such Work or Hill like this, is any where else to be found; it was therefore most likely to have been a *Royal Barrow*, or *Tumulus*, of some great Chieftain. It is the largest artificial Hill in *England*.

* The Breadth both of the Rampire and the Graff is 4 Perches.

† *History of Oxfordshire, Chap. X. Sect. 10.*

ed with a double Ditch, the vast Fortifications of which, have made it supposed, that a great Battle was fought there between *Kenrick* King of the *West Saxons* and the *Britons* in 536.

Let us now follow the Course of the *Kennet*, which at first runs through Fields, in which are abundance of Rocks or Stones standing up above the Surface, and from these Stones Water sometimes burst out on a sudden like a Torrent*. This the Country People call *Hungerborn*; i. e. the Rivulet of Hunger, believing this spouting up of the Water to be a Prognostic of great Scarcity.

From thence the *Kennet* runs at the Foot of a chalky Hill, upon which stands *Marlborough*, which had its Name from its marley or chalky Soil. This Town chiefly consists of one broad Street, with Piazzas all along one Side of it. It was formerly a *Roman* Station; and in the Year 1267, a Parliament was held in the Castle. There are still some Remains of its Walls and of the Ditch, which is in some Places 20 Feet wide. The Mount at the West End of the Town, on which the Main Guard of the Castle was kept, has a very beautiful Appearance, as it is converted into a pretty spiral Walk, the Ascent and Descent of which is extremely easy; and on the Top of it is an Octagon Summer-House. This Town is an antient Borough by Prescription, and is governed by a Mayor, two Justices, 12 Aldermen, 24 Burgesses, a Town Clerk, 2 Bailiffs, and a Serjeant at Mace.

The *Grey Weathers* on *Marlborough Downs*, have a surprising Appearance. At a Distance they resemble Flocks of Sheep lying in different Places. But as we come up to them we find them nothing more than Stones. In some Places several Hundreds lie together, and in others they lie scattered about, some singly, and others in small Numbers; and that with the utmost Irregularity, over the Country, for 6 or 8 Miles round.

On a close Examination, we find that some of these stand upright on their Ends, and are 8 or 10 Feet high; but these are the smallest Number: Some lie almost upon the Surface, resting on a Bed of Chalk, which, with a Multitude of Flints of all Sizes, is the natural Produce of this Part of the Country, and
other

* See *Camden's Britannia*.

others but just appear out of the Ground. They are of irregular Figures, many being in the Form of Pebbles; and as we have already intimated, some are prodigiously large, and others but small. They do not seem to have sustained any Damage from the Air, notwithstanding their lying in so exposed a Situation.

They have a Coat or Crust on the Surface, and are perfectly strong and sound within: Though many of them have large Holes, which may probably be occasioned by the lodging of Water upon them. These Stones are not indeed all of the same Nature; for some are hard and firm, and others suck up Water like a Sponge. Their Coats are in general of a greyish Colour, and when broken they are whitish or greyish within: Some indeed are of other Colours, and they have some glittering Particles in them.

Of late Years a considerable Number of these Stones have been drilled, blown to Pieces with Gunpowder, and used in building Walls and mending the Highways. They have also been used for building Houses, and Cottages; but the Walls were so very damp in wet Weather, that few People chose to live in them. *

East of *Marlborough*, on the same Side of the River, lies the small Village of *Ramsbury*; at present only famous for its pleasant Meadows; though once honoured with having been the See of a Bishop.

As to the *Mineral Waters* of this County, there are none remarkable but those at *HOLT*, which are deservedly celebrated for their good Effects in all scrophulous and scorbutic Disorders, particularly the *Evil*, and they have been greatly resorted to in Times past on that account. There are very good Accommodations both public and private, and a very healthy Air.

* See Mr. *Owen's* Observations on Earths, Rocks, &c. P. 241, 248.

T H E
N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y
O F
H A M P S H I R E.

 HIS County, which was called, by the *Saxons*, *Hamtonscyre*, at the Time of *Cæsar's* Invasion belonged to the *Regni*, an antient People of *Britain*, who possessed the Sea-coast; and the *Belgæ*, who had the inner Part of the Country.

It is bounded on the South by the *British* Channel; on the West, by *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*; on the North, by *Berkshire*; and on the East by *Surrey* and *Suffex*. It is about 50 Miles in Length, and 30 in Breadth, and 170 in Circumference.

The Air in most Parts of this County is fresh and healthy, especially about the Downs of *Andover*, where it is as pure and sweet as any in *England*. If it be less wholesome in other Parts, it is in the Bottoms where they are watered by the *Itching*; by the Creeks and the Borders of *Suffex*.

It's Soil is fruitful in Corn, and affords Plenty of good Pasture; and in many Places is well wooded. It abounds in Sheep, which feed in great Numbers on the Downs, and supply the County with Plenty of Mutton, and great Store of Wool. But it is more famous for it's Hogs, which are generally allowed to make the finest Bacon in *England*, though their Food is the same as in other Counties, but is perhaps more plentiful in the Forests, into which they put them when lean in the Acorn Season, and, as *Camden* observes, receive them again full and fat without Cost or Care. In this County there are also great Numbers of Bees, which produce considerable Quantities of Honey and Wax, which are sold in *London*.

The County is also well watered with Rivers and Brooks, the Principal of which are the *Stour*, the *Avon*, the *Tese* or *Test*,
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the *Itching* and *Hamble*, which receive many Rills and Brooks, besides the several Streams which rising in the North Parts of the County, run into the *Loddon* and *Auborn*, two Rivers of *Berkshire*. These Rivers supply the County with Fresh-Water-fish, while the Sea affords such Plenty of the other Sorts, especially about *Portsmouth* and *Southampton*, that no County in *England* enjoys this Advantage in greater Profusion.

We shall begin with the Western Bounds of this County, and after having survey'd the Rivers and Sea-coasts, shall then pass to the inland Parts.

Near the Western Bounds of the County the *Avon* runs southward with a gentle Stream, and on it's entering *Hampshire*, comes to the Ford of *Cerdick*, a *Saxon* General, who in that Place defeated the *Britons*; but the Village which stands there is now called *Chardford*.

Hence that River runs by *Ringwood*, a large thriving Town, that carries on a considerable Trade in narrow Cloth, Druggets, Stockings and Leather; but the neighbouring Meadows are frequently overflowed by the several Streams into which the River is here divided.

The *Avon* still continuing it's Course runs at Length to *Christchurch*, a large populous Borough, governed by a Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Common Council. It's chief Manufacture is Stockings. Near this Town the *Avon* is joined by the *Stour*, which flows from *Wiltshire*, and is navigable from *Salisbury*; these Rivers being here joined, run with one Mouth into the Sea.

On the East-side of this River is *New Forest*, in order to make which, *William* the Conqueror is said to have destroyed all the Towns, Villages and Churches, for about forty Miles in Circuit: however it has now several pretty Towns and Villages. In this Forest is *Malwood Castle*, the Area of which contains many Acres. "On the North-side of this Castle, says *Dr. Gibson**, "is the Oak that buds on Christmas-day, and withers again before Night; which was ordered by King *Charles II.* to be "paled round. The Tradition is, that *William Rufus* was killed near this Castle, and that this is the Tree upon which *Tirrel's* Arrow glanced when he shot *William Rufus*."

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* *Gibson's Camden*, Vol. I. pag. 134.

As this large Tract lay many Years open and exposed to foreign Invasions, King *Henry VIII.* built some Castles here for the Security of the Coasts, particularly *Hurst Castle*, which stands on a Beach which runs a Mile and a Half into the Sea, and makes the shortest Passage to the Isle of *Wight*. This was the last Prison of King *Charles I.* and here is always a Garrison commanded in Chief by a Governor.

More to the *West* he built another strong Fort called *Calshot-Castle*, where there is a Garrison to secure the Entrance of *Southampton River* opposite to *Cowes* in the Isle of *Wight*. Here, by the great Distance of the two Shores, and the opposite Situation of the above Island, is a very commodious Harbour.

Between these two Forts is *Lemington*, or *Lymington*, a small, but populous, Sea-port, situated on a Hill that affords a fine Prospect of the Isle of *Wight*, in the narrow Part of the Streight called the *Needles*, at the Entrance of *Southampton Bay*. It is a Corporation by Prescription, consisting of a Mayor, Alderman, and Burgeesses without Limitation. The Mayor is chosen by the Burgeesses, and sworn at the Court of the Lord of the Manor. The Sea comes up within a Mile of the Town, and here great Quantities of Salt are made, which is said to exceed most in *England* for preserving Flesh, and the southern Parts of the Kingdom are chiefly supplied with it from hence.

Southampton, the County Town, is thus called to distinguish it from *Hampton*, *Northampton*, and others of that Name. It is built between the Rivers *Alre* on the East, and the *Test* on the West, which falls into the Harbour, which is here called *Southampton Water*, and is so deep that Ships of 500 Tons have been built here. Both the above Rivers are navigable for some Way up the Country, from whence, especially from the New Forrest, great Quantities of Timber are brought down, and sometimes lie on the Shore here for two Miles together, and are fetched from hence by the Ship-builders at *Portsmouth-Dock*, few Ships being of late Years built at *Southampton*.

Here it was that *Canute* King of all *England* and *Denmark*, being flattered by his Courtiers that he had Power to check the Tide, in order to convince them of the contrary, seated himself in a Chair at Low-water in his royal Robes, and then said to the Sea, as it flowed in upon him, "Thou art under my

Domini-

“ Dominion, and the Ground on which I sit is mine ; nor did e-
 “ ver any Man disobey my Commands with Impunity : There-
 “ fore I command thee not to come upon my Ground, nor to
 “ wet the Cloaths or Feet of me thy Lord and Master.” The
 Waves, however, approaching, and wetting his Robes, obliged
 him to retreat, when he cried out, “ Let all the Inhabitants
 “ of the World know, that the Power of Monarchs is a vain
 “ and empty Thing, and that none deserves the Name of a
 “ King, but he whose Will the Heavens, Earth, and Seas o-
 “ bey.” Nor would he ever after suffer the Crown to be
 placed on his Head ; but caused it to be set on *Christ's* Statue
 at *Winchester*.

In the Reign of *Edward III.* the old Town was plundered
 and burnt by the *French* ; but another sprung up in a more com-
 modious Situation, fortified with double Ditches, Walls, Watch
 Towers, and Battlements, to which *Richard III.* added, for
 the Defence of its Harbour, a strong Castle, the Walls of
 which are formed of a very hard Stone, that seems to have
 been gathered near the Beach of the Sea, that encompasses
 near half the Town. There is a Fort near the Quay, call-
 ed the *Tower*, which was erected by *Henry VIII.* Here are
 five Churches for the Natives, besides one for the *French* ; an
 Hospital built by *Philippa*, Wife to *Edward III.* and a Charity
 School. Here is one of the broadest Streets in *England*, which
 is three Quarters of a Mile long, well paved, and ends at the
 Quay. The Town is governed by a Mayor, who is Admiral
 of the Liberties from *South Sea Castle* to that of *Hurst* ; nine
 Justices ; a Sheriff ; two Bailiffs ; twenty-four Common-Coun-
 cilmen, and the same Number of Burgesses. The Town is
 supplied with good fresh Water, conveyed in Pipes from some
 distant Springs into four Conduits. It had once a considerable
 Trade, which it has now lost, and with it great Part of its
 Inhabitants : However, there are some Merchants here, who
 carry on the *French* and *Port Wine* Trades ; and others, the
Newfoundland Trade for Fish, which they carry to the *Streights*,
 &c. But their greatest Dealings are with *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

Of the two Rivers between which this Town is placed,
 that on the West, called the *Test*, rises in the Forest of *Chute*,
 and runs first to *Whitchurch*, an antient Borough on the Bor-

ders of *Chute* Forest, governed by a Mayor, though it has only about 100 Houses. Its chief Trade is in Shalloons, Serges, and other Articles of the Woollen Manufacture.

The *Test* then runs by several Villages to *Andover*, a large, handsome, and populous Borough, pleasantly situated on the Edge of the *Downs*, and governed by a Bailiff, Steward, Recorder, and ten approved Men, out of whom are chosen two Justices: It has also 22 capital Burgeses, who yearly chuse the Bailiff, and he elects two Serjeants at Mace to attend him. Near this Town are still to be seen several *Roman* Camps.

From *Andover* this River runs near *Whorwel*, and afterwards takes in a small River called *Wallop*; then running near some small Villages, at length reaches *Rumsey*, a pretty large old Town in the Road from *Salisbury* to *Southampton*. It has a new Church, which is a noble Edifice, arched with Stone, in the Form of a Cross: And the modern Buildings of this Town being many, and in an elegant Taste, gives the Town at present a very handsome Aspect. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, and 12 Burgeses, and is much inhabited by Clothiers. This river, soon after its passing by that Town, falls into *Southampton* Bay.

The other River which runs on the East Side of *Southampton*, though now called *Itching*, seems formerly to have been called *Alre*; for there is a Market Town on its Bank, called *Alresford*, near the small Lake out of which it rises. This Town is governed by a Bailiff, and eight Burgeses; it has been several Times burnt, but is handsomely rebuilt. Part of a *Roman* Highway, which leads from this Place to *Alton*, serves for a Head to the above Lake, in which there are Abundance of Swans.

On the Western Bank of this River is seated the famous City called by the *Saxon* Writers *Wintancester*, by *Latin* Writers *Wintonia*, and by the People at present *Winchester*. This City is supposed to have been built 900 Years before *Christ*, and is situated where another small River runs into the *Itching*, in a Bottom surrounded by Hills of Chalk, or whitish Clay; but there are very delightful Plains and Downs about this City, which is one of the noblest Sees in the Kingdom, and was so rich in the Reign of *Edward III.* that when that Prince would have preferred his Favourite Dr. *Edendon*, Bishop

of

of *Winchester*, to the See of *Canterbury*, that Prelate refused, saying, that though *Canterbury* was the higher Rack, *Winchester* was the better Manger. The Castle-Hall, in which the Affizes are kept, is supported by Marble Pillars, and has a round Table, pretended to be above 1200 Years old, which has illegible *Saxon* Characters upon it, said to be the Names of the twenty-four Knights, with whom King *Arthur* used to carouse at it; but Mr. *Cambden* justly thinks the whole a Fable. *Egbert* was crowned the first sole Monarch of *England* at this City, and after him several of our antient Kings. Parliaments have also frequently been held here, and several of our antient Kings buried in the Cathedral, which is a venerable *Gothick* Structure. In this Cathedral is a Font of black Marble, erected in the Time of the *Saxons*; an Altar Piece, which was the Gift of Bishop *Morley*, and is esteemed by far the noblest in *England*, if not in all Protestant Countries; and a Choir, said to be the longest in the Kingdom, it being no less than 136 Feet. The Clergy live very elegantly in the Close belonging to the Cathedral. Here is also a comfortable Provision made for a certain Number of Clergymen's Widows, a neat Apartment to themselves, five Shillings per Week, Firing, &c. with many other Conveniencies, and, if ill, a Nurse to attend them. Here were formerly thirty-two Parish Churches, of which six only remain. The Buildings have here a very agreeable Air of Antiquity, and the Streets are broad and clean; but it is a Town of small Trade. It is near a Mile long from East to West, about two Miles and half in Compass, and almost surrounded with a Wall of Flints, which has six Gates, and Suburbs leading to every one of them; but there is a great Deal of void Ground, within the Walls, with Gardens that are supplied with Water from little Canals on each Side of the high Street. It is remarkable that out of the above Wall there grow Oaks of a vast Size, which *Cambden* says, "are so incorporated with the Stones, and their Roots and Boughs spread so far round, that they raise Admiration in all who behold them."

King *Charles II.* was so well pleased with the Situation of this City, that he employed the celebrated Sir *Christopher Wren* in building a royal Palace in the high Part, on the West Side,

where the Castle formerly stood; but that King dying before it was finished, nothing remains of it but a Shell, though it was roofed, and what was done cost 25,000 l. In digging the Foundation, a Pavement of Brick was found, with some Coins of *Constantine the Great*, &c. There is here a College called *St. Mary's*, appointed for a Warden, 70 Scholars, 10 perpetual Chaplains, (now called Fellows) three other Chaplains, three Clerks, a Schoolmaster, Usher, Organist, and 16 Choristers. The Scholars wear black Gowns; but when they go to the Chapel, which is in the Centre of the College, they put on white Surplices. Over the Door of the School there is a curious Statue of the Founder, made by Mr. *Gibber*, Father of the present Poet-Laureat. Near the East Gate of the City is *St. John's Hospital*, in the Hall of which the Mayor and Bailiffs give their public Entertainments. An Infirmary was lately established there by voluntary Subscription, chiefly owing to the Zeal and Pains of Dr. *Alured Clarke*. This City has also three Charity Schools, two of which are maintained by Subscription. The City is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, and an unlimited Number of Aldermen, out of which are chosen six Justices, two Coroners, two Bailiffs, 24 Common-Councilmen, a Town-Clerk, four Constables, and four Serjeants at Mace, who have a Guildhall, in the Front of which is the Effigy of Queen *Anne*, cast in mixt Metal.

East from *Winchester* the River *Humble* discharges itself out of a large Mouth into the Sea, where two Tides meet with great Violence.

East of the *Humble* is the River *Alre*, which, like the former, runs by several Villages of little Note, and discharges itself into the Sea, at a large Mouth called *Tichfield Bay*.

From hence the Sea extends to the South East to *Gosport*, which is situated on the West Side of the Entrance into *Portsmouth Harbour*. This is a large Town, of considerable Trade, especially in Time of War. It is much inhabited by sea-faring People, and the Warrant Officers. Here is a noble Hospital for sick and wounded Sailors. The Mouth of the Harbour is secured on this Side by Forts, and a Platform, of above 20 Cannon, level with the Water.

The

The Sea Road between the Isle of *Wight* and this Part of *Hampshire* is called *Spithead*; this Road is near 20 Miles in Length, and in some Places three Miles broad: It is capable of receiving with Ease more than a thousand Sail of Shipping. The anchoring Ground is good, and is always mended as fast as it is torn, by the Flux and Reflux of the Water from East to West twice every Tide, and is of such Safety, that the Seamen call it the *King's Bedchamber*; it being secured from Storms from the West round to the South East by the high Lands of the Isle of *Wight*, and on the opposite Quarters by the main Land.

Portsmouth is situated in the Middle of this Road, in an Island called *Portsey*, which is surrounded at high Tide with Sea Water; this Island is about 14 Miles in Compass, and is joined to the Continent by a Bridge. *Portsmouth* is esteemed the Key of *England*, and is the most regular Fortification in this Kingdom; it being so strongly fortified in the modern Taste, as to be capable of standing out against a large Army for many Weeks; for round it on the Land Side is a Glacis and covered Way; a deep Fosse, which in half an Hour may be filled with Water eight Feet high; with Ravelins and Spurs on the Outside; within the Fosse, from the Bottom, is a Wall 15 Feet perpendicular, with a double Parapet for small Arms on the Mount, which is planned out in Bastions and Curtains, the Bastions regularly flanking the Faces of each other, with proper Cannon always mounted; and on the Water Side it may be defended by *South Sea Castle*, the Artillery of the Town, Block-house, and Gun-wharf; by a Chain which lies at the Bottom of the Harbour's Mouth, and which may be immediately raised and fastened on both Sides; and by the Forts and Platform on the *Gosport* Side. The Harbour, which at its Mouth is not so broad as the *Thames* at *Westminster*, is capable of receiving the greatest Part, if not all the Royal Navy, that is ever laid up in ordinary, where they are covered from Storms, on every Point of the Compass, by the Towns of *Portsmouth* and *Gosport*, the common Block-house, Gun-wharf, Dock-yard, and the high Hill of *Portsmouth*. The Depth of the Harbour is so great, that first Rates may lie at the lowest Ebb, without touching the Ground; and it has this

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peculiar Advantage, that as the Water flows seven Hours, and ebbs five, and therefore the Flux being greater out than in, the Bottom of the Harbour is always scouring, and increasing in Depth; and though other Harbours are frequently stopped up by Bars, this is not the Case here, for the Water running out in an Angle, throws the Bar out to the South-West, which is called the *Spit*, and leaves a deep Channel close along under the Shore, out to *South Sea Castle*.

The Dock-yard is as convenient as can be imagined: It contains four large Docks, one of which is capable of receiving two capital Ships at a Time; and such is the Dexterity of the Workmen, that five Ships, it is said, may be docked and cleaned every Day, while the Spring Tides continue, which is generally four or five Days, so that 20 or 25 Ships may be docked every Fortnight. Another Advantage is, that a Ship may take in her Stores and Guns as she lies at Anchor in the Harbour, and when fitted may be at Sea in half an Hour. In short the Docks and Yards resemble a distinct Town, there being particular Rows of Houses, built at the public Expence, for all the principal Officers. It is amazing to see here the vast Quantities of naval Stores, and the exact Order in which every Thing is laid up, so that the Workmen may find any Tool they want in the Dark. The Rope-house is near a Quarter of a Mile long. Some of the Cables made here require 100 Men to work them*, and their Labour is so hard, that they can work at them but four Hours a Day. A Bell is rung to denote what Number of Ships enter the Harbour, of which there is a fine Prospect from the Top of the Steeple, as well as off *Spithead*.

Here is a Deputy Governor and Garrison; but the civil Government is by a Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, and Common-Council. The Suburb, or Common, seems as if it would soon vie with the Town in the Number of its Inhabitants, and its Buildings, and the rather as it is independent on the Laws of the Garrison, and free from the Duties and Services of the Corporation.

At a small Distance to the East of *Portsmouth*, is a Market Town, called *Havant*, near which there are two Islands, the

* *Whatley's England's Gazetteer.*

the largest of which is called *Haling*, and the other *Thorney*, from the Plenty of Thorns growing upon it; each of these has its Parish Church.

Having thus taken a View of the Rivers and Coast of the Country, we shall ascend to the Northern Borders, and here the first Place worthy of Notice is *Southweek*, which is five Miles North from *Portsmouth*. "Here King *Henry VI.* was married to the Duke of *Anjou's* Daughter. About this Place is a great Deal of Morass; but from hence a Park rises, and extends to the highest Point of *Portsmouth*, where are two large Clumps of *Scots* Fir Trees, which are seen near 20 Miles at Land, and a good Way at Sea; and from the Level on this Spot there is a View of *Portsmouth* Town, Harbour, and Docks, and of *St. Helen's* in the Isle of *Wight*, with such an unbounded Prospect of the Sea to the South-East, and of an extensive Vale on the Land Side, well planted and cultivated, bounded with Hills well spread with Woods, and of the South Downs covered with Sheep, that it may be reckoned one of the finest Prospects in *England*."*

This rising Ground is distinguished by the Name of *Portsmouth*, and extends towards *Petersfield*, a populous Borough, situated on the *London* Road, about 18 Miles North of *Portsmouth*. This Town is pleasantly situated in a fruitful Soil.

Farther to the North is *Alton*, a small Market Town, near which is *Odiham*, where was formerly a royal Palace, and a Castle.

At a small Distance from *Odiham* is *Basingstoke*, which is a great Thoroughfare to the West, and a large populous Town. It has a great Trade in Druggets, Shalloons, &c. as well as in Malt. A Brook runs by the Town, which has Plenty of Trout, and though the adjacent Country is surrounded with Woods, it is rich in Pasture, and adorned with many fine Houses. This Town is governed by a Mayor, a Recorder, seven Aldermen, and seven capital Burgesses.

Near this Place is *Basing*, memorable for the Battle fought there between *Etheldred* and *Alfred* against the *Danes*, in which the latter were Conquerors.

On

* *Whatley's England's Gazetteer.*

On the North-East of *Basingstoke* is *Kingsclere*, a pleasant Town on the Edge of the Downs near *Berkshire*, which was once the Seat of the *Saxon* Kings.

Farther to the North-East is *Silchester*, formerly a Place of good Repute. It was called by the *Britons* the City of *Segont*, and there, it is said, that King *Arthur* was crowned; but nothing now remains but a Farm-house and a Church, except the Walls, which are very high, and near two *Italian* Miles in Compass: They are composed of Ragg-Stone and Flints, with some *Roman* Bricks, and are in a great Measure entire. Out of these Walls grow prodigious Oaks, which seem as if incorporated with the Stones. *British* Tiles and *Roman* Coins are frequently dug up here, which last are called by the Vulgar *Onion Pennies*, from one *Onion*, who, they imagine, was a Giant, and an Inhabitant of this City. A *Roman* military Way from hence to *Winchester* is still visible, as is also another, which runs West from the Forest of *Chute*. On the North-East Side of it there is a noble Piece of Antiquity, an Amphitheatre, which exactly resembles that at *Dorchester*; but has for Time out of Mind been used as a Yard for Cattle, and a watering Place.

Of the ISLE of WIGHT.

Communicated by the ingenious Mr. J. Sturck, of Newport in that Island.

THE Isle of *Wight*, though but a Part of the County of *Hampshire*, is so considerable for its Trade, Fertility, and natural Beauties, that it very well deserves our distinct and particular Notice. It is of an irregular elliptical Form, and lies so contiguous to the County to which it belongs, that in some Places the Distance is scarce more than a Mile; and in none more than six or seven Miles from one Shore to the other. Its Extent, as to Length, is about 24 Miles, and in Breadth, in the Middle or widest Part, about half as much; and it is generally computed to be about 60 Miles in Circumference. The whole Island is divided into 29 Parishes, in which it has been said, there are about 3000 Dwellings, and

27,000 Inhabitants. But this Estimate, we imagine, must be very inaccurate, as the Inhabitants can hardly be supposed upon the whole to amount to 9 to a House, in any Part of the Kingdom, tho' the Farm-houses, which are here plentifully and agreeably interspersed over the Country, have doubtless, most of them, many more. But be this as it will.

When the Inhabitants of this Island were the ancient *Britons*, it had the Name of *Guith*; by the *Romans*, who subdued it in an Expedition under the Conduct of *Vespasian*, it was called *Vicia*; and from the *Saxons* it had its present Name of *Wight*. For in the Time of the *Heptarchy* these Invaders attack'd and put its ancient *British* Possessors to the Sword, and a new Colony of *West Saxons* supplied their Places. After this, we may well suppose, that this Island shared with the Rest of the Kingdom, in that Intermixture of Succession of new Inhabitants and Governors, which attended those Times of Violence and Confusion.

The Air of this Country is universally esteemed to be as pure and healthful as any in the Kingdom; and the Soil is so fruitful in its Nature, and so skilfully and industriously managed by the Husbandmen, that it has long since been allowed, that the annual Produce of Corn is sufficient for the Inhabitants seven Years; and so greatly have their arable Lands been improved of late, that, in the Opinion of many, the Proportion at present is as one to twelve. The Traveller, therefore, in these Parts, will not be disappointed if he expects to be entertained with the richest Profusion of Plenty, covering and adorning the Face of Nature. And at the same Time he is agreeably presented with some of the finest and most extensive Prospects of Land and Water which the Eye can be any where regaled with. Thro' the middle Part of the Island, from East to West, there runs a continued Ridge of spacious Downs. The interior Parts of these contain inexhaustible Mines of Chalk or Marl, which is of infinite Service to enrich and improve their Lands. Upon the Surface are bred vast Numbers of Sheep which afford excellent Wool; but being little of it manufactured here, it is mostly bought up by the Merchants and exported in the Fleece to the cloathing Parts of England. In passing along these Downs you have frequently a delightful View of the Sea, on both Sides at once. The Prospect

to the South is continually varied by the opening of new Vales, Meadows, and ample Corn-fields; and on the North and North-east, besides Woods and Fields which vary the Prospect on the Island itself, you see *Spithead*, the Towns of *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Limington*, &c. on the opposite Shore. In short, the Lover of the Beauties of Creation will here meet with the highest Entertainment, and the Landscape Painter might both enrich his Imagination and copy Nature in her best Attire.

Nor is the Coast which encompasses this Island destitute of its Riches or natural Curiosities. Here is excellent Fishing of various Kinds, particularly for Mulletts, Basse, &c. Tho' the Method of using *Trawls*, which of late Years has prevailed, is no small Diminution of their Plenty, it being found by Experience to destroy the Spawn. But Shell-Fish, such as *Lobsters*, *Crabs*, *Prawns*, &c. are taken in the greatest Plenty and Excellence.

The Extremities of the Land, especially on the Southern Coast, are for the most Part a natural Fortification of Rocks and Cliffs. There is only one Place* on the S. E. Part, which lies open to the Incurfions of an Enemy, and this is strongly fortified by Art, and garrisoned with Soldiers. The most remarkable of these Cliffs are two; one of them an erect Wall of rocky Stone, which extends to some Miles in Length, is of a vast Height and surprizing Regularity, considering it as a Work of Nature, and of a Species wherein Regularity for the most Part is as little to be found as it is wanted. It has, therefore, very much the Appearance of an old Rampart, or Castle Wall, and as you view it a great Way together, in a strait Line as to Length, and rising to its lofty Height in a perpendicular Direction, you would almost imagine it to be the Offspring of human Labour in some ancient indefatigable Age. What is further remarkable as to this Cliff is, that it is at least half a Mile from the Water's Side, and the intermediate Land is as fine, level, and pleasant a Tract as any in the whole Island.

The other Cliffs, which are among the more remarkable, are called *Fresh Water Cliffs*, from a Village of that Name in the Neighbourhood. They are prodigious Promontories of Chalk, of which we before noted the hilly Parts of this Island are composed. They rise to a stupendous Height, and are the extreme

* Sandown Fort.

trene Boundaries of the Shore on that Coast which lies nearest to the West on the Southern Side. But what makes them to be one of the greatest Curiosities in these Parts, are the great Number of exotic Birds which annually resort to these Cliffs to lay their Eggs, hatch, and breed up their Young. They are various both in Colour and Species, and are differently sized from the Bigness of a Pheasant to, perhaps, little more than a Pigeon. At the firing of a Gun (a Thing frequently done by such as go off in Boats to view them) they fly round and over you in great Numbers. Their Food is Fish, which they are incessantly flying off to procure for themselves and their Young. The Time of their coming (no-body knows from whence) is the latter End of *March*, or Beginning of *April*, and when their Young are able to undertake the Migration, which is some Time in *July*, they all take their Flight, and you see no more of them 'till the following Season. The Country People, for the Sake of an Advantage which they make by taking these Birds, descend for that Purpose by a Rope fastened to an iron Bar which is driven into the Ground on the Top of the Cliff. Their Method is to beat them down with a short Stick as they fly in and out; and we were told, that a Dozen of them will commonly yield a Pound of Feathers of a very delicate Softness, the Price of which, to the Merchant is 8*d.* and their Carcasses they sell to the Fishermen for 6*d.* the Dozen to bait their Crab-pots. And it was added further, that some of these Peasants have been so dextrous as to take five or six Dozen in a Day: A considerable Temptation to this adventrous Work.*

The Village or Parish of *Fresh-Water* is also remarkable for a curious silver-like Sand, of which great Quantities are dug and sent to *London*, *Bristol*, and other Places, to make the finer

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Sort

* I am one of the great Number who, out of Curiosity, visited this Place on Account of the Birds; and to get the better Information, I consulted the Farmer, whose House is not a Mile from the Place; he assured me there were never more than *three* different Sorts of Birds, two of which are large, about the Size of a Duck, and the other small, some what less than a Pidgeon; that the lesser species were there all the Year round; but the two largest went and came at stated Times, as above related; these lay Eggs of an unusual Size (near as big as a Goose's Egg) which the People in that Part of the Island eat; but they are no such fine coloured Fowl, as they are usually represented; we saw several of them, but none more variegated (if so much) as a common Mallard or Drake.

Sort of Glafs Wares. Upon this Coast are also found *Capéras Stones*, of a good Quality, and in such Plenty, that Vessels are often freighted with them to *London*. There are likewise beautiful Shells and Sea-weeds; of the most curious Ramification and Colouring we have ever seen.

Mention has already been made of the Difficulty of Landing upon almost any of the Southern, or exterior Parts of this Coast, which indeed is often very fatal to Sailors; particularly in one Part of it, called *Chale Bay*, there is such an Eddy, as makes it extremely difficult, upon a Lee Shore, to keep a sufficient Offing to escape the Danger. The Country People, of the meaner Sort, have for many Years been too much accustomed to make a barbarous Advantage of these Misfortunes, plundering and carrying off the Merchants Effects in a most unjust and infamous Manner. But of late this savage Practice has been so much suppressed, that whenever such unfortunate Accidents have happened, they have fell under the Direction of Gentlemen of Honour and Humanity, who have taken effectual Care to prevent these Outrages, which are so great and just a Reproach to any Country where they are in the least Degree encouraged or suffered.

The most noted and most formidable of the Rocks which guard this Coast, are the *Shingles*, and the *Needles* to the West, (the latter of which take their Name from their extreme Sharpness as they stand out of the Water) on the North the *Brambles*, and on the East the *Mixen*, a *Saxon* Word signifying a Dung-hill, to which this Rock has some Resemblance.

Upon the Island itself, besides many pleasant Villages and Hamlets, Gentlemen's Seats, &c. there are four or five Towns; three of which, viz. *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Newtown*, the latter of which is much the oldest Burrough, send each two Members to Parliament. Of these, we shall only take a little Notice of *Newport*, the Capital, and a few of the Parts adjacent.—This Town is seated on a rising Ground near the Centre of the whole Island; and to make it the more convenient for commercial Affairs, it has the navigable River *Meditina* running close to its Skirts, and emptying itself into the Sea at four or five Miles Distance, at the Harbour of *Cowes*. At this Port there is a Custom-house, at which many *Caroli-*

and *Palatine* Ships usually clear. In this River are taken Abundance of flat Fish, and great Quantities of the fattest and best flavoured Oysters in the Kingdom.—The Air of *Newport* is lightsome and pleasant; and though the Town is situated upon a gentle and agreeable Eminence, yet it is so sheltered by the Hills which encompass it at about a Mile Distance, that the Cold is seldom felt to a Degree of severity common to most other Places. The Streets are spacious, clean, and consequently sweet. These were at first evidently laid out upon a regular Plan, consisting chiefly of three long ones, extending from East to West, and as many crossing them at right Angles. They have been lately new pitch'd, at a great Expence; the Foot-way on each Side being elegantly paved and posted off, which affords a very handsome Appearance, besides the Pleasure of excellent Walking. The Buildings, tho' few of them grand, are neat and handsome, so that few Places, we believe, are more frequently visited by Strangers, or with greater Satisfaction.

Here are two Markets weekly, though only that on *Saturday* is worthy of Notice. The great Number of Waggons, drawn by stately Teams of Horses, which are seen at this Market, must needs attract the Observation of a Stranger. There are said to be two hundred of these of a Day, all laden with Corn for this Market, and which of Course, according to their usual Lading, must contain fourteen or fifteen hundred Quarters of Grain. Most of this is bought up by the Merchants and their Agents, for foreign Markets, so that in the last Year near twenty thousand Quarters were exported from *Cowes* only. A great deal, indeed, both of their Barley and Wheat is manufactured amongst themselves, and sent abroad in Flour, Malt, and Biscuit, for the Navy, &c. Though in some Articles this Manufacture has greatly diminished of late Years, since the Government have caused Mills and Ovens to be erected for naval Services.

Here is also exposed to Sale in this Market, a large and pleasant Sample of the various other Productions of this fertile Spot. Their Poultry and Butter, in particular, are so plentiful and good, that great Quantities of both are weekly bought up for the Supply of *Portsmouth*; &c. and of the latter much

is barrelled for the Winter Consumption, and exported to very distant Parts. The rural Inhabitants, which resort in great Numbers to the Markets for Business, are of a remarkably sound and healthful Complexion; and the Fair Sex are deservedly esteemed as some of the fairest of their Species. About a Mile to the westward of this Town stands *Carisbrooke Castle*, which is seated upon a very exalted Eminence, overlooking a Village of the same Name. This was once a considerable Fortrefs, and is said to have been built by *Whitgar*, a Favourite of *Cerdic*, King of the *West Saxons*, to whom he gave the Island after having subdued it, as before noted. It was afterwards improved by *Richard de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* and repaired by Queen *Elizabeth*; but it is now fallen into great Decay. Though the Hill upon which the Castle stands has few to exceed it for Height in the Island, yet it is plentifully supplied with Water, than which there is none better. It is drawn up from a Well of 72 Yards deep, by the Labour of an Ass, which runs in a Wheel for that Purpose. Upon these, and some other Accounts, particularly its being famous for the Retention of State Prisoners, (the last of which was the unfortunate King *Charles I.*) this Fortrefs is still visited by Strangers, as a Piece of Antiquity well worth their Notice.

In short, such is the Richness of the Soil of this Island, such the Plenty, Variety, and Perfection of its Produce, as well as Pleasantness of Situation, that it has often been called the *Garden of England*. This, indeed, is a very high Compliment, as *England* itself has been looked upon as the Garden of *Europe*. But as this Spot is almost daily visited by great Numbers of Gentlemen and Ladies of all Ranks, we shall neither echo nor anticipate the Judgment of others, but leave it to them to determine how well it deserves so great a Character.

J. STURCH.

Of the ISLES of ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, SARK, and JETHOW.

THESE Islands being on the Coast belonged once to *Normandy*; but after that *Henry I.* King of *England*, in the Year 1108, defeated his Brother *Robert*, he annexed both *Normandy* and these Islands to the Crown of *England*, and they adhered to *England*, (even after *Henry III.* quitted all Claim to *Normandy* for a Sum of Money)* with Constancy and Honour; stood true to their Faith and Allegiance to the *English*, in Despight of all Attempts made by the *French* upon them, to whom they have always been an Eye-fore, to have them so near their Coast, and yet in the *English* Possession; nor this merely as a Punctilio of Honour; but their Want of Harbours on the *Channel*, with which these Islands would furnish them, and the Annoyance they receive from their Privateers in Time of War, justly make the *French* wish to be the Possessors of it, and the *English* to value and esteem it, and have a vigilant Eye to the Protection and Defence of it.†

† As these Islands were annexed to the See of *Winchester* by Queen *Elizabeth*, they are deemed a Part of *Hampshire*, and therefore it is thought proper to give the following short Account of them.

A L D E R N E Y,

THE first of these *British* Isles on the Coast of *France*, termed on the Records in the Tower, *Aurney*, *Aurenney*, and *Aurigney*, which *Antoninus* reckons among the Islands of the *British* Sea. The Rocks and foul Grounds which lie along this Coast make a very boisterous, roaring Sea in bad Weather, and terrible to Mariners. It is about two Leagues, or something more, from *Cape La Hague* in *Normandy*. The whole Island is about eight or nine Miles in Circumference: The Soil in some Parts fertile,

* *Gibson's Cambden.*

† They pay a certain annual Tribute to *England*, but is scarcely answerable to the Expence of the *English* Government for their Defence.

† *Magna Britannia. Qu. Ed. Vol. II. Pages 897, 1515.*

tile, tho' much of it is high Land; it has fine Water, and a great Number of Rabbits breed on this Island. The Inhabitants are computed at about 1000. The Houses in the Island consists almost wholly of one small Town called *Le Fort*, it lies to the South, the Harbour before it, capable only of receiving small Vessels; and the Island is a Dependance of the Government and Jurisdiction of *Guernsey*. From hence, also, on the Westward, there stretches out a Range of high Rocks, dreadful to Mariners, who call them *Casquets*, now called *Gaskings* (in the Race of *Alderney*) of which three are the most considerable, standing in a triangular Form, and on which there has been, many Years, Lights constantly fixed, of great Use to Sea-faring People; and it's surprizing they were not erected, tho' greatly fatal to Mariners, more than 50 Years. This was the fatal Place where *William*, Son of *Henry I.* miserably perished: * and where there is the greatest Probability the late Admiral *Balchin*, and his Majesty's Ship *Victory* so lately met the same Fate.

GUERNSEY.

GUERNSEY, called, by *Antoninus*, *Sarnia*, is in Form somewhat triangular, or Shape of an Harp. The Sides, from East to West, about eight or nine Miles; North to South, about seven; situate in Lat. 49 30, Long. 14 30; fortified by Nature, as being surrounded with many deep and craggy Rocks; and among them is found the *Smyris*, which is a very hard, sharp Stone, used by Lapidaries for polishing Jewels, and by Glaziers for cutting Glass; we call it *Emeril*. At almost the Extremity of the Island, Eastward, where it joins to the South Side, the Shore bends itself somewhat like a Half Moon, and makes a fine Port.† The Island consists of 10 Parishes, but 7 Churches, and one Town, viz. *St. Peter's*, deserving particular Notice.

Beside the Road where Ships anchor, close up to the Town, there is a Peer, a noble Work and the Glory of this Island; it is all of vast Stones piled up on one another to a great Height, and laid close together with much Art and Regularity: It has stood firm against all the Violence of the Sea upwards of 400 Years, its Foundation being laid in the Beginning of the Reign of *Edward I.* and it may so stand to the End of the World. It admits

* *Gibson's Cambden.*

† *Friendly Correspondent.*

of about 20 Merchant Ships within it; and, as adjoining to the Town, and being a proper Width and Length, is paved on one Side with Stone, and guarded with Parapets; it serves as a Place of Pleasure, and is the ordinary Walk of Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town, called the *Change*: The other Side, *viz.* on the Left, is chiefly Gravel, but greatly resorted to, called the *Strand*, and from thence there is a fine Prospect to the Sea, and the neighbouring Islands (of a fine clear Day you may discern *Jersey* about five Leagues Distance.) Behind this spacious Peer lies the Town, extending from East to West, consisting chiefly of one large, populous Street, more than a Mile in Length: There are indeed three or four other Streets, which at different Parts, by pretty steep Ascents, mount the fine pleasant Hills that lie behind the Town, which is chiefly built, especially on the Shore Side, on hard, impenetrable Rocks; but more backward the Stone is more soft, and capable of being dug and shaped for Use, and Cellars are seldom dug here; the other Side of the Town admit of some; and in most Parts of the Town some Places, on a different Soil, *viz.* of Earth, where are several magnificent Buildings, Gentlemen's Houses, and good Gardens. The Houses of Tradesmen are generally pretty lofty, and from the Populaceness of the Inhabitants several Families reside in a House; nor are the Vaults for Wine, of which there are great Numbers, some level with the Ground, and some double arched over, the least considerable. There is also an Hospital of great Note, for the Maintenance and Employment of the Poor, founded and supported chiefly by voluntary Subscription, well governed and victualled. But to return: Beside the Fortification by Nature, it has a small Platform, and some regular Soldiers to garrison it, which has a Communication with a strong Castle, called *Cornet*, 600 Yards from the East Corner of the Peer, lifted indifferently high on a solid rocky Mass, which the Sea quite surrounds when the Tide is in: Here is Watch kept, and a Flag hoisted as a Signal, at that Quarter of the Castle where any Ship is espied, and commonly a Bell strikes to denote the Number. This Castle, with the Town, is well replenished with military Stores.

This is a free, neutral Port, formerly much frequented by Merchants on the Breaking out of a War, which was a Privilege not owing to the Favour of the Kings of *England* only, but to the joint Concurrence of other Princes, and was strengthened by a Bull of Pope *Sixtus IV.* but though this is an acknowledged Privilege, it is as good as given up, having, in Truth, rendered it impracticable by their Privateering in Time of War.

Here almost constantly resides the Governor of this Island, who is very tenacious of the Privileges of this Port, and takes Care to have those in the Island, who are fit, properly disciplined, and the due Execution of the Laws peculiar to it. Here is a Plaidery, or Court of Justice erected; the Governor is looked on as the supreme Magistrate and Judge of this Court-Royal. The next Head Officer is called the Grand Bailiff; and it is composed of 12 Jurats, or Justices of the Peace, no other Jury being impannelled here. Besides the Bailiff and these Jurats, there is a Proctular, or King's Council, a Comptroller, or Assistant, a Provost, and Deputy-Provost, Advocates, or Attorneys. Besides these, there is an Officer called a Griffier, who at all Courts tenders the Oath, which is somewhat different from the *English* Form, viz.

I M. N. I will declare the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, touching the Case on Trial, as I shall answer it at the great and awful Tribunal.

As to very criminal Cases, they seldom happen; it may be in Part owing to the Difficulty of Escape: In Case of Murder they can execute by Hanging. In civil Cases, of Arrest, &c. if the Debt is contracted in the Island, they will at a few Hours Notice, if the Person has Goods sufficient, take, and immediately sell them; if not, he is arrested, and sent to the Castle; (which is a dismal, lonely Prison) the Plaintiff must allow him five Souce *per* Day, and if on the next Court Day he will swear he has not sufficient in any Effects whatsoever, beside his necessary Apparel, he is discharged. But as to Debts contracted in *England*, if the Governor permit, and the Debt is proved by a Note of Hand of two Witnesses, the Debter is as liable to Arrest there, as in *England*; but the Debtor is al-

lowed

lowed so much Plea of Excuse, and evading the Payment, that it is very seldom attempted, and more seldom to any good Purpose.

As to the Governor here, if any Fault may be attributed to him, its on the Side of Clemency. All Merchants and Captains of Ships usually wait on the Governor, to signify their Coming, and their Business, by his Permission; and there is a Compliment due at coming out of the Island; the Merchant is not allowed to go, if any Person complains that he is indebted in the Town; and there is a small Peer Due, paid on a Captain's going out.

We shall now proceed with more Brevity. The Air of this Island is very moderate, much more mild, and the Spring there more early, than in *England*. The Soil is great Part naturally fertile, and the Earth is generally of a dark Colour, and moist; and a Variety of fine Springs agreeably interspersed throughout the Island, which, from the Hills which lie behind and shelter the Town, descend through the Streets, which tends to cleanse and sweeten them, as well as to supply a Fountain in the Town.

The Island affords plenty of Pasture, great Variety of Plants, Roots, Herbs, and Flowers; but the Cattle are few of them large: Their Horses are bred hard, on some of the more heathy Parts, and are fed but coarsely.

The Market abounds with Variety of Food; beside Butchers Meat and Poultry, great Variety of Fish in Season and Perfection, viz. Whiting, Whiting-Coal, Orm, and Scollops. But the Plenty and Variety of Garden-Stuff, Roots, Herbs, and Flowers, is really surprizing; the Hedges and Lanes are delightfully adorned with Flowers. The Butter brought to Market exceeds any in *England*, but does not keep so well. And at the proper Season, Fruits are in great Plenty and Perfection, of which they make Cyder, &c. So the great Plenty of Flowers, and agreeable wholesome Herbs, are rendered serviceable by being distilled for Family Uses.

And indeed Flowers are sometimes distilled with other Things, to give a Flavour to some of their spiritous Waters, in which Trade they appear to be somewhat considerable, and greatly improved; but the most considerable Part of their Trade is Wine, so large the Quantity that is generally in this Town,

that I believe there are not so few as 100,000 Pipes: Indeed great Part of the Wines are the Property of *English* Merchants, lodged there to save the Advance of the Duty, 'till they are prepared, and a Sale for them requires their being sent to *England*. But beside this, they greatly engross the Trade, partly from their Situation and Opportunity to buy and sell, and partly from their Skill in Rectifying and Preserving, which their Situation enables them to improve. They have Merchants that have trading Ships, separately, or in Company, who can go over and vend some other Commodities, and purchase Wines, from *Port, Malaga, Lisbon, &c.* and opportunely purchase small *French* Wine, *Spanish*, or *Galicia*, or *Lisbon*, and right *Coniac* Brandy; all these are differently applied to lower, to mend the Flavour, or to preserve by heightening the Spirit; and by other Methods to soften, sweeten, fine, enrich, and to increase or lessen the Value they are justly noted for.

Their other Branches of Trade are chiefly in Stockings, &c. of which greater Quantities have been made than are at present, chiefly two Threads, and for want of Convenience for Dying, Scowering, and Pressing, they are obliged to be sent to *England* for these Purposes, and generally when sold, on Exchange.

As to Handkerchiefs, of which they have great Stocks of *India, Barcelona, and Spittlefield*, there is not only a Trade Retail, but the latter are carried over, and many of them sold in *France*, as *India*, and to *England* also. Tea likewise is another considerable Branch of their Trade, which is smuggled in great Quantities to *England*; yet they attempt to reconcile this Part of Conduct with Loyalty, by saying the Ballance of Trade is in Favour of the *English*.

The Genius of the People is greatly for Trade; the Men generally busy in Merchandize and Traffick, and frequently have Shares of Ships, or in Business relating to it, for throughout the Town the Women generally manage the Shops, and are for their Diligence, Understanding, and obliging Deportment, complete Shop-Women.

The Merchants, Gentlemen, and superior Tradesmen, are generally polite, imitate the *English* Gentry in their Houses and Furniture, Dress and Behaviour, and generally speak very good *English*

English and *French*; but the Language or Dialect of the poor People, and of the Country, is a Kind of *Norman French*.

Their Coins are somewhat different from the *English*. The Merchants use *English* and *Portugal* for Payment of large Sums, but the common People for Change, &c. have Copper Pieces, or Doubles, nine equal to Two-pence; Souce Pieces, of four or five, the five Souce Piece, and one Double, equal Four-pence *English*, and the *French* Three-pence, or *English* Three-pence, are called Petits.

I may conclude this Account of *Guernsey* with mentioning, that the Sea Shore abounds with Variety of Shells, but chiefly Orm and Scollop; Numbers are collected and sent to *England*. But, perhaps, somewhat may be proper to add of their Religion, or ecclesiastical Government; a little of this may suffice: They have seven Churches, all of the *Protestant* Religion as established by Law in *England*; no other Sect, or Denomination of *Christians* whatsoever encouraged, though I do not find any penal Discouragement as to Popery. We do not find a Papist among them, and this is very commonly boasted of at their public Entertainments, which are frequent amongst the Gentry, and conducted with Frugality, Politeness, and Decency.

We need say but little of *Sark*, *Jethow*, and *Arne*: The first moted with Rocks and Precipices; the second serving the Governor to fat Cattle; and *Arne*, an Island two Miles long, pretty fruitful, where more might be said of the hereditary Descend of it in one Family, than of any Thing else remarkable.

J E R S E Y.

JERSEY, on the West Coast of *Normandy*, in Latitude 49 25 South, Longitude 15 30, is about 30 Miles in Compass, and is defended by Rocks and Shelves: It is about 12 Miles long, and six broad. It abounds with Springs of pure, clear Water. The Place is populous; the Buildings all of Stone; the Quicksets and Enclosures, Gardens, Orchards, and Avenues leading to the Houses, are very agreeable; and when the People shall please to reduce some of their Apple Plantations

tions into arable Land, they may be said to have great Plenty of Necessaries: At present they have great Scarcity of good Wheat, and beholden greatly to *England* for Supply. Of Flesh, Fish, and Fowl, they have Plenty, each good in their Kind, and their Butter peculiarly good.

The Soil is fruitful, bearing various Sorts of Grain, and stocked with Cattle. Of Sheep it feeds good Store, among which are many remarkable for having four, and some six Horns;* of the six Horns, two bend forward toward the Nose, two bend backward toward the Neck, and two upright. It enjoys a very wholesome Air. The Fuel here is chiefly a Sea Weed, especially in the Country, called *Urait*, which grows amidst the ragged Rocks in great Plenty, and when dried in the Sun makes good Fires. The Island now is better furnished with Wood than formerly, though much of it is still in Use. The Island in the Middle rises gently into Hills, under which lie pleasant Valleys, watered with Brooks; the North Side very high, and looks down on the Sea below, from Cliffs of 40 Fathom perpendicular; and the South Side is declining. Here is a prodigious Plenty of Fruit, and a strange Fondness of Cyder, called by some Wine and Cyder, for they have an Art of mixing some Fruit with their Apples, which adds to the Flavour, and makes it more heady. It has been computed, that 24,000 Hogheads of Cyder have been made here in one Year.

This Island consists of 12 Parishes. On all Sides are Bays and Creeks, the safest of which is on the South Side of the Island, betwixt the Towns called *St. Hilary* and *St. Aubin*. This Bay has within it a small Isle of its own, kept by a Garrison, and cut off from all Access: Just opposite to it stands the chief Town of that Island, both because it is the Market, and because it is the Seat of Justice, the right Name whereof, as *Gibson* on *Cambden* endeavours largely to prove, is *Helier*, or *St. Helier*, from *Elerusa Holyman*, who had chosen this little solitary Hermitage for his Retreat from the World, with a Bed cut into a hard Stone, which remains yet standing on one of the out-lying Rocks.

The two Towns are seated in one Bay, about three Miles asunder. *St. Helier* is a well-built and well-inhabited Town,

* *Gibson* on *Cambden* relates this, but how far it is true, we cannot say.

accommodated with public Conveniences, and much improved of late Years. The Market-Place is spacious, (in this Respect much preferable to *St. Peter's* at *Guernsey*) hither almost the whole Island resort on a *Saturday*, which is the Market-Day. To the West End is *St. Aubin*, a Town principally inhabited by Merchants and Masters of Ships. This Port is made by a strong Stone Work, or Mole, carried a good Way into the Sea, where Ships of good Burthen lie safe, under the Guns of a Fort contiguous to it. In this same Bay, but more to the East, is the small Isle of *St. Helier*, shut in by the Sea at about every half Flood, being in Circuit near a Mile: Here stands *Elizabeth's Castle*, one of the largest and stoutest Fortresses in the King's Dominions: The Queen gave it her Name; King *Charles I.* enlarged it, and King *Charles II.* perfected it. It stands upon the whole Ground of the Isle, and is the Residence of the Governor, with a Garrison no less in Time of Peace than War; here are Watch-Houses on the most prominent Points; and besides the Garrison, the Country Militia, about 2000, well disciplined.

Other Particulars omitted concerning this Island, are so much the same as in *Guernsey*, that we judge it unnecessary to repeat them.



T H E
NATURAL HISTORY
O F
S U R R E Y.



SURREY, called by *Bede*, *Suthriona*, commonly *Suthrey* and *Surrey*: by the *Saxons*, from its Situation on the South Side of the River *Thames*, *Suth*ne; for *Sud* signifies with them the South, and *ne* a River;† it joins on the West Side to *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*, on the South to *Sussex*, on the East to *Kent*, and on the North Side it is washed and parted by the River *Thames*.

The County is not large, being computed about 34 Miles in Length, and 22 in Breadth,‡ but is pretty rich, tolerably fruitful, especially on the South Side, in Corn and Hay. The Rivers very commodious; the Hills and Downs afford delightful Prospects; the Parks are well stored with Deer; the Woods with Game; the Rivers and Ponds with Fish, that Hunting, Fishing, &c. are frequent Amusements; and it is in general esteemed a pleasant County.

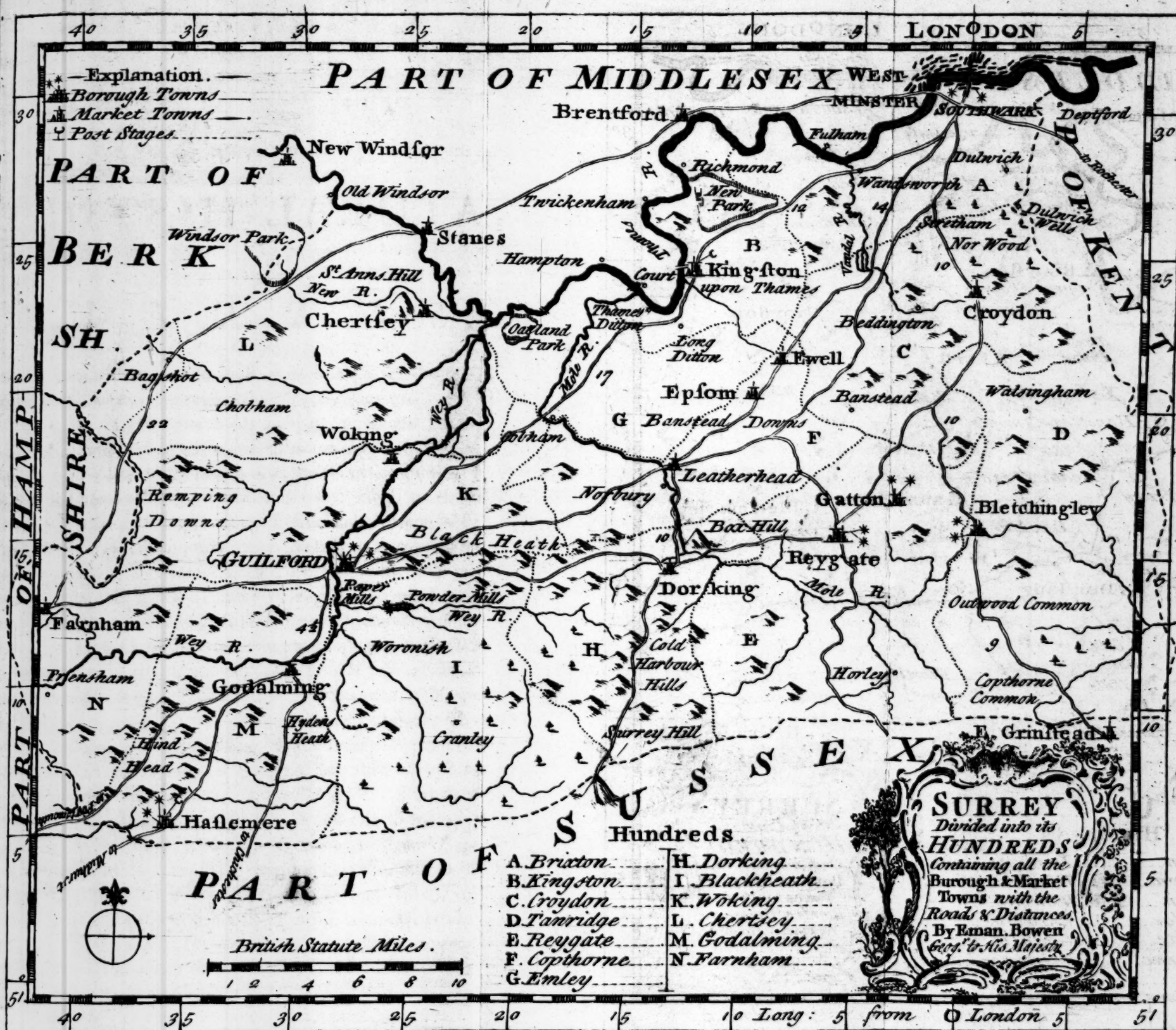
While the *Romans* remained in this Part of *Britain*, this County and *Sussex*, with the Sea Coast of *Hampshire*, was inhabited by the *Regni*.|| In the Time of the *Saxons*, it was under the Government of the South *Saxon* Kings. Upon the Settlement of the *Normans*, *William the Conqueror* cantoned out the Possessions of the *Saxons* among his Captains and other Assistants.

This County had its own High-Sheriff 'till about the Beginning of the Reign of King *John*, when it was joined with *Sussex*; but that antient Privilege being restored by King *James I.* 1615, and confirmed by King *Charles I.* it continues to this Day; and

† *Gibson's Cambden.*

‡ *Salmon.*

|| *Cambden, 327.*





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and *Cambden* notes,† that in the Times of the greatest Trouble, this County distinguished themselves for their Zeal in the Cause of Liberty.

This may suffice for the general History of this County. I shall just take Notice of the four most considerable Rivers, and then proceed to the Chorographical Part.

1. The River *Thames* is the greatest and most useful in *England* for its Water, Fishing, and Navigation, which, though chiefly of Benefit to *London*, yet is no small Convenience to this County; but as we shall have more Occasion to speak of this River in our *Natural History* of *Middlesex*, we shall omit any farther Description here.

2. The River *Wandle*, a small but clear Water, abounding with the best Trouts; it rises at *Carshalton*, and, running by *Morden* and *Merton*, empties itself near *Wandsworth* into the *Thames*.

3. The River *Mole*, or *Swallow*, rises in *Darking* Hundred, and, after a considerable Course, passes by *White-hill* near *Darking*. A little beyond this, this River hides itself, or is swallowed up in a Cavern at the Foot of the Hill (from whence it is called* thereabout the *Swallow*.) This Author also takes Notice of its running under Ground for about the Distance of two Miles, and rising again and spreading itself into a wide Stream, so as to require a Bridge of many Arches to pass over it; and *Gibson* on *Cambden* takes this for granted, and compares it to the River *Anas* in *Spain*, now called *Guadiana*, running under Ground 10 Miles.†

4. The River *Wey*, a small but very beneficial River, being made navigable; it rises in *Hampshire*, and comes into this County

† Page 328.

* *Cambden*.

† This Paragraph is here inserted by the Authority of such great Names; but when I went on Purpose to view this unusual Phænomenon, I could find nothing like it: The River flowed by those Places where it is said to run under Ground, and lost none of its Water while I was in that Part of the Country, neither could I see any Reason to believe that the Stream which goes to *Leatherhead* has its Origin from the *Mole*. Indeed I was informed by the Gentlemen of *Darking*, that the Waters of the River would at some certain dry Seasons run into the Ground, and leave the Channel almost dry; but this does not happen often.

County near *Farnham*; it comes into *Waverly*, and receiving another little River, on which stands *Oxenford*, runs by *Godalming*, thence to *Guildford*, and extends itself to the North a great Way; passing through several Hundreds and Towns falls into the *Thames* at *Coway Stakes* near *Chertsey*.

This County, for the more regular Government of it, was divided into Hundreds; and as most Historians have distinctly noted what is most remarkable in each, I shall take their Method, and endeavour to insert what is most worth mentioning in their Order, viz. 1. *Blackheath*, or *Wotton*. 2. *Brixton*, or *Allington*. 3. *Chertsey*, or *Godley*. 4. *Copthorn*, or *Ephingham*. 5. *Croydon*. 6. *Darling*. 7. *Emley*. 8. *Farnham*. 9. *Godalming*. 10. *Kingston*. 11. *Rygate*. 12. *Tanridge*. 13. *Woking*.

1. The Hundred of BLACKHEATH.

There is no Market Town in this Hundred, *Guildford*, *Godalming*, and *Darling* being situated convenient for it. The Villages of Note in it are these,

Albury, or *Alderbury*, otherwise called *Oldbury*, being of ancient Note. *Henry*, Duke of *Norfolk*, resided here, cut a Canal, planted Vineyards, adorned it with fine Gardens, through it the River *Wye* runs, several Fish-ponds, a fine Park, in which the House stands; but the most remarkable is the *Hipogæum*, being a Passage cut through a mighty Hill, a Furlong or more in Length, leading into a pleasant Valley, and is still preserved as a Grotto. In this Parish is Part of *Blackheath*, in which appears the Platform of a *Roman Temple*, a little from the Road leading to *Cranley*.

Chilworth, the Lordship and Estates of the *Randills* for some Ages. This Place is famous for Gunpowder-Mills; here was the first erected in *England*, and now there is about 18, there being great Convenience for that Business from the Springs of Water and Rivulets running there, beside a peculiar Kind of Earth, which renders it a fit Nursery for Salt-Petre; likewise a Convenience for Corning-Houses, separating and finishing Houses, &c. Here are also Fish-ponds, with good Carp, Hop-Gardens, and a Fair seven Days before *Michaelmas*, for Cattle, Cheese, &c.

The Hundred of BRIXTON, or ALLINGTON.

This Hundred lies the most northward of the County, bordering on the East upon *Kent*, upon the South on that of *Croydon*, on the West on *Kingston* Hundred, and on the North on the *River Thames*, which divides it from *Middlesex*. *Southwark*, the chief Town of this County is called so from its Situation on the South Side of the *River Thames*; it had very antiently its own Bailiff 'till 1607.

Maitland relates, that the first Mention of *Southwark** in History is in the Year 1052, when Earl *Godwin* arrived at this Place with a potent Fleet, where having anchored 'till the Return of the Flood, he passed *London* Bridge without Opposition, and advanced to attack the royal Navy, then lying opposite to *Westminster*, consisting of fifty Ships of War, but by the Interposition of the Nobility, Matters were happily accommodated between the King and *Godwin*; however *Godwin*, by way of Bravado, sail'd round *Edward's* Fleet, and repassed the Bridge, which was then of Wood, whereby we may perceive what Sort of Ships the royal Navy then consisted of.

There has been many Attempts made by the Citizens of *London* to get this Borough under their Jurisdiction, frequent Application was made to Parliament, representing the Losses that befel the City from Bankrupts, Thieves, &c. who, after perpetrating their Crimes, retired into *Surrey*, as an Asylum; for the remedying which the Bailliwick of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, were granted to the Citizens, and their Successors, to be held of the Crown for ever as a Fee-Farm Rent of ten Pounds a Year, which was not only confirmed by divers succeeding Kings, but likewise additional Powers granted the Citizens over the said Borough; however he concludes they have not been able to erect the same into a 26th Ward; but *Gibson* on *Cambden* says, it was annexed in the Reign of *Edward VI.* to the City of *London*, and is at this Day reckoned a Member of it; and the Quarto Edition of *Cambden* says, it was granted or sold by King *Edward VI.* for 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* and at the next general Assembly on special Affairs, named *Bridge-*

T 2

Ward

* *Sim. Dunelm's History.*

Ward Without. And by the same Author *Surrey* is said to include *St. George Newington*, *St. Mary Bermondsey*, *St. Olive's*, *St. Saviour's*, or *St. Mary Overy's*, with *Christ Church*, *St. Thomas*, and *Rotherhithe*; but as, according to modern Accounts, some of these Parishes have been subdivided, I shall take a cursory View of them in the Order and Number observed by *Maitland*, viz.

1. *Christ Church.* This Parish was a District belonging to that of *St. Saviour's*, denominated *Paris Garden*, in which were antiently two Bear-Gardens, one whereof, overcharged with Spectators on a Sunday in 1582, fell down and killed many, and wounded many more.* Things remarkable at present are the Church, two Charity-Schools, a Glass-house, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. George. In this Parish, opposite the Church, antiently stood a magnificent Structure belonging to the Duke of *Suffolk*, which coming to *Henry VIII.* he erected a Mint there, whence that Neighbourhood takes its Name, and which for many Years was a noted Asylum for insolvent Debtors, which Persons dishonest taking Advantage of, it became a national Grievance, and was judg'd necessary to be suppressed. On the East Side of *St. Margaret's Hill* are situate the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and County Goal Prisons, how ancient is not easily ascertained; for in the Year 1381, *Wat Tyler*, with his rebellious Train, broke up both these and the King's Bench Prisons, and released the Prisoners. There is now in this Parish a beautiful new Church, a Charity-School, an Alms-House, a Hay-Market, an annual Fair, three Prisons, a Parish Workhouse, and House of Correction.

St. John's Parish. The Site of this Parish being antiently grazing Ground, called now *Horslydown*, and where the new Church stands, a spacious Field, called the Artillery Ground, lately converted into two Workhouses, viz. for the old and new Parishes Reception of Poor. At present there is a beautiful Church, one Presbyterian, four Baptist, and one Quaker Meeting-Houses; two Charity-Schools, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Parish Poor, &c.

St.

* *Stowe's Survey.*

St. Mary Lambeth. This Parish is of great Antiquity as appears by the Death of *Hardicanute* in 1041, then called *Lambhythe*, or more properly *Lamb's Haven*, anciently belonging to the Bishop and Convent of *Rocheſter*, the firſt Building appearing to have been begun by *Baldwin* 1188. The firſt Part of the archiepiſcopal Palace, on the North Side, which conſiſt of the Lollard's Tower, Chappel, Guard-Chamber, the Archbiſhop's Apartments, Library, and Cloyſters, is conjectured to have been begun before the Year 1250, when *Boniſace*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for his Mal-treatment of the Sub-prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew's* Convent, was obliged privately to make his Eſcape from the enraged *Londoners*. The ſtately Gate of this Palace was erected by *Reginald Pole*, 1557; the ſpacious and beautiful Hall by Archbiſhop *Juxon*, 1662; and the handſome Brick Building between the Hall and Gate by Archbiſhop *Sanicroft* and *Tillotſon*. The Cloyſters are ſuppoſed to be Apartments built for the Canons by *Hubert*. The uppermoſt Part was the Lollard's Tower, a very ſtrong Room,* where it is ſaid *Chicheley*, the implacable Enemy and Perſecutor of the Lollards, uſed to imprifon them. And in this Pariſh is an ancient Royalty, where ſtood a royal Manſion, wherein the Kings of *England* did frequently reſide. A little Northward from this Palace ran *Canut's* Trench, or Canal, which had its Influx into the River *Thames*, at the lower End of *Chilſea* Reach, and through which he carried his Navy to the Weſt Side of *London* Bridge to attack the City by Water on that Side. The remarkable Things are, the Church, the Palace, two Charity-Schools, two Alms-Houſes, a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor, three Glaſs-houſes, two Potteries, two Spring Gardens, with beautiful Walks for Recreation, and a Well of Mineral Waters. On *Lambeth* Wall is a Spot of Ground, called *Pedler's Acre*, belonged to the Pariſh Time immemorial, given by a Pedler on Condition his Portrait and that of his Dog were preſerved in painted Glaſs in one of the Windows of the Church for ever, which is carefully done in the South Eaſt Window of the middle Iſle.

St. Mary Magdalen. The Name of this Manor or Diſtrict is of *Saxon* Compound, ſeeming to imply an Iſland; it might an-

|| *Saxon Chron.*

* *Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl.*

antiently belong to one *Bermond*, thence called the *Villa of Bermondsey*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. The remarkable Things are the Mill of *St. Saviour*, which is converted into a Water Machine to supply the Neighbourhood; an Independant and two Baptist Meeting-Houses, three Charity Schools, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor, an antient Water-course, called the Neckinger, a Water Machine, and a large Haven, denominated *St. Saviour's Mill and Dock*,

St. Mary's Newington. On the West Side of this is the River *Tigress*, which is Part of *Cnut's Trench*, on the East Side of the Turnpike. On the East Side of *Newington* is a large Gateway under a House, through which lies the King's Road to *Lambeth*. Remarkable in this Parish at present are the Parish Church, a Charity School, the Lock Hospital, but of what Antiquity is unknown, two Alms-houses, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Mary Rotherhithe, of great Antiquity. On the East Side was the Out-flux of *Cnut's Trench*. Things observable are the Parish Church, a Presbyterian Meeting-House, a Charity School, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor, three Docks for Ship-building, a Corn-mill belonging to the King, which is wrought by the River *Thames*, and Copperas Works.

St. Olave's. Opposite *St. Olave's Church*, antiently stood a spacious Stone Building, the City Mansion of the Prior of *Leaves in Suffex*. Contiguous to the Bridge-Yard was situate a large House of Stone, the City Residence of the Abbot of *St. Augustine's in Canterbury*, and on the East-side was situated the Abbot of *Battie's Mansion-house in Suffex*, opposite to which, on the South, lay its spacious Gardens, where was a Maze or Labyrinth, the Name whereof is still preserv'd in the Street thereon erected. Remarkable here are the present Parish Church, an Independant Meeting-house, two Charity Schools, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor, the Bridge-house and Yard, wherein are prepar'd all Materials for repairing of *London-bridge*, and many Wharfs for shiping and landing Goods.

St. Saviour's. On the West, fronting the River *Thames*, antiently was situated *Winchester House*, and on the West that belonging to the Bishop of *Rochester*. A little Westward from

these

these Houses is the Bank-side, † antiently notorious for being the Seat of Stews or public Bawdy-houses. In the Reign of Henry II. Eighteen were tolerated under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, from whence they were called Winchester Geese; they were plunder'd by Wat Tyler in the Year 1381, and in the Year 1506. After many Attempts for their better Regulation to no Purpose, they were shut up, but being again open'd soon after, their Number was reduced from 18 to 12, and in the Year 1546 was by Henry VIII. by Proclamation, entirely suppressed. Things worthy Notice are their stately and spacious Parish Church, an Independant, a Baptist, and Quaker Meeting, four Charity Schools, four Alms-houses, the Town-house, a large, handsome, new Market-Place, two Machines for raising Water, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor, and an Iron Foundry.

St. Thomas's. The only Antiquity in this Parish is the Hospital; the Chapel, at first belonging to it, is conjectured to be that situate where is the Parish Burying-ground, founded 1215; and Remarkable at present are the Church, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quaker Meeting, four Charity Schools, two Hospitals with Chapels, and an Alm-house.

The next remarkable Parish is Battersey, called in old Saxon *Patryk-rea*, and in Latin, *Patrici insula*, i. e. *Patrick's Isle*; near this is *Dulwich*, where Mr. Allen erected and endowed a pretty College and fair Chapel, for six poor Men and six Women, with a School for the Education of 12 poor Children. Here are also medicinal Springs, called *Sidnam Wells*;* as there are likewise at *Stretham*, a Parish about one Mile long, and six Miles from *London*, found by the same Means, and prove to be of much the same Nature, but stronger than those at *Epsom*; and the Author of the new Survey of *Great Britain* says, they are of a muskish Taste, turn Milk into a Posset, work by Urine, that five or six Cups are as much as a strong Person usually drinks, which are equivalent to 12 of *Epsom*, and relates divers Cures wrought by them.† *Vaux-hall*, remarkable chiefly for its fine spacious Gardens; but some Mention having been

† Stowe's Survey.

* Gibson's Cambden.

† Quart. Edit. Vol. 5. p. 354.

already made of it, and nothing very particular appearing in other Parishes of this Hundred, we pass them.

3. CHERTSEY, or GODLEY Hundred.

This Hundred lies on the West Side of the County. *Chertsey*, from whence it takes its Name, the Saxons called it *Leopce-ryge*, and *Bede*, *Ceroti Insula*, i. e. the Island of *Cerotus*, probably encompassed in his Time by the River *Thames*, but now scarce makes a Peninsula, except in Winter Time. Here is a new Bridge over the *Thames* to *Sheperton* in *Middlesex*. Westward of this Town, on a steep Hill, stood, in the Times of Popery, a Chapel called *St. Ann's*, where, while the Abbots ruled here, Mass was said every Morning: It affords a Prospect over all *Middlesex* and *Surry*, as far as *Hertfordshire* and *St. Alban's*; Part of *Berkshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Oxfordshire*, as far as *Windsor Castle*; *Hampshire*, &c. Near the Top of the Hill is a clear Spring, lined on the Sides with square Stones, within a little of which is an huge Stone, which is vulgarly called the *Devil's Stone*. This Hill was mentioned by Sir *John Denham* in his Poem of *Cooper's Hill*.

Cobham, or *Chobham*, a Place of some Note, though few Things very remarkable. It is a Village situated near a Rivulet that runs from *Bogshot* to the *Thames*; antiently it was the Seat of *Dr. Nicholas Heath*, Archbishop of *York*, is about 20 Miles from *London*; on the Common or Heath, a fine Fish-Pond, called *Gracious Pond*; the Parish very pleasantly surrounded with Woods, &c.

Egham, a Town situated on the River *Thames*, three Miles from *Windsor*, is a Thorough-fare from *London* to the West; it has some good Inns, an Alms-house, built and endowed by Baron *Denham*, for maintaining five poor old Women, who have each an Orchard to herself alone.

In this Parish, Westward, are *Camomil Hill*, so called because Camomile grows naturally on it; and *Prunewell Hill*, formerly the Possession of Sir *John Denham*, the Poet, where was a fine Tuft of Trees, a clear Spring, a pleasant Prospect to the East, over the Level of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*; here Sir *John* took great Delight, and used to say he would there build a re-

tiring

tiring Place, to entertain his Muses; but the Civil Wars forc'd him to sell it, and *Cooper's Hill* too, which he had so highly celebrated.

Cambden writes, that Northward of this Place lies *Runney Mead*, commonly called by our Historians *Running-Mead*, where King *John*, frighted with the numerous Army of his Barons, who met him there, found himself necessitated to grant them the utmost of their Desires, not only in confirming their Liberty, by signing the two Charters, viz. *Charta de Magna*, and *Charta de Foresta*, but giving them a Share in the Government, by twenty-five selected Peers, to whom the Nation was bound by Oath to be obedient. It is now divided into several Inclosures, but doubtless then lay all open; and it is said to be exempt from Tithes from that Time, on Condition of paying Three-pence per Acre, and one Penny Dole.

Purford, or *Pyriford*, where *Edward*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and Baron *Clinton*, built a House, enclosed with a pleasant Park well wooded, to which belong large Royalties, Fish-ponds, and a delightful Decoy, now the Seat of *Denzil Onslow*, Esq; The House is fair and pleasant, standing near the River *Wey*, and the new River running by the Garden-Wall; before it is a pleasant Walk, enclosed with Trees, which leads to the noble Gate-house. Here is a pleasant Prospect to *Clandon Hills*; and from the Lodge the Ruins of *Newark Abbey* may be seen, with the seven Streams running by it, and rich Meadows lying by them. The House and Park both yield a fair View of *Guildford Road*. A little above the Seat begins the longest Cut of the new River, which runs into the *Thames* at *Weybridge*, four Miles distant: This was about the Year 1650, and then this House by the Survey was found to be between 50 and 60 Feet higher than the *Thames*.

4. The Hundred of COPTHORN, or EFFINGHAM.

This Hundred is situate in the Middle of the County. The small Town *Erwell*, 14. measured Miles from *London*, *Salmon* says has a most plentiful Spring, the Head of a Chrystal Stream, that runs over *Epsom Court Meadow*, a proper Place for a Cold-Bath. Market-Day *Thursday*.

Bookeham, greater and lesser. In the Church of the former is a Tablet to perpetuate a Charity to the Intention of the Donor, the only Thing of Note.

Effingham, once a considerable Town, now but a Village.

Epsom, called by the Saxons *Ebbissem*, i. e. *Epha's Home*, or Palace, sixteen-measured Miles South-West from *London*, in a healthful Air, long famous for, and of great Resort on Account of its mineral Waters, and purging Salts, which were the first of the Kind discovered in *England*, about the Year 1618, by a Horse refusing to drink of it, which gave Suspicion of its being of an uncommon Nature, and upon Trial, *Cambden* says, it was found to have a mineral Taste. By the Judicious it was thought to pass through some Veins of Allum. It was at first applied to Sores, which from its Absterniveness it soon healed: At length it was found to be purgative about the Year 1630. The Hill where the Wells are is of a grey-coloured Earth, moderately clear, of a bitter, mawkish, salt Taste, not manifestly laxivate, experienced to be very beneficial for cleansing the Body, cooling, and purifying the Blood, for which also the Salt made of them chymically is famous all over *Europe*, and are still of the same Quality, though not in equal Use, of which there is a much larger Account in the Abridgment of the *Philosophical Transactions*, Quarto Edition, printed in 1734, Volume VII. Page 729, &c.

The Form of the Town is somewhat semi-circular, lies open to *Bansted Downs*, with many new, handsome Seats and Houses of the Gentry, as well as Merchants and Citizens of *London*. On a neighbouring Down are annually Horse-races; but the Wells and Bowling-Greens are not so much frequented as formerly. The Fronts of the Houses are adorned throughout with Rows of Elms, or Lime-Trees, in many Places artificially wreathed into verdant Arches and Porticoes, cut into a Variety of Figures, close enough wrought to defend such as like to sit under their Shades in seasonable Times from Sun or Showers. Here Company frequently take Repast, drink a chearful Glas, &c. for those vegetable Canopies, in the Heat of the Day, yield a grateful and refreshing Smell, from the fanning Breezes they collect from the sweet Air of the Downs. Scarce

any

any Profession, Trade, or Calling, that may serve for Use, Instruction, or Diversion, but is found here; and their Houses in general have handsome large Gardens, generally furnished with beautiful Walks, and useful Herbs, Fruit-Trees, and Flowers; and the Guest is plentifully furnished with all Manner of Necessaries for his Accommodation.

Though much is said of the extraordinary Qualities of the mineral Waters, Salts, &c. the Physicians do not so much prescribe these Waters, as encourage Exercise at the public Divisions, &c. as knowing, if they are hypochondriacal or vapourish, they will find Occasion to laugh at Bankrupt Fortune-hunters, crazy and superannuated Beaus, married Coquets, intriguing Prudes, fine dressed Waiting-Maids, and complimenting Footmen; many flattering their Hopes, others repining at their Disappointments.

Here is a daily Market, and two Fairs, one in Easter Holidays, and the other on the 4th of July.

Fetcham has a fine Seat and Gardens towards *Leatherhead*. Not far from the Bridge in this Parish, is a Pond made up of several Springs, which boil up into it out of the Sands in such Plenty, as, united in a Stream, at a few Perches Distance drives an undershot Mill.

5. The Hundred of CROYDON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by *Kent*, on the South by the Hundreds of *Tanridge* and *Ryegate*, on the West by the Hundreds of *Copthorne* and *Emlybridge*, and on the North by *Brixton* Hundred.

Croydon, formerly called *Cradiden*,* lying under the Hills, famous for a Palace of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, and a large Wood, called *Norwood*, at some Distance, wherein was a large Oak, called the *Vicar's Oak*, of an almost incredible Size.

Bansted, a small Parish, standing on the Downs to which it gives Name, famous for its wholesome Air, and sweet Mutation, tho' small. The Soil is whitish, with a Kind of Chalk,

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mixed

* *Gibson on Cambrden.*

mixed with Flints and Sand. Junipers flourish well there, and Physicians recommend it as the dernier Resort for Health.

Bedington. A small Village, noted for having a noble Seat, neat Gardens, and an Orchard with several Canals: But the most notable Thing is the fine Hall, and Orangery transplanted out of *Italy*, and, though planted in our natural Earth, has flourished to Admiration. It is sheltered from the cold Air by a moveable Covert. And at

Carshalton, near *Bedington*, the Soil seems so agreeable, that fine Gardens and Orangeries flourish, and are in great Perfection here, with Fish-ponds, Reservoirs of Water, and a Wilderness resembling the Turnings and Windings of a Labyrinth, very remarkable.

Coulston. A little Village, having a large Warren in it, and a Pasture common; a very good Wind-mill on a spacious Hill, at the Foot of which seems to be a cast-up Fence, or Rampart, against an Enemy.

Nonesuch, formerly called *Cuddington*, 'till King *Henry VIII.* built a Palace here, to take his Pleasure and Diversion, as a healthful and agreeable Spot, so magnificent and beautiful, that it eclipsed all the neighbouring Buildings, and was singularly admired for its Architecture, as if in this single Edifice the whole Art was exhibited, so many Images to the Life on all Sides of it, so many Wonders of Workmanship, that it was thought to vie with the most curious Remains of *Roman* Antiquity, and gave Occasion to the following *Latin* Verses,

*Hanc quia non habeant similem laudare Britanus,
Sæpe solent; nullique parem, cognomine dicunt.*

In *English* thus:

*This Seat the Britons praise much above all,
And therefore rightly do it Nonesuch call.*

The Parks full of Deer, Orchards so delicate, Gardens and Groves adorned with Arbors and Walks, and shaded with Trees, that Pleasure and Health might seem to choose this Place to live together; but Queen *Mary* exchanging it with the Earl of

of *Arundel*, and he leaving it to Baron *Lumley*, it reverted to the Crown in King *Charles I's* Time; but in the Civil Wars, whatever belonged to that unhappy Prince was abused and destroyed, so that now there is scarce any Remains of this once famous Building. Near this is a Vein of Earth, of which the Crucibles useful to Goldsmiths for melting Silver, &c. are said to have been made.*

6. *The Hundred of DARKING.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East by *Ryegate*, on the South by *Sussex*, on the West by *Blackheath*, and on the North by *Copthorne* Hundred.

Darking, situate about 12 Miles East of *Guildford*, is the chief Town, and lies on a Branch of the River *Mole*. The Roman Causeway passes through the Church-yard, of which there are many Conjectures, and pretended Traditions, being about ten Yards broad in some Places, and seven in others, four or five Feet deep in Stone, and near three Miles in Length, and but few of these Stones to be met with nearer than seven Miles.

In this Town is a large Fair on *Ascension-Day*, very remarkable for Sheep, and the Market-day is on *Thursday*, plentifully supplied with Corn, Poultry, &c. and generally with Fish.

Not far from hence antiently were three Castles, *Benham*, *Ewton*, and *Betchworth*; of the two former scarce any Remains; the latter is situate on a rising Ground, not far from the Foot of *Boxley-hill*.

Beside this, *Dibden*, which is a small but very pleasant Seat, by Reason of the Risings and uniform Acclivities about it, which naturally resemble a Roman Amphitheatre, is open at the North End, is of an oval Form now, is most ingeniously cast and improved into Gardens, Vineyards, and other Plantations, both on the Area below, and on the Sides of invironing Hills, with frequent Grottos here and there beneath the Terraces, leading to the Top, and very delightful Prospects.

There are several Hills of Note in this Parish. *Homesbury-bill*, near which, by the Road Side from *Darking* to *Arundel*, is a very great Camp, double trenched and deep, containing about

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* *Cambden.*

ten Acres at least; and from hence a fine and extensive Prospect over the *Wild* into *Kent* and *Suffex*, clear to *Hampshire*. Contiguous to this is *Bore-hill*; a little farther is *Heather-hill*; but the most noted of all is *Box-hill*, so called from the incredible Quantity of *Box* which covers great Part of the Summit and Sides of the Hill: The North Part abounds with *Ewes*. To both there is a delightful Retreat. Here Lovers usually walk, as pleasant and private, and the Gentry frequent it as a good Riding-Place. A Ridge of Hills extending, with only a little Break, to *Kent*, and has on it a good Warren.

7. The Hundred of EMLEY.

Walton upon Thames, so called to distinguish it from another *Walton*, has a Valum or Trench running down from *St. George's Hill* to this Parish, on which are the Traces of a Camp, supposed to be *Roman*. It is said the old Current of the River *Thames* was changed here, occasioned by an Inundation ruining a Church, &c. about 300 Years since. Here is a Fair in *Easter Week* for Cattle and Sheep.

Weybridge, so called from the River *Wey*, which antiently had a Bridge over it. The new River from *Guildford* here unites with the *Wey*, and soon empties itself into the River *Thames*.

8. The Hundred of FARNHAM.

This is a small Hundred on the western Part of the County, bounded on the East and South by *Godalming*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Woking*. About 40 measured Miles from *London*, in the *Winchester Road*, is a pretty large and populous Town, once called *Fernham*, supposed to have its Name from the Quantity of *Fern* that grows here, and is the Capital of the Hundred, governed by twelve Masters or Burgesses, of whom two are Bailiffs, chosen annually, who act under the Bishop of *Winchester*, have the Profit of the Fairs and Markets, and hold a Court every three Weeks. It was formerly a very noted Market for *Wheat*: History says four hundred Loads have been brought and sold in a Day; but

but the *Hertfordshire* white Wheat being of late Years counted best for Meal, and *Suffex* for Weight and Spending, it is much diminished; but as this Reduction is amply made up by the vast Growth of Hops here, from the Suitableness of the Soil to that Plant, it is now the most remarkable Produce of this Hundred, and tho' the Quantity is so variable from different Causes, we scarce can judge of it with the same Certainty as we might of Wheat, from the same Number of Acres; yet the Produce being generally pretty good, its reasonable to suppose eight hundred is produced from each Acre. As to the Nature of them, they are of a softer, finer Leaf and Seed, more beautiful in Colour, and of a more agreeable Bitter than in any County in general; but the *Kentish* are a coarser Leaf, stronger, tho' not so agreeable a Bitter, and is esteemed preferable for *London* Porter, and for keeping Beer. There are different Sorts, usually denominated the Red or White, produced in the same Counties, which are, in Reality, most suitable to the Soil of that Spot, or are most esteemed in those Parts; and probably the peculiar Skill or Care in some Planters may not a little contribute to the Difference. At present *Canterbury* is celebrated as producing Hops in greatest Perfection. But to return from this Digression: As this has been of late Years the principal Commodity encouraged, it has greatly supplanted the Clothing-Trade, and thereby increased the Burthen of the Poor, for Want of Employment, (who were wont to be employed in Spinning, Weaving, Combing, &c.) unless at the Time of picking Hops, drying, &c. when People in neighbouring Towns and Villages in great Numbers find Employment. Dr. Fuller says the Market-house was built by one Mr. Clark, at his own Charge, when the Number of Spectators, some approving, and others condemning the Model, &c. proved a Hinderance to the Workmen, he caused the following Distich to be put upon that Part of it which was then erected, viz.

*You who do like me, give Money enough to end me;
You who dislike me, give as much to mend me.*

The Market-day is *Thursday*; Fairs, *June 24, August 10, and Nov. 1.* Here was a magnificent Castle, but is greatly decayed, tho'

tho' at present a Seat of the Bishop of *Winchester's*. Near this Town is a Seat called *Moor-Park*, a very pleasant Retirement, once famous for the Seat of Sir *William Temple*.

Frensham, about three Miles distant from *Farnham*. In this Parish is one large Fish-pond, near three Miles in Circumference, noted for excellent Carp; and two others, affording Plenty of Fish, and otherwise of Use for a Mill.

In the Side of a Hill near *Moor-Park* is a curious natural Grotto, neatly enclosed and paved at the Entrance; from whence proceeds a perennial Stream of exceeding cold clear Water; you walk a considerable Distance in it under the natural Vault: It is vulgarly called *Mother Ludlow's Hole*. This Place, and the shady Groves about it, afford a pleasant Retreat in a sultry Summer's Day.

There being nothing more remarkable in this Hundred, in natural History, we pass to

9. *The Hundred of GODALMING.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Blackbeath*, on the South by Part of the County of *Sussex*, with the Hundred of *Farnham* on the West, and by *Woking* on the North.

Godalming, the chief Town, is supposed to have its Name from *Goda*, or *Godiva*, a Lady's Name, who gave this as a Charity, or Alms, tho' how it came to be hers, our Historian *Cambden* does not undertake to inform us. The Town for many Years noted for the Woollen Manufacture, and we find that for common Utility of Life, it exceeds many others. Here is a fine River, which supplies the Inhabitants with Water for all Uses, and at the same Time waters the common Meadows, and affords Plenty of good Fish, especially Pikes. A Fulling-Mill, two Paper-Mills, and three Corn-Mills. Whited-brown Paper is said to have been first made here, and to great Perfection. Something of the Woollen Manufacture is still continued, viz. of Waggon Tilts, and a great Trade in Hose, as well as Kerseys. The Market is on *Wednesday*, and the Fairs on *Candlemas* and *St. Peter's Days*.
Near

Near this Town is cut up and dried, a Sort of Peat, which is esteemed the best in its Kind of any for Firing.

Haslemere, 42 measured Miles from *London*, is an ancient Town, once destroyed by the *Danes*, a Borough by Prescription, and has sent Members to Parliament ever since the Reign of *Edward IV.* chose by a Bailiff, and Burgage Teeners; and, it is said, formerly stood on a Hill more to the South, which is the more probable, by the frequent Discovery of Wells thereabout.

The Parishes of Note are *Chidingfold*, *Compton*, and *Hambleton*; but, as these afford nothing extraordinary for Natural History, we pass to *Puttenham*, much celebrated in History for its standing on an agreeable Ascent, a fine Gravel, and of so remarkable, healthful Situation, as if it was the only Place that gave a Specimen of the Antediluvian Longevity.*

Witley, S. W. of *Godalming*. This Town is privileged, as antient Demefne, from serving on Juries at Assizes or Sessions.

The Things of Antiquity are, 1st. A Nunnery; where the Impropriation called *Oxenford* is. 2d. An artificial Hill or Barrow, West of *Oxenford*. 3d. *Witley Park*; in which tho' there is no Deer, yet there is found in it great Riches, viz. Iron Oar, sufficient to set on Work two Forges.† 4th. *Bonfeild*; where is a fine Spring of Water, about which is Plenty of Hart's Tongue, of Use to cure Ulcers and sore Eyes.‡

10. The Hundred of KINGSTON.

This Hundred borders on the East on *Brixton*, on the South, *Emley Bridge*, on the West D°. on the North upon the River *Thames*.

Kingston, is called *Kingston upon Thames*, to distinguish it from *Kingston upon Hull*: Its antient Name was *Moreford*, i. e. a great Way over the River. Several of the Saxon Kings were crowned on a Stage here in the Market-place. It has a wooden Bridge of 22 Piers, and 20 Arches, over the River *Thames*, which is navigable here by Barges, and is generally the Place for the Summer Assizes, for the County. It is a

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popu-

* *Cambden.*

† New Survey of G. B.

‡ *England's Gazetteer.*

populous, trading, well-built Town; and in the Reigns of King *Edward II.* and *III.* sent Members to Parliament. Here is a Free-School, erected and endowed by Queen *Elizabeth*; an Alms-house, built in 1670 by Alderman *Cleave*, of *London*, and endowed with Lands of 80*l.* *per Ann.* and a Charity School for 30 Boys, cloathed, &c. Here is a good Market for Corn on *Saturday*, and for most other Neccessaries of Life. There is another Bridge here of Brick over a Stream that comes from a Spring in a Cellar four Miles above the Town, and forms such a Brook as drives two Mills adjacent to each other. * At some Distance is *Combe Nevil*, a Fair House, with a Park belonging to it; where have been found Medals and Coins of several of the *Roman* Emperors. Near this there is sundry Springs, whose Water antiently was conveyed in leaden Pipes under the Road and the *Thames* to *Hampton-Court*; which is by Estimation three Miles.

By the Road near *Kingston*, over against *Combe Park*, is *New Park*, one of the largest and best in *England*, made in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, inclosed by a Wall of considerable Height, said to be 11 Miles in Circumference.

Richmond, antiently called *Shene*, or *Shime*, chosen as a Palace for the Kings of *England*, remarkable for the curious Paintings with which it is decorated within, as well as vastly agreeable Situation, became the usual Nursery of our late Princes and Princesses. In this Palace it was, the most potent Prince, King *Edward III.* after he had lived long enough to Glory and Nature, died of Grief for the Loss of his warlike Son. Here also died *Ann*, Wife of King *Richard II.* She first taught the *English* Women that Way of Riding on Horseback, now in Use; whereas formerly their Custom was to ride across like the Men. †

In the Year 1500 this Palace was destroyed by Fire; but soon after, by the Assistance of *Henry VII.* rebuilt, and took the new Name of *Richmond* from that Country whereof he had been Earl when a private Person. As far as this Place the *Thames* receives the Tide, about 60 *Italian* Miles from the Mouth, which cannot be said of any other River in *Europe*, and contributes greatly to the Advantage of those who live near it; whe-

* *England's Gazetteer.*

† *Gibson on Cambden.*

whether it be that from this Place there is scarce any Windings, but the River is carried Eastward in a Channel more direct, and is fenced with higher Banks, and opens wider at the Mouth, to let in the Sea, than other Rivers, we shall submit to the Judgment of the Curious, and conclude this Account with some Verses out of the Wedding of *Tame* and *Isis*:

*Now stately Richmond to the Right is seen;
Richmond, whose Name wise Henry chang'd fram Sheen, }
Who Richmond's Earl had by his Father been. }
Long this our Hector Edward's Fate hath mourn'd,
Whose Godlike Soul from hence to Heaven return'd }
And left the mortal Fetters that it scorn'd. }
Ah! Had not the blest Powers thee call'd too soon,
Or Valois had resign'd the Gallick Crown,
Or that had Valois lost ———*

And a few Verses after,

*Here Thame's great Current, with alternate Course,
Maintains its Rise and Fall at constant Hours.
When Phoebe rests at our Meridian Line,
Or i'th' Horizon-Point does faintly shine, }
In hasty Waves the rushing Waters join. }
While the proud River thus its Worth proclaims,
Great you that Europe boasts her noblest Streams,
Yield all to me: For no such Ebb and Flow
No rival Flood but Scheld and Elb can show.*

II. *The Hundred of REYGATE.*

This Hundred borders on the East to *Tanridge* Hundred, South on the County of *Sussex*, West *Darking* and *Copthorn*, and on the North on the Hundred of *Croydon*.

Gatton, antiently a considerable Town, now but a Village, yet a Borough, and Mention is made of sundry *Roman* Coins dug here. A little lower is *Reygate*, i. e. according to our antient Language, the Course or Channel of a small River; it stands in a Vale which runs a great Way Eastward, usually called

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Holmsdale, probably from Holm Trees, which abound very much thro' all this Tract. The Inhabitants hereof, because once or twice they defeated the plundering *Danes*, have this Rhyme in their Commendation :

*The Vale of Holmsdall
Never wonne, ne never shall.*

REYGATE is a neat Market-Town; on the South Side of it is a Park full of little Groves, wherein the noble Earl of *Nottingham*, Baron of *Effingham*, &c. has his Seat; under this there is a wonderful Vault of arched Work, made of Free Stone, the same with that of the Hill itself, and hollowed with great Labour.

In the Parish of *Charlwood* is a Bridge, called *Kilman-Bridge*, from a great Slaughter committed, on or near this Bridge, upon the *Danish* Plunderers, by the Inhabitants of this County and *Suffex*, who fell upon the Army, and gave them an entire Defeat.

12. *The Hundred of TANRIDGE.*

This Hundred is situate on the Eastern Part of the County, borders on *Kent*, on the South *Suffex*, on the West the Hundreds of *Reygate* and *Croydon*. There is no Market Town in this Hundred; we prefer *Blechingly* in our Account of the Parishes as it was antiently a Borough Town. The old Ruins of the Castle is still visible. Near *Gatton* one of the Spring of the River *Medway* rises, which by a small Force might be turned into the *Thames*: It drives a Mill on the West Side of *Godstone*, near the Head. Here are some valuable Charities which perpetuate the Memory of the Donors.

On the Top of an Hill, called *Bottle*, in this Hamlet, are the Remains of a *Roman* Camp, in the Road from *Croydon* to *Kent*, with an oblong, single Rampart: Near which is a Spring in a Grove of Ewe Trees, in the Parish of *Wartingham*, which flows in such an extraordinary Manner at certain Times, that the Inhabitants had antiently an Opinion of its being ominous, * prognosticating some notable Event; for they say it broke

* Survey of Great-Britain.

broke out at King *Charles* the Second's Restoration, at the Beginning of the Plague in *London*, and the Revolution in 1688.

Godstone, so called from the excellent Stone Quarries found in the Place.

Tanridge, now a small Village, but once a considerable one, gave Name to the Hundred. From hence to *Croydon*, the Country is hilly and barren, full of Warrens, and the Air exceeding sweet and wholesome.

13. *The Hundred of WOKING.*

This Hundred lies on the Western Side of the County, and is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Emly Bridge* and *Copthorn*, on the South with the Hundred of *Blackheath* and *Godalming*, on the West with Part of *Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Chertsey*: Has one Market-Town in it, viz.

GUILDFORD, called by the Saxons *Lulbeporþ*. In the *Saxon* Times it was a royal Village, given by King *Alfred* in his last Will to his Nephew *Ethelwald*; and History informs us, that unparallel'd Instance of Inhumanity, Treachery, and Cruelty of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, on *Alfred* and his Men, was committed here. In the Year 1036, when *Alfred*, King *Ethelred's* Son, and Heir to the Crown of *England*, came out of *Normandy* to demand his Right, *Godwin* received him with solemn Assurances of Safety; but † presently treated him in such Manner as was inconsistent with that Promise: For in the Dead of the Night he surprized the 600 *Normans* which were the Retinue of the royal Youth, and punished them by a Decimation, not according to the antient Rules of War, by drawing out every tenth Man by Lot, and then killing him, but killing nine and left every tenth Man, and afterward re-tithed those he had saved: And as to *Alfred* himself, he bound him, and delivered him to *Harold* the *Dane*, who first put out his Eyes, then confined him in Chains and Prison till Grief ended his Days.

There is a House for the Kings, tho' much decayed, built in 1607: King *Henry II.* King *John*, and King *Ed. III.*

ge-

† *Gibson's Cambden.*

generally kept *Christmas* here. On the upper Side of the Town are the ruinous Walls of an old Castle which has been pretty large. The Town is now regular and well built, with Variety of fine spacious Inns (it being the *London Road* to *Portsmouth*); a large Market and great Plenty of all the Necessaries of Life. There are three Churches in the three Parishes: The latter is new built, and very magnificent. The Market-day is *Saturday*, and Fairs on *Good Friday*, *April 23*, and *Nov. 11*. There is also a handsome Alms-house, liberally endowed. Several antient Families of the Nobility had their Rise here; and there are so many neat, spacious, and beautiful Seats of Gentlemen of Rank, that are situated within a few Miles of it, (as tends greatly to the Pleasure and Interest of this Town) of whose particular Beauties some Notice has been taken, and I could easily enlarge on the Agreeableness of others. Near *Guildford* is the Friery (upon the River *Wey*) adjoining to which was formerly a large Park, which for many Years past has been converted into Arable and Pasture Land; and belongs to Lord *Onslow*.

About two Miles from *Guildford* is *Clandon*, very pleasantly situated on the Edge of *Clandon Down*; from whence is a good Prospect into several Counties: It is well shaded with Wood, supplied with good Water, and many useful and agreeable Improvements, since in the Possession of the noble Family of the *Onslows*. Also *Lothesley*, a Seat of the antient Family of the *Moors*, a large House, and stands in the Middle of a fine Park, well stocked with Deer; the Ground hereabout is remarkable for producing fine red stalk Wheat, esteemed equal to any in *Suffex*.

Woking, formerly a Market Town in this Hundred, and probably a Place of great Note, from giving the Name to the Hundred. Here are two Fairs, one on *Whitsun Tuesday*, the other on *Sept. 12*.

Sutton Place, a Manor-House, and noble Seat, built of Brick, with a stately Gatehouse and high Tower, having a Turret at each Angle, erected by Sir *Richard Weston*. This Knight deserves particular Mention on these Accounts, viz. That he conveyed the Water of the River of *Stoke* by *Guildford* to his Manor of *Sutton*; that he was the
first

first that brought the planting of Clover-Grass, which has of late been improved to much Advantage, in *England*, out of *Flanders*; also, for the Contrivance of Locks, Turnpikes, and Tumbling Bays for Rivers; that the new River was first contrived by him, for he began it in 1650, but did not live to finish it; and is buried at *Guildford*. In the Neighbourhood is *Ockham*, where *William de Ockham*, that great Philosopher, was born, and had his Name from the Place; of whom might be added, his Zeal and Ingenuity in opposing the secular Power of the *Pope* has rendered him famous in History.

Ripley, in the high Road from *London* to *Portsmouth*, eight Miles from *Guildford*, in the Road to which is an Appearance of the old *Roman Way*. The Street consists chiefly of commodious Inns; stands very pleasant and in a good sporting Country,



THE NATURAL HISTORY OF S U S S E X.

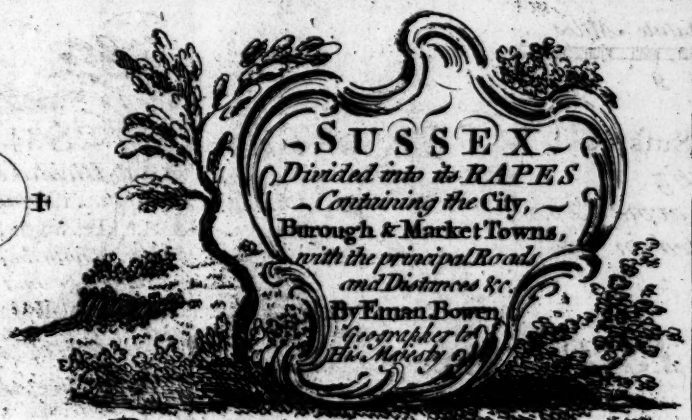


ADJACENT to *Surrey* lies *Suthsex*, called by the Saxons *Suðrēx*, now *Sussex*, or the County of the South Saxons, antiently the Seat of the *Regni*. It lies all to the South, on the *British* Ocean, of an oblong Form, extending in Length about 60 Miles, and in Breadth about 20; includes in it one City and See, 17 Market Towns, and 312 Parishes; but has very few good Ports, the Coast being dangerous on Account of Shelves, Rocks, and Sands, in some Parts, which occasions a very boisterous Sea. About the Middle of this County, extending from East to West, are very fine green Downs, usually called the *South Downs*; which, consisting of a fat chalky Soil, are very fertile: The Sides of those Hills and Vales, chequered with fine Meadows, Pasture, Corn Fields, and Groves, make a very agreeable Prospect: The more Northermost Part much shaded with Wood, and formerly richly furnished with Oak, Beech, and other Timber. There are also many pleasant Rivers on the North Side, but soon bend their Course to the Sea. The County was formerly noted for Iron Mines and Furnaces, as likewise Glass-houses: There are now several Iron Furnaces and Forges in the Eastern Part of the County, but no Remains of the Glass Manufacture. And there are some Powder-Mills in that Part of *Sussex* near *Battel*, famous all over *England* for the superior Goodness of that Commodity.

The

50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50

British Statute Miles
3 6 9 12 15



- Rapes . —
- A. Chichester.....
 - B. Arundel.....
 - C. Bramber.....
 - D. Lewes.....
 - E. Pevensey.....
 - F. Hastings.....

*N.B. The County of Sussex
is subdivided into 65
Hundreds which to avoid
confusion are omitted in
this Map.*

PART OF SURREY

PART OF KENT



— Explanation. —

- ▲ Borough Towns.....
- ▲ Market Towns.....
- Past Stages.....

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Long: 20 from 30 London 40 50

Engraved for the General Magazine of Arts & Sciences for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1756.



The whole County, with Respect to its civil Partition, is divided into six Parts, which are called Rapes, viz.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. CHICHESTER. | 4. LEWES. |
| 2. ARUNDEL. | 5. PEVENSEY. |
| 3. BRAMBER. | 6. HASTINGS. |

These are subdivided into Hundreds; but as that is not material to our Purpose, we shall only describe it according to the Rapes. Anciently these had each a Castle, a River, and Forest of their own, but Time has made great Alterations in some Respect.

I. CHICHESTER Rape.

On the Western Side of the County, divided from *Emsworth* in *Hants* by a small Creek of the Sea, meeting a little River on the North, over which is a Stone Bridge, about three Miles distant, is *Bossham*, commonly called *Bosham*, environed with the Sea on one Side, and woody Lands on the other. An Arm of the Sea is navigable to this Place for Ships of considerable Burthen, so that of late Years there has been a small Key for the Convenience of Merchants, and very considerable Quantities of Wheat Flour and Malt are shipped from hence. Many Fishermen reside here. It was formerly a Place of considerable Note, and the Inhabitants, by ancient Grant or Custom, have the Privilege of vending Fish, &c. at any Market, Toll-free.

Between the River, or Creek, coming up to *Bosham*, and that Arm of the Sea leading up to *Emsworth*, is a small Island, called *Thorney*, but a very fruitful one, fordable at low Water to *Emsworth*; it has one Parish Church.

Chichester, in *British Caercei*, in *Saxon Cyrranceayren*, or City of *Cissa*, the second King of this Province, who built it, stands in a Plain near the same Arm of the Sea; a very neat, but small City, and walled about in a circular Form, in which are four Gates, opening to the four principal Streets, viz. East, West, North, and South, meeting in the Centre where the Market is kept, and for the Convenience of which Bishop Ro-

bert Read built a fine Stone Piazza, called in general the Cross; but as this once beautiful Fabrick was greatly impaired by Age, it was a few Years since repaired, and nearly restored to the original Workmanship, at the Expence of his late Grace the Duke of *Richmond*, the worthy Patron of this City.

History informs us, that in the Reign of *William* the First, it was ordained, that Bishops Sees should be translated out of little Towns to Places of more Note and Resort; this City was then honoured with a Bishop's Residence, which was before at *Selfey*, since which Time it has greatly flourished, and probably would much more, had not the Haven been too far off, and less commodious. Bishop *Ralph*, assisted by the Liberality of King *Henry* the First, built the Cathedral, denominated *St. Peter the Great*.

All the Space, or Quarter, between the West and South Gates, is taken up with the Church, Bishop's Palace, Dean and Prebendaries Houses: The Church itself is not large, but very neat, with a high Stone Spire, of an octagonal Form, esteemed a complete Piece of Architecture. On the South Part of the Church, a Place usually called the *King's*, is the History of its Foundation, curiously painted, and all the Pictures of the Kings of *England*, and on the other Side, of all the Bishops of *Selfey* and *Chichester*; within these few Years new clean'd and beautified, the Choir greatly decorated, and the carv'd Work richly gilt. Beside this and the high Place on the Western, and Subdeanery on the North, appropriated to divine Service, there is at the North East Corner a commodious Library, elegantly fitted up, principally at the Expence of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, and furnished in good Part by Subscription; under which is the spacious Vault, built at the Expence of, and a little before the Decease of the late Duke of *Richmond*, into which the Remains of his illustrious Predecessor and Children were removed, where he himself was interred, and his noble Consort not long since. The Tower, standing on the North Side of the Church, is said to be built by *R. Riman*.— There are besides this six other Churches, five of them within the Walls, viz. *St. Peter the Less*, *St. Andrew*, *St. Martin*, *All Saints*, *St. Olave*, and *St. Pancrofs*, without the East Gate; the last of which being demolished ever since the civil Wars, was

re-

rebuilt within these few Years, chiefly at the Expence of the truly honourable and pious Countess Dowager of *Derby*.

Here is a small Stream, sometimes called the River *Lavant*, nearly encompasses the City, but is oftentimes dry; it runs in the Trench just without the City Wall, of which History gives this Account: *Cissa*, the youngest Son, succeeding his Father, who was the first King of the *South Saxons*, was an unactive and sluggish Prince, and therefore to secure his Peace and Ease, became a voluntary Tributary to *Cherdyke*, King of the *West Saxons*, who had taken on him the Wars with the *Britons*; however *Cissa* was not altogether idle, but spent his Time and Treasure in building *Chichester*, and fortifying it by a Wall and Trench round it.

As to the Trade and Manufactures of this City, great Quantities of Corn and Flour are exported from hence by several considerable Merchants, and the Market is not only supplied with Corn in great Plenty, but with Numbers of fat Beasts, which chiefly supply the generally great Demand at *Portsmouth*. It is well furnished with Poultry, and with Fish in great Perfection and Plenty, according to the Season, not only supplying the Inhabitants, but furnishing Higlers, who carry them a considerable Distance; and the Lobsters, particularly in this Part, esteemed the finest in *England*, and great Quantities of them and Prawns are brought up weekly by the Carriers to *London*.

The Market here for Corn is on *Saturday*; (chiefly sold by Sample) for Things in general, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; for Fish, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*; but for fat Beasts, &c. every other *Wednesday*. The Fairs are, *April 23*, called *St. George's Fair*; *Whitsun-Monday*; *St. James's*, *July 25*; *Michaelmas Day*, O. S. and the 19th of *October*, called *Slow Fair*.

The *London Road* leading to this City is now made very good by a Turnpike, which contributes much to the Advantage of the City.

A little Mile to the North is the Appearance of a *Roman* Camp, the Figure of it an oblong Square, lies on a flat smooth Plain, much resorted. More North about two Miles is *Rook's Hill*, upon which is still to be seen an old Camp; the Form is circular, from which it may be gathered it was not *Roman* but *Danish*.*

Y 2

In

* *Gibson on Camden.*

In the Neighbourhood of *Chichester* are also several Houses of the Nobility, so advantageously situated as to afford a most delightful and entertaining Prospect of Land and Sea. About 10 Miles North is *Up-Park*, so called from the high Ground and Park enclosing it, the Seat of the late Earl of *Tankerville*, now greatly improved by Buildings, and is the Residence of the Hon. Sir *Matthew Fetherston Haugh*. Somewhat bearing to the West, about two Miles, is *Watergate*, the present Seat of *John Page*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Chichester*; and contiguous to this to the West is *Stansted*, late the Seat of the Earl of *Scarborough*, now of the Hon. *James Lumley*, Esq; remarkable for the magnificent House, the Pleasantness of the Park and *Vista*. On the other Side *Chichester*, three Miles East, is *Goodwood*, the ancient Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*, most noted at present for a grand Pleasure-House, erected on an Eminence in the Park, called *Carney Seat*: Adjacent to it is *Halnaker*, the Seat of the late Earl of *Darby*, by Marriage of the Daughter and sole Heir of *William Morley*, Esq;

Ten Miles North of *Chichester* is *Midhurst*, in the Road for *London*, a Market and a Borough Town; but what is most remarkable is *Cowdery*, adjoining to it, an ancient and noble Seat, belonging to Viscount *Montacute*. Here is a small Rivulet from the River *Arun* that runs through it.

South of *Chichester* about seven Miles is *Selfey*, a Peninsula, or Spot of Land, encompassed on all Sides but the West, where is a small Neck of Land: It is esteemed a very fruitful and healthful Island, from whence also are brought great Quantities of Lobsters, Prawns, and other Fish.

The Coast leads by *Felpham Climping*, &c. to *Little Hampton*, a small Port, exposed to a bleak Sea; for the Safety of Vessels coming in to load Corn, Timber, &c. there is a small Pier; and here *Chichester* joins

2. ARUNDEL Rape.

The River *Arun*, which rises in *St. Leonard's Forest*, comes by *Amberly*, and empties itself into the Sea hereabout; three Miles North of which is *Arundel*, where was once a good Harbour, and Vessels of considerable Burthen could come up to it, but

but many Years since ruined by vast Sand Banks thrown up by the Sea: The River is still of great Use, not only to the Inhabitants, but as the River (over which is a Stone arched Bridge at *Arundel*) admits of Barges to pass several Miles up the Country. The Town is situated on the Side of a Hill; on an Eminence contiguous is the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*. The Town is a Borough. The Market is on *Thursday*. The Fairs *May 3, August 10, September 14, and December 6.*

The ancient *Stanes Street* Causey, in some Places 10, in others seven Yards broad, comes to this Town out of *Surrey*, by *Billinghurst*.

Petworth, a small Market Town, about 10 Miles North of *Arundel*, near which is the Seat of that very ancient noble Family of *William de Percy*, and of the late *Charles* Duke of *Somerset*, whose Courage and Zeal for the Protestant Religion in refusing to introduce the Pope's Nuncio in the Reign of King *James II.* will ever be recorded to his Honour: To him this Seat owes the noble Improvements it has received, as well in Building as other suitable Ornaments, at present the Seat of the Lord *Egremont*.

In the Road from *Petworth* to *Arundel* is *Amberly*, a pleasant Country Village, but lies very low. And East of *Arundel*, *East* and *West Angmoring*, are bordering upon the *English* Channel.

Billinghurst, a large Parish, situate on the River *Arun*, not far from its Rise.

Mitchelgrove, the Seat of Sir *John Shelly*.

Parham, the Seat of *Cecil Bishop*, lies near *Arundel*, but affords nothing very remarkable.

3. BRAMBER Rape.

Bramber, from whence it takes its Name, is a small Village, or little Street, at the Extremity of its River, which leads down to *New Shoreham*, and there empties itself. It is remarkable as one of the smallest Boroughs in *England*, made one by *Edward* the First: The Buildings belonging principally to one Person, his Friends are usually elected.

Steyning, adjoining to it, is a small Market Town, but boasts of great Antiquity. *Cambden* says, in his Time it was a Place of

of considerable Note, more especially for the Market, where great Numbers of fat and lean Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. were constantly brought and sold: Their Market Day is *Friday*, and their Fairs the 29th of *May*, *September 8*, and *September 29*, which last is still a considerable one, for Cattle, Seed, Wheat, and for Traders; it also is a Borough, though very few good Houses in it. Here is also an antient free Grammar School, the Master of which is obliged to teach all the Boys of the Town gratis. There is also a fine Spring issuing from a Hill about half a Mile distant that drives two Mills, and plentifully supplies the Town with Water, and is surrounded with very good Land for a great Number of Acres together. The Downs are very good for Pasture upon the Hills. About four Miles distant is a good four Mile Course. The Air is esteemed very wholesome, and People live to a great Age. It is remarkable also as a Thorough-fare from *Lewes*, *Brightelmstone*, and *Shoram*, to *Petworth*, *Midhurst*, &c. all Westward.

About four or five Miles over the Hill on the Sea Coast is *Terring*, reckoned among the Market Towns, there being a small Market on *Saturdays*. Near it is a Hamlet, or Village, called

Salvington, rendered more famous than by any Thing in the Town itself, for the Birth of that most distinguished Person *John Selden*, Esq; whom *Grotius* calls the Glory of the *English* Nation.

Findon, to the West of *Steyning*, a large Parish, and has a remarkable fine Down and Warren.

Broadwater, over the Hill, in the Road from *Arundel* to *Shoreham*, has nothing remarkable, but that in the Church there are some antient odd Inscriptions; near which is *Cisbury*, encompassed with a military Fortification, and Bank rudely cast up.

We now pass to *Shoreham*, in the Road to which from *Arundel*, unless you go round by *Steyning*, you pass a River or Ferry, which, by Reason of the Shifting of the Sands, &c. is esteemed very dangerous to ride over, even at low Water; to ferry over at high Water, or ride round by *Steyning*, which is about four Miles Difference at low Water, is counted most eligible.

Old Shoreham, on the opposite Shore, is very much decayed, and *New Shoreham* being more conveniently situated nearer the Mouth

Mouth of the Harbour, is much increased. History says this was once a fine Port, and the Creek of the Sea ran up, and was navigable to

Bramber. But many Years since the Sea washed up such Heaps of Sand, in the Mouth or Entrance of the Harbour, as prove a great Obstruction to Ships going in or out, and great Lessening to the Trade of this Place; though now it is the Residence of some Merchants, Captains of Ships, &c. and from the Convenience of Timber, &c. from the spacious Wild of *Suffex*, great Numbers of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, some of pretty considerable Burthen, are built here. This is also a Borough, and the Market is on *Saturday*, and Fair on *St. James's Day*; it is governed by two Bailiffs, a Collector, and other Officers of the Customs.

Horsham, about 10 Miles distant, is a large Borough, a Place of considerable Note, and the County-Town, where the Goal is kept, and the Assize held once in two Years. The Market is on *Saturday*. The Fairs on *Midsummer Day*, and *Novemb. 19*. It is governed by two Bailiffs.

Here is a Quarry of very good Stone, either for Tiling or Flooring; and the Market is noted for Plenty of Poultry.

St. Leonard's Forest is in this Rape, and *Offingham* near it, the Lordship and Seat of the Lord *de la Ware*.

Newhaven, at the Mouth of the *Ouze* near *Seaford*, is a small but populous Town, with a convenient, though little Harbour, made so by a large Pier, from whence Coals, Deals, &c. are carried to *Lewes*, which is eight Miles up the River, and here they load Corn, Timber, Tar, &c. Some small Vessels are also built here, but the Port being much choaked with Sand, will not admit of large Vessels.

Adjoining to this Haven, are very high Chalk Cliffs; and on the Hills above are found a great Variety of curious Fossils, among which is a great Quantity of transparent Spar, clear as Chrystal, which lies in the Earth in the Form of a Star, irradiating each Way like Rays from a Centre.

Another Thing remarkable here is a considerable Quantity of that Shell-like Fossil, which at the Iron Furnaces is called *Peassey grey*, and is generally found near those Places where Iron Ore abounds, though there has not yet been any such Ore discovered

covered in this Place; but of this Fossil we shall have Occasion to take more Notice in another Part of this County.

In this Haven, on the Coast from hence to *New Shoreham*, are found great Quantities of what the People there call *Strumbola*: It is black and heavy, of a bituminous Quality, and burns very well; it serves the poor People for Fuel, and very happily they are supplied with this, where Wood is very scarce.

Various Conjectures are made concerning it; the most probable Opinion is, that it is washed off from large Quantities which grow at the Bottom of the Sea in those Parts: It is very remarkable, that we observe nothing of this Kind in any other Part of the Coast between this and the *Land's End*.

The Smell of it at first lighting is somewhat offensive, but otherwise a beneficial Production.

Seaford, between *New-Haven* and *Beachy-head*, is in the Liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, and though but a small Fishing-Town, is built with Stone and Slate, defended by a convenient Fort; incorporated by *Henry VIII.* by the Stile of Bailiffs, Jurats, and Commonalty: It has suffered much by the Depredations of foreign Enemies; in 1560 it was attacked by the *French*, but they were repulsed by Sir *Nich. Pelham*. The Place is famous for those delicious Birds called *Wheat Ears*. Here is also a Charity School.

Near this is *East Grinstead*, once a considerable Town, giving Name to the Hundred, but now is fitly called *East Grinstead the Less*, to distinguish it from the Market Town of that Name in this County.

4. *The Rape of LEWES,*

Which is bounded on the East by the Rape of *Pevensey*, on the South by the *English Channel*, on the West by the Rape of *Bramber*, and on the North by the County of *Surrey*, has first

Brightelmston, about eight Miles from *Lewes*, is a large Sea-Port Town and Bay, with good Anchorage, between *Shoreham* and *Newhaven*: It is a populous Town, chiefly inhabited by Fishermen, who go from hence to *Yarmouth* Fishing-Fair, on the *Norfolk* Coast, and are employed by Merchants to catch Herrings, and as they have great Numbers of Smacks, they catch Fish of

different Kinds, in their Season, for the Supply of several Markets. There have been several Attempts made upon this Place by the *French*, but it standing low and snug, screen'd it from receiving any very considerable Damage; the greatest Injury has been by the Breaking-in of the Sea, so that considerable Expence has been necessary to secure it from Inundation. And some conjecture there was an Engagement near it formerly, from the Number of Mens Bones dug up here. (King *Charles II.* made his Escape hence to *France*.) There are some Port-Holes in the Wall facing the Sea for Cannon, but nothing of any Consequence. The Situation is exceeding pleasant. Near it are pleasant Pastures, spacious and fruitful Corn-Fields, surrounded, except on the Sea-Side, with fine Downs, where great Flocks of Sheep are fed, and whose Wool is little inferior in Fineness, even to that of *Lempster*.

Here is a Market, affording all the Necessaries of Life; and within these few Years this has been a Place of prodigious Resort for Nobility and Gentry, many even coming from *London*, to drink Salt-Water, or to bathe, (for which there is lately a convenient Place) or to regale on Fish in its Season and Perfection, or range the Hills, which afford a most agreeable Prospect, and participate the Benefit of that much esteemed Air.

There is a Tradition in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, that she thought this Place worthy her great Regard, and built four Gates, and a Town-hall, with Free-Stone; also a strong Edifice for a Market-house, in a circular Form: The Hall is about fifty Feet broad, and under it is a Dungeon; the Walls are of great Thickness, with several arched Rooms, where the Magazines were kept: Before it, next the Sea, is a Place called the *Gun-Garden*, for mounting Cannon, but Time, and several Inundations from the Sea, have demolished the greater Part, and History mentions it as a Town and Harbour in the Time of *Julius Cæsar*.

Lewes, one of the chief Towns of this County for Extent, Populoufness, and fine Building, is situated upon a rising Ground, and is by some thought to take its Name from *Lerpa*, which signifies Pastures; famous for a bloody Battle near it, where King *Henry III.* was defeated, and taken Prisoner by the Barons. It stands in an open Champain Country, on the Edge

of the most delightful South Downs. It is an antient Borough by Prescription, by the Stile of Constables and Inhabitants. It has sent Burgeses to Parliament ever since *Edward I.* It has six Parishes; each their Churches. It has two handsome Streets, besides large Suburbs. It is a Place of good Trade; the River *Ouze* runs through it, which brings Goods in Boats and Barges from *New Haven*. On this River are several Iron-Works, where are cast Cannon for Merchant Ships, beside other useful Works of that Kind.

A Charity-School was opened here in 1711, where twenty Boys are taught and maintained, at the Expence of a private Gentleman, and since that an Addition of eight more, at the Expence of other Gentlemen.

Here are Horse-Races for the King's Plate of 100*l.*

The Roads on the North-East Part, leading to London, have been deep and dirty, but are lately greatly repaired, a Turnpike being erected for that Purpose: The neighbouring Parishes still have miry Roads; but then it is esteemed the richest Soil of any in that Part of *England*.

The Gentlemens Seats round about it consist chiefly of the Hon. Families of the *Pelhams*, *Gages*, *Shelly*, and other Gentlemen, whose Gardens are contiguous to each other, though they lie up and down Hills in a Kind of romantic Form.

From a Wind-mill near this Town is a Prospect of so large an Extent as is hardly to be equalled in *Europe*; it takes in the Sea for 30 Miles West, and an uninterrupted View of *Bansted Downs*, which is full 40 Miles.

Between this Town and the Sea is the best Winter-Game that can be for a Gun, and several Gentlemen keep Packs of Dogs; but the Hills are so steep, that it is extremely dangerous to follow them, though their Horses will naturally run down a Precipice safely, with a bold and skilful Rider.

On the East Side of this Town there has been a Camp, and it had formerly a Wall, of which little remains, with a Castle long since demolished: The Part remaining affords a delightful Prospect, and the Hill on which it stands is cultivated with Gardens, abounding with Variety of curious Flowers and Plants, with a pleasant winding Walk from the Bottom to the Summit.

The

The Timber in this Part of the County is exceeding large; the Trees are sometimes drawn to *Maidstone*, and other Places on the *Medway*, on a Sort of Carriage call'd a Tug, drawn by 20 Oxen a little Way, and then left there for other Tugs to draw it on; so that a Tree is sometimes two or three Years in drawing to *Chatham*; because after the Rains set in, it stirs no more that Year, and sometimes a whole Summer does not dry the Roads enough to make them passable.

It is pretty cheap living here, the Market being plentifully supplied. The Market is on *Saturday*, and the Fairs *April 23*, *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and *St. Matthew's Day*.

Aldrington, near *Lewes*, supposed by our Antiquarians to be the old *Portus Adurni*, was once a considerable Villa and Port, but the Entrance is now choaked up with Heaps of Sand. The small Remains of the Villa is called *Portslade*.

Hove, or *How*, has undergone the same Fate.

5. PEVENSEY Rape.

This Rape is bounded on the East with the Rape of *Hastings*, on the South with the *English Channel*, on the West with the Rape of *Lewes*, and on the North with Part of *Kent*.

Eastborne, or *Eborne*, is found in some Histories as a Market Town, but we do not find it to be so now. It lies under the Promontory so famous for the Loss of Ships, called *Beachy-head*, in which are several Caverns, like Vaults, made by the the Sea. The Height of these famous Cliffs is about 500 Feet.†

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† Hereabout is the chief Place of catching *Wheat-Ears*, of which we may observe, that these very extraordinary Birds, which are supposed to come over from *France* at the Time of Wheat Harvest, which is the Reason of their being so called, are reckoned the highest and most delicious eating of the Bird-Kind, and are so fat and tender, that they cannot be carried far, or kept long in their Feathers, for which Reason they are potted in large Quantities, and sent to many public Places; and though no bigger than a Sparrow are sold at 1s. 6d. or 2s. per Dozen. The Manner of catching them is this; they cut a Turf about a Foot long, and half a Foot wide, and turn the Turf, to cover the Hole in which they put a Snare of horse-hair; and as the Bird is remarkably shy and timorous, at the Appearance of a dark Cloud, it will run immediately into those Traps, where they meet their Fate. Between *Eastbourne*, *Lewes*, &c. you may observe those Traps at

Between this and *Pevensey* Haven is a large Point of Land, called *Langney-Point*, which extends near three Miles in Length, and two in Depth, not many Years since left by the Sea, and it is observed that it is left more and more. History informs us, that on this Coast, as well as in that of *Kent*, great Alterations have been made, by the Sea overflowing some, and quite leaving other Parts.

Pevensey, commonly called *Pemsey*. This Town is situated in a very large extensive Plain, called *Pemsey Marsh*, remarkable for the great Number of Cattle constantly fed there. In this Place is likewise a Castle, whose Walls include, perhaps, the largest Area of any in *England*, it being no less than nine Acres.

Pemsey Marsh is (next to *Rumney*) the most famous in *England* for the finest Breed and Pasturage of horned Cattle, and is about eight Miles long, and four over, at a Meap.

We apprehend this was once a considerable Place and Port, as it is mentioned to be ravaged by *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, of Shipping, and its chief Place, as giving Name to the Rape; is now accessible only by small Boats, which crowd up a little Rill to it. Much of political History might be inserted, but nothing more to our Purpose.

6. *The Rape of HASTINGS.*

This Rape lies on the East Side of the County, and on the East Side of the Rape is encompassed with the Sea, as it is also on the South; the West Side borders on the Rape of *Pevensey*.

Battle, so called from that decisive Battle fought on, or near the Place, between King *Harold* and *William the Norman*, wherein the Battle was maintained with great Resolution and Bravery on both Sides, but unfortunately King *Harold* was shot through the Head, which dispirited the *English*, and they fled. Historians say, that not less than 60,000 were slain in that Battle.

at the Sides of the Hills, some Hundreds in continued Rows, and sometimes the Quantity taken is so large, that one Shepherd shall get thirty or 40 Dozen in a Day. Any Stranger passing by, observing a Bird in the Trap, it is customary, if he take it out, to leave a Half-penny. The Time of their Remigration is soon after Harvest, but whither they go, has not been particularly observed.

tle. The victorious *Norman*, to make some Atonement for that Effusion of Blood, erected an Abbey on the same Ground, called *Battle-Abbey*, and placed in it a Convent of *Benedictine* Monks, to pray for the Souls of the Slain. Thus at once, from the Magnificence of the Building, erected (as it was then thought) a Monument of his Glory and Piety: About the Abbey, Houses was soon after built, and are since increased to a considerable Town.

Contiguous to the Town is a Place, which after a Shower the Drain of Water is tinged red, like Blood, which some have imagined a Memorial of God's Displeasure; but its being a loomy Soil, which has a Mixture of red Earth, must be assigned as the true Reason of this Phænomenon.

It is very remarkable for the superior Excellence* of Gunpowder made here. Its Market is on *Thursday*.

Hastings is the chief Town of this Rape, which takes its Name from it; it is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and sends Members to Parliament; by Charter it is exempt from Toll, and holds Courts of Judicature. It is an incorporated Town, has handsome Houses, a Custom-house, and Officers resident in it; has been a good Harbour, but frequent Storms have done it such considerable Damage, that, notwithstanding great Expence, it is still but an indifferent one. The Markets here are on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and the Fairs are *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* in *Whitsun Week*, and the 23d and 24th of *November*.

Here we may mention *Rother River*; rising in *Pevensey Rape* it passeth through *Hastings Rape* to the Sea, above 30 Miles, having divers Rivulets of great Utility, and Plenty of Carp.

Rye, or *Rbye*, one of the antient Towns on the Edge of this County towards *Kent*, is a fair, well-built Town, pleasantly situated on the North Side of a Hill, which affords a delightful Prospect towards the Sea, fortified and walled about, and is called an Appendage to the *Cinque Port* of *Hastings*. It is a populous Town, and a Port, once the most considerable from *Dover* to *Portsmouth*, but of late is so choaked up with Sands, that the smallest Vessels can scarce enter it, as *King George* the First found when forced in here by a Storm, on his Return from *Holland*. The Town is washed on two Sides by the Tide, and

* *Magna Britannia*, Quarto Edit. p. 498.

on the East by the River *Rother*, and is thereby a Sort of Peninsula. On that Branch of the Tide which is on the South-Side, called *Tillingham-Water*, there was formerly a Ferry, now a Bridge, much more convenient.

The Town is a Corporation by Prescription. Its Trade is in Hops, Wool, Timber, Kettles, Cannon, and Chimney-Backs, which are cast at the Iron-Works at *Bakely*, four Miles to the North-West, and at *Breed*, five Miles to the South-West, in which Trade they are reckoned very considerable.

The Mackerel and Herrings taken here, in their Season, are esteemed the best in their Kind; all the rest of the Year they trowl for Soles, Plaife, Turbits, Brills, &c. There is a small Settlement of *French* Refugees here, who have a Minister of their own; and here is a large Storehouse, formerly a Church, that belonged to a Monastery. A considerable Part of the Harbour has been gained from the Sea, and turned into arable Land. Here is also a free Grammar School, and a well regulated Charity-School. The Church is one of the largest Parish Churches in *England*, lately much repaired and beautified. The Markets are on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *Whitsun-Monday*, and *August 10*.

Winchelsea, which signifies a watery Place, is seated at the Corner of this County. It was built in the Time of King *Edward* the First, when an antient Town of the same Name was swallowed up by the Sea, in a terrible Tempest in 1250, at which Time the Surface of the Earth, both here and on the *Kentish* Shore, was much altered: It was then encompassed with a Rampart, and afterwards a strong Wall, but it no sooner began to flourish than it was sacked by the *French* and *Spaniards*; and being left by the Sea, it decayed very suddenly. Nor was the new Town quite finished, before the Sea left it, so that it must be bad for Trade, which is the too general Complaint.

There are some Remains of the Stone-Gates, old Vaults, and ruinous Materials, of ancient Structure, and of two Churches formerly, now only the Chancel of one for divine Service.

This

This Town was incorporated when *Rye* was, and its Market is on *Saturday*, and Fair on the 3d of *May*.

Salisbury. This Town is remarkable only for its mineral Waters, which are of the same Nature with those of *Tunbridge*, and as strongly impregnated.

We shall conclude the Natural History of this County with observing, that in many of the Eastern Parts are found very considerable Iron Mines, or Beds of Ore, of which they reckon three Sorts; one very hard and dark-coloured; another of a much finer Grain and lighter coloured, and somewhat softer, pretty much resembling common *Hone*, when rubbed very smooth, and like them will set a fine Edge to a Penknife. There is a third Sort between both these, which is often mixed with the first for making the harder Sort of Iron; and a small Quantity of the second or best Sort is used to soften and meliorate the Metal. The Proportion is one Part of the best to six of the common hard Ore. This they put by Basket-fulls into the Smelting-Furnace, with large Quantities of Charcoal, in order to promote the Fusion, or Separation of the Metal from the Ore: And to do this still more effectually and perfectly, they mix a certain Fossil with it, which they call *Peasf-Grey*. This likewise is of two or three different Kinds, some of which is more proper for that Purpose than others: But what is most remarkable in this Substance, is, that it consists almost wholly of small Shells, like those of the *Pulver*-Kind, and plainly enough grow in the Earth; for though they appear of the Consistence of common Shells, yet are they nothing more than the saline Particles of the Earth running into those Forms*; and what is still more extraordinary, this Fossil is scarcely ever found but where the Iron Ore abounds, and seem, therefore, evidently designed to answer the above-mentioned Purpose.

The Iron Ore of *Sussex* is very different from what is found in other Parts of *England*, as to its external Form, which is here nothing more than in the Form of a common Quarry of Stone;

* See what we have formerly observed upon this Head at Page 74. in the Note at the Bottom.

Stone; whereas in *Colebrook-Dale* in *Shropshire*, the Iron Ore there is called *Iron-Stone* it being in the Form of large Pebbles, eight, ten, or twelve Inches Diameter. The same Difference we have formerly observed of the *Tin Ore* and *Tin Pebbles* in *Cornwall*.* In the Northern Parts of *England* there are various Sorts, and of a very different Complexion from that of *Suffex*, as well also as of a different specific Gravity. But the Reader will find much more upon this Subject in another Part of our Work.

* See Page 10.



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T H E
NATURAL HISTORY
O F
K E N T.

 HE County of *Kent* is a maritime County, bounded on the East, and Part of the South, by the Sea; on the West by the County of *Sussex*; on the N. West by Part of *Surrey*; and on the North by the River *Thames*, except a small Part near *Woolwich*, which, lying on the other Side of that River, borders upon *Essex*. Its Extent, from East to West, is fifty Miles, and from North to South twenty-six.

This County is remarkable on many Accounts. Many ancient Histories of it inform us it was the first County in *England*;* and the Men of *Kent* boasted their superior Strength, Courage, and Valour, in the ancient Wars with the *Danes*, &c. The Front of the Battle was looked upon as belonging to them, as to so many *Triarii*, who, among the *Romans*, were the strongest Men, and on whom the Stress of the Battle lay;† and on these Accounts, the Nobility of *Kent* laid Claim to Honours of the first Rank.‡ This antient Spirit they still boast of, joined with Humanity.

Malsbury writes,§ they retain a Spirit above the Rest of the *English*, being more ready to afford Respect and kind Entertainment to others, and less inclinable to revenge Injuries.

Time has not deprived this County of its antient Name, but as *Cæsar* and others call it *Cantium*; so the *Saxons* named it *Cantþara rice*, i. e. the Kingdom of the *Cantwari*, or People of *Kent*.

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* *Lambard's History of Kent*, wrote in the Year 1570, p. 13.

† *Rosindale*.

‡ *Gibson on Cambden*, p. 215.

§ *New Survey*, Quarto Edition, Vol. II. p. 1071.

The Original, the Derivation, and Suitableness of the Name to the Situation, we shall say nothing of.

This County has been distinguished into three Parts, *viz.* the Upper, lying upon the *Thames*, which they look upon to be very healthy, but not altogether so rich; the middle Part to be both healthy and rich; the lower Part to be rich, but not so healthy. It is, however, very fruitful, abounding with Meadow, Pasture, and Corn-Fields, and with Apples, and other Fruits in great Plenty. It is remarkable likewise for Cherries, brought out of *Pontus* into *Italy*, and from thence, about the Year of Christ 48, into *Britain*. They thrive exceedingly well in those Parts; but of this, and other remarkable Productions of this County, we shall have further Occasion to take Notice, as we pass thro' a Description of the several Parts.

Before we enter on the Division and Description of this County, we think proper to give some Account of the principal Rivers, *viz.* *Medway*, *Darent*, and *Stour*, which contribute so greatly to its Fertility and Plenty; to the Utility of Trade and Manufactures, and the Increase of foreign Merchandize; for all which this County is justly remarkable.

The principal River is the *Medway*. *Gibson's Camden* mentions, that it rises in *Anderida*, called the *Weald*: *Salmon*, that it rises in *Ashdown* Forest: Mr. *Lambarde*, more particularly, and probably on good Authority, informs us, that four Brooks or Streams meet and constitute the River *Medway*, (called so from running along near the Middle of the County, *viz.* the first springeth about *Crohurst*, in *Surry*, not far from the River *Darent*, thence glideth to *Eaton-Bridge*, by *Hewer*, *Penshurst*, and *Tunbridge*, and joineth with a second at *Twysford*, in *Yalding*.

The second rises in *Waterdown* Forest, at *Trent* in *Sussex*, near *Eridghoure*; thence runs to *Bayham*, *Lamberhurst*, and *Horsemanden*, and makes the *Twist*, (or two Streams) of which one joineth with the first Head *Medway*, at *Twysford*, and the other closeth with the third Brook of *Medway*, near *Stilebridge*, and all concur at *Yalding*.

The third beginneth at *Goldwell*, in *Great Chart*, and descends to *Headcorn* and *Stilebridge*, being crossed in the Way by seven other Rivulets.

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The fourth rises at *Bigonbeath*, on the *Lynn*, near *Maidstone Washes*, the Remains of an ancient Castle at *Leeds*, where are now the Seats of Lord *Colepepper* and *Fairfax*, and Sir *Roger Meridith*, Bart. thence it proceeds to *Thurnham*, and to *Mote*, Lord *Romney's* Seat, &c. and then empties itself in the *Medway*, which Name it takes at *Maidstone*; at which Town the River denominated *Medway* properly begins. And as many Rivulets center here, so some others join the *Medway*, and some also proceed from it, in its Passage through *Kent*; of which we shall only mention *Brisbing*, a constant Spring, that makes a River of only two Miles in Length, and drives fourteen Mills, then empties itself at *Towell* into the River *Medway*, between *Maidstone* and *East Farly*. It passeth hence to *Rocheſter* and *Chatham*. At the latter, it becomes a Repository of the Royal Navy; some Miles beyond, it divides into two Branches, by the Isle of *Shepey*; one called the *East*, and the other *West Swale*. Through its vast Current the Number of Rivulets, in some Connection with it, agreeably interspersed, as well as of great Utility, will be better seen by the Map than described; and to add to the exceeding Usefulness of this River, an Act passed in the Reign of *Charles II.* for rendering a great Part of it navigable.

The River *Darent*, the first and most considerable Stream, runs out of *Surry*, passes by *Westram*, and is joined by another Brook, or Rivulet, rising in *Oxford Park*, passes through *Dartford Hundred*, and great Part of the *Lathe of Sutton*; and after contributing to the Pleasure and Interest of great *Nemi*, empties itself into the River *Thames*, near *Dartford*, and not far from *Long Reach*.

The River *Stower* rises about *Liming*; thence passes by *Ellkam*, thence to *Renvil*, and within about two Miles of *Canterbury*, and from thence takes its Course somewhat circular, round a Neck of Land, called *Stower-Mouth*, near *Minster*; and thence takes its Course thro' a large, extensive Valley, of exceeding fine Meadow and Pasture Land, for the most Part $1\frac{1}{2}$ or two Miles wide, and is reckoned to equa a 5th Part of *Romney-Marsh*.

In Histories and Maps it was divided into five *Lathes*; and these subdivided into Hundreds, viz.

The LATHE of Sutton,

{ Includes the Hundreds of *Blackheath, Bromley, Lesnes, Axtine, Rocksey, Godsheath, Westerham,* and *Somerden.*

The LATHE of Aylesford,

{ *Hoo, Shamele, Toltingtro, Chatham, Wortham, Larkfield, Littlefield, Twyford, Tunbridge, Watchlingston, West-Barnfield, Brenchly, Marden, Eyeborn,* and *Maidstone.*

The LATHE of Scray,

{ *Milton Tenham, Feversham, Botton, Felborough, Chart-Wye, Byrcholt, Galehill, Ashford, Blackborn, Tenderden, Barkley, Cranbrook, Rovenden, Selbrightenden, Newenden,* and *E. Barnfield.*

The LATHE of St. Augustine,

{ *Ring sloe, Blengate, Whitestable, Westgate, Downchamford, Preston-bridge, Kinghamford, Seasalter, Wingham, Eastry, Carnito, Bewkborough, and Langport.*

The LATHE of Shepway,

{ *Folkstone, Lavingborough, Stowting, Heane Byrcholtfran, Streets, Worth, Ham, Langport, St. Martin, Newchurch, Alowsbridge* and *Oxney.*

In these *Lathes* we shall mention the several Towns, Rivers, &c. which deserve our Notice, but not the Hundreds.

I. The LATHE of SUTTON,

In which is *Deptford*, so called from the Deepness of the Ford over the River *Ravensbourn*, on which this Town stands. Here is an antient and noted Dock, where Part of the Royal Navy is built,

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built, and repaired: There are also large and spacious Store-houses; and the Yard is greatly enlarged to near double the Area with a commodious Wet-dock for Ships, and another for Masts. It is divided into upper and lower *Deptford*. Here is a Place incorporated in Form of a College for the Use of the Seamen, and a Foundation belonging to it for decayed Pilots, and Masters of Ships, or their Widows; the Men being allowed 20s. and the Women 16s. *per Month*. The whole Place consists of Persons employed in or dependant on the Dock: It stands on a Plain, and the greatest Part toward the *Thames*, very pleasant and commodious.

Greenwich, formerly noted for being the Harbour of the *Danish* Fleet, and the Cruelty exercised by the *Danes* on *Calphug*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. At the Conquest, King *William* gave this Manor to *Lyseux* in *France*; since which, this Town was remarkable for being a Royal Seat, built by *Humphrey*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and called by him *Placentia*. King *Henry VII.* very much enlarged it, and finished the Tower, begun by Duke *Humphrey*, on the Top of a high Hill in the Park, from whence there is a most pleasant Prospect down to the winding River, and the green Meadows, but this being neglected, it fell to Decay; and King *Charles II.* erected a Royal Observatory, furnished it with mathematical Instruments, and rendered it commodious for astronomical Observations. The *Regius Professor* of Astronomy resides here. The Earl of *Northampton* built here an Hospital for 20 poor Men, and endowed it; he likewise built two others in *Shropshire*, and *Norfolk*, as appears by the Epitaph on his Tomb. But that which *Greenwich* greatly boasts of, is, that the immortal Queen *Elizabeth* was born there; on all which Accounts, *Leland*, that great Antiquary, thus writes.

*How bright the lofty Seat appears!
Like Jove's great Palace pav'd with Stars.
What Roofs! What Windows charm the Eye!
What Turrets, Rivals of the Sky!
What constant Springs! What smiling Meads!
Here Flora's Self in State resides,
And all around her does dispense
Her Gifts, and pleasing Influence.*

Happy

*Happy the Man! whose'er he was,
Whose lucky Wit so nam'd the Place,
As all its Beauties to exprefs.*

And if the once Royal Seat built by Duke *Humphrey*, with all the Additions and Improvements, or even the Royal Observatory, erected by King *Charles II.* gave just Occasion for the preceding Lines, it has since been rendered much more remarkable for its Royal Palace, pleasant Park, and its most magnificent Hospital, erected for decayed Seamen, who have served their King and Country. This sumptuous Edifice is scarce to be paralleled in the whole World. Its noble Hall was finely painted by the late Sir *James Thornhill*. At the upper End, in an Alcove, are the late Princess *Sophia*, King *George* the First, the Queen Dowager of *Prussia*, our late Queen *Caroline*, his present Majesty, the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and their five Royal Sisters. On the Cieling, over that Alcove, are the late Queen *Anne*, and Prince *George* of *Denmark*. On the Cieling of the Hall are King *William* the Third, and Queen *Mary*; and there is a fine Statue of King *George* the Second on a Pedestal, in the Area fronting its noble Terrace by the *Thames*.

In the Year 1705, was the first Admission of 100 disabled Seamen into this Hospital, which is now augmented to 900 Men, and 90 Boys. To every hundred Pensioners six Nurses are allowed, who are to be Seamens Widows, at 10*l.* a Year. The Pensioners, besides their Commons, are allowed one Shilling a Week to spend, and the common Warrant-Officers, one Shilling and Sixpence. The several Benefactions to this noble Charity, which appear in Tables hung up at the Entrance of the Hall, amount to 58,209*l.* and in the Year 1732, the late Earl of *Derwentwater's* forfeited Estate, amounting to near 6000*l.* a Year, was given to it by Parliament. Its present Church, lately rebuilt, is one of the fifty new ones, and is a very handsome Structure.

That which is properly called the Palace here is but small, and is converted at present into Apartments for the Governors of the Royal Hospital, and the Ranger of *Greenwich* Park, which is plentifully stocked with Deer, and affords a noble and delightful

ful Prospect of the City of *London* and of the *Thames*. This is the chief Harbour of the King's Yatches.

From *Greenwich* the *Thames* goes on to *Woolwich*; 3 Miles East of *Greenwich*, which is reckon'd, in Point of Seniority, the *Mother-Dock* of the Royal Navy, and to have furnish'd as many Ships of War as any other two Docks in *England*. Here are several fine Docks, Rope-Yards, and spacious Magazines; this Place being wholly taken up, and rais'd by the Works erected for the Navy-Service. Beside the Stores of Masts, Planks, Pitch, Tar, &c. there is the Gun-yard, called the *Warren*, or Park, where they make a Trial of the Guns, Mortars, &c. in which sometimes you see some thousand Pieces of Ordnance for Ships and Batteries, besides Mortars, Bombs, Grenadoes, &c. without Number. The largest Ships ride here safely, even at low Water.

Here is likewise an Academy, or public School, upon a Royal Foundation, in which are four Professors, or principal Masters, for training Youth up in all those Arts and Sciences that are necessary to fit them for military and naval Employments.—The Market-Day is *Friday*.

Bromley, a small, pleasant Market-Town, nine Miles from *London*, in the Road to *Tunbridge*, is remarkable for the Palace of the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and for an Hospital erected in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by Dr. *John Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Widows, by an Allowance of 20*l.* per Ann. to each of them, and 50*l.* a Year to a Chaplain. This was the first of the Kind erected in *England*. The Market-Day is *Thursday*. Its Fairs, *February 3.* and *July 25.* Here is also a fine Spring of Chalybeat Water, lately discovered.

The *Thames* growing narrower is met by the River *Darent*, which coming out of *Surry*, flows gently by *Westram*, where is the Seat of the late Earl of *Jersey*. It is 23 Miles from *London*. A small, but pleasant Town; the Market-Day, *Wednesday*; its Fairs *April* the 22d and 23d, and the second *Tuesday* in *October*.

Sevenoake, or as it is often called, *Sennock*, so called from the seven tall Oaks formerly near it, is 23 Miles from *London*, in a woody, fertile Country. A Place noted for antient Battles, and

and for the Residence of many antient and honourable Families, *Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, &c. and for many publick and laudable Charities.

There is now an Hospital and School, for the Maintenance of old People and poor Children, erected by Sir *William Sevenoak*, who was Lord-Mayor of *London* in 1418, and is said to be a Foundling, brought up by the Charity of some Person of that Place, and thence to take his Name.* Several liberal and Royal Benefactions have contributed to support this laudable Charity. The Market is *Saturday*; its Fairs, *March 3*, *June 29*, *October 1*, and *December 6*.

The LATHE of AYLESFORD.

Tunbridge, or Town of *Bridges*, so called, because the River *Tun*, and four other Streams of the River *Medway*, which rises in the *Weald*, runs hither, over each of which is a Stone-Bridge. It is 29 Miles from *London*, and five South-East of *Sennock*. It has at present the Ruins of a Castle, which shews it to have been very large. The Castle-Hill, within these seven or eight Years, has been converted into a Vineyard, and from thence is a beautiful Prospect of the River, Town, and adjacent Country.

The River *Medway* has been made navigable up to *Tunbridge*, about 14 or 15 Years, and is of great Service for conveying Timber and Cannon from the Foundries in that Neighbourhood to *Chatham*, and other Places. Since this River has been made navigable, the Town has been in a very flourishing Way, from the great Traffick thither from all adjacent Places. At the upper End of the Town some good Houses have been lately built. There is also a large free Grammar School, where young Gentlemen are taught the antient and modern Languages, and all Branches of polite Learning; it is greatly to be wished, the Streets were more regular, and better pitched. Its Market is *Friday*; and its Fairs *Ash-Wednesday*, *June 24*, and *Oct. 18*.

Five Miles from *Tunbridge Town*, and 34 from *London*, at the very Edge of the County, are *Tunbridge-Wells*; a Place very

* *Cambden.*

very much frequented, on Account of the mineral Waters there. We find they were formerly called *Queen Mary's Wells*, from being visited by her in 1629, or 1630.

The Water of these Wells are chalybeat, or abounding with Steel, and are esteemed useful in hectic and hypochondriac Disorders. Those that chuse to be more particularly acquainted with the Nature and Properties of the *Tunbridge Waters*, I refer to *Linden's Treatise* thereon, Page 72, &c.

Of late Years this Place is greatly encreased by Buildings, and become very populous. *Queen Anne*, before her Accession to the Throne, was there several Seasons; and most of the present Royal Family have also honoured it with their Presence; and great Numbers of Nobility and Gentry from *London*, and all Parts of the Kingdom, resort thither from *May* to the Beginning of *October*.

About 90 Years ago, a very handsome Chapel was built by the voluntary Contributions of the Company that frequented the Wells, in which divine Service is performed every Day in the Time of the Season; and at other Times, on *Sundays*. There is also a Charity-School, where 70 poor Boys and Girls are wholly maintained and taught, by the voluntary Contribution of the Company resorting to the Wells, and the Gentry residing there.

The Wells, commonly called *Tunbridge*, are in the Parish of *Speldhurst*. At the Bottom of the Walks, near the Chapel, there are two of them; one is used only by those who drink the Waters.

The Walks are handsomely paved; and on one Side is the Assembly-Room, the Coffee-Rooms, the Booksellers Libraries, Shops for Jewellers, Milliners, Toys, China, and *Tunbridge-Ware*. This last Article employs a great Number of People at this Place: It is made principally of Holly, which grows in Plenty thereabout; though some of it they make of Plumb-tree, Cherry-tree, and Sycamore; of which they make great Variety of Tea-Chests, Dressing-Boxes, Punch-Ladles, and many other little Things, in greater Perfection than any where else in *England*. On the other Side the Walks is another Assembly-Room, and Coffee-Rooms, the Taverns, and a few

Houses for Lodgings: The Music-Gallery is in the Midst of the Walks; and the Walks are beautifully shaded with Trees. A Piazza extends from the upper End to the Bottom, quite down to the Wells. They have an exceeding good Market every Day for Meat, Fish, Poultry, &c. all which are sold in general very reasonable, and are excellent in their Kind. The Houses and Lodgings are neatly furnished, and very commodious; most of them on the Hills contiguous, called *Mount Sion*, *Mount Ephraim*, and *Mount Pleasant*, near the Wells.

The Soil is very dry, and the Situation so very healthful, that it contributes greatly (together with the early Hours always used there, and constant Exercise on Horseback, or Walking) to restore Health to those that drink the Waters.

The Rocks, commonly called the high Rocks, are about a Mile from the Walks, of which there are a vast Number; most of which are adjoining to each other, for the Space of a Quarter of a Mile, or more; several of them are 70 or 80 Feet high; and at many Places there are Cliffs and Cavities that lead thro' them, by narrow, dark Passages; and their being situated among Woods, by a little winding Brook, which divides *Kent* from *Sussex*, makes them afford a most retired, gloomy, and romantic Scene.

Great Quantities of Iron-Ore has been formerly dug at Abundance of Places in this Part of the County, and there are several Foundries within three or four Miles of the Wells, where Cannon of the largest Dimensions have been made.

Groombridge, about three Miles from *Tunbridge Wells*, in the Parish of *Spelhurst*, anciently the Seat of the noble Family of *Cobham*, had a Market on *Thursday*, a Chapel of Ease belonging to *Spelhurst*,* and since descended to the *Clintons* and *Waller*, that renowned Soldier, who in the Reign of *Henry V.* took *Charles Duke of Orleans*, General of the *French Army*, Prisoner, at the Battle of *Agincourt*, and held him in honourable Custody at *Groombridge*, which a Manuscript in the Herald's Office mentions to be 25 Years; in the Time of which his Recess, he newly erected the House at *Groombridge*, on the old Foundation, and was a Benefactor to the Repair of *Spelhurst Church*.

* *Philpot. Kent survey'd and illustrated.*

Church. The House is still standing, a Gentleman's Seat, situated in a very healthy and agreeable Place.

Penshurst, about five Miles from *Tunbridge Wells*, has the River *Medway* running by it, the ancient Manor and Seat of the illustrious Family of the *Sidneys*, from whom Sir *Philip* descended, who was killed in a warm Engagement with the Enemy at *Zutphen* in *Guelderland*; of whom Bishop *Gibson* says, he was the Glory of his Family, and the Darling of the learned World; the most lively Pattern of Virtue, and the brave and worthy Patron of his Country. This Seat and Personage is celebrated by *Waller*, Page 96.

*Had Sacharissa liv'd, when Mortals made
Choice of their Deities, this sacred Shade
Had held an Altar to her Pow'r, that gave
The Peace and Glory which these Alleys have,
Embroider'd so with Flow'rs where she stood,
That it became a Garden of a Wood:
Her Presence has such more than human Grace,
That it can civilize the rudest Place:
If she sit down, with Tops all tow'rd her bow'd,
They round about her into Harbours crowd;
Or if she walk, in even Ranks they stand,
Like some well marshall'd, and obsequious Band.*

- - - - - *The sacred Mark
Of noble Sidney's Birth; where such benign,
Such more than Mortal-making Stars did shine;
That there they cannot but for ever prove,
The Monument, and Pledge of humble Love.*

This Country abounds with pleasant Villages, delightful Prospects, Gentlemens Seats, more or less, for ten Miles round. *Somerhill*, contiguous to *Tunbridge*, is a noble Seat, formerly the Residence of the Earl of *Clare*, in a pleasant rural Situation.

Bayhall, about two Miles from the Wells, in *Pippen Parish*, the Seat of *Charles Amburst*, Esq; which is very neat, though not large.

Shipbourne, about two Miles from *Tunbridge*, described by the Poet,

*Next Shipbourne, tho' her Precincts are confin'd
To narrow Limits, yet can shew a Train
Of Village Beauties, pastorally sweet.*

Smart's Hop-Garden.

Here is the Seat of Lord *Vane*.

Mereworth, a small Distance from *Farilawn*, the Residence of Lord *Westmoreland*. It was anciently large and spacious, like a Castle, belonging to the *Nevels*, Lords of *Abergavenny*; but the House is lately rebuilt in a very grand and magnificent Manner, designed by *Collin Campbell*, in Imitation of a stately Edifice in *Italy*, built by the famous *Paladio*; it stands on a small Eminence, in a Peninsula, moted round; behind it is an Eminence that commands a glorious Prospect of the House, spacious and regular Gardens, and of the Country adjacent.

*Nor shalt thou, Mereworth, remain unsung,
Where noble Westmoreland, his Country's Friend,
Bids British Greatness love the silent Shade,
Where Piles superb, in classic Elegance
Arise; and all is Roman, like his Heart.*

Smart's Hop-Garden.

From *Tunbridge* the *Medway* glides to *Hunton*, where, in the Year 1683, was found in digging six Yards deep, a hard Floor, or Pavement, composed of Shells, or Shell-like Stones, about two Inches deep, and many Yards over. They resembled the Fish of the testaceous Kind; but yet it does not appear, on Enquiry, that any Floods from the River, have ever reached so far as this Place; nor have any Conjectures been made concerning it at all satisfactory.†

Maidstone, ten Miles South-East of *Rocheſter*, and 36 from *London*, is the County Town. In the Time of the *Britons*, it was exceeding large and populous. Here is likewise one of the common Goals of the County. *Edward VI.* made it a Mayor-Town, but *Queen Mary* disfranchized it for their Adherence to *Sir Thomas Wyatt*; and *Queen Elizabeth* restored it to its former Privileges.

† Philosophical Transactions, No. 155.

In the Reign of *Charles I.* June 2, 1648, here was a remarkable Fight between Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General for the Parliament, and some *Kentish* Gentlemen, who had taken Arms in their Defence, and posted themselves in this Town, which they so well defended, though unequal in Number, the Streets being well-manned, and the Houses well-lined, that General *Fairfax*, with an Army of near 10,000 Men, found it very difficult to get any Advantage over them; nor could he take it till he had stormed it twice; for which Reason, in 1747 it was again incorporated by the Stile of the Mayor and Commonality of the King's Town and Parish of *Maidstone*.

The Town is now large and clean, and deemed well nigh as populous as ever. Its chief Trade is in Linnen Thread, which is made in great Perfection, and noted all over *England*, and in Hops, with which the Country greatly abounds. Here are several Plantations of Hops, and Gentlemens Houses and Gardens contiguous to it, which adds greatly to the Emolument of the Place; a fine Stone-Bridge over the *Medway*, running by the Town; the Tide also flows up to the Town, and brings up Barges and small Vessels, of 50 or 60 Tons.

This is such a plentiful Country, and the Land in general so rich, that *London* is supplied with more Commodities from hence than from any other Market-Town in *England*, namely *Bullocks*, which are fatted in the *Weald*, which begins about six Miles from hence, and takes that Name from being a woody Country, which, beside Timber, is no less fruitful in other valuable Commodities, such as *Wheat*, *Hops*, *Apples*, and *Cherries*: It also abounds with a Kind of Paving-Stone, eight or ten Inches square, that is greatly esteemed. Fine white Sand for Glass-houses and Stationers, is sent from hence in great Quantities.

Here are four Charity-Schools, in which are above 100 Boys, who are visited once a Week, and catechized by the Minister. There are also some Dutch Inhabitants, who have divine Service administered in the old Parish Church, called *St. Faith*. And as it is very populous on Account of its Trade, so it is much more so from the Number of Gentry residing in or near the Town. Here are several fine Paper-Mills; one whereof is the most curious in *England*. The Market, which is the best in all the Coun-

County, is on *Thursday*; and the Fairs on *February 2*, *May 1*, *June 9*, called *Garlic Fair*, and *October 6*.

About three Miles from *Maidstone* is a small Town on the River *Medway*, called *Aylesford*, that gives Name to the *Lathe*, and Title to the Right Hon. Family of *Finch*, Earl of *Aylesford*, who has a Seat here of great Antiquity, near which is several large Stones, called *Keith-Coty-House*, resembling *Stone-henge*.

Near this Place is *Penenden-Heath*, an open, spacious Plain, famed in History as the Place pitched on to decide the Quarrel between *Langfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*; and often since used for Dispatch of publick Business, and at present for the Choice of Knights of the Shire.

West Malling, or *Town Malling*, a Place of great Antiquity, had a Nunnery in 1080, and a Market and Fairs procured from *Henry III*. The Market is on *Saturday*, and the Fairs on *Aug. 1*, *Sept. 21*, and *Nov. 6*.

Wrotham, three Miles from *West Malling*, is a very large Parish, and was formerly a Market-Town of Note; it has still the Privileges, but now affords nothing very remarkable.

On the East Side of the *Medway* is *Halling*, where Mr. *Lambarde* resided, who was the first and great Historiographer of this County.

From hence the *Medway* passeth to *Rocheſter*, which is 29 Miles from *London*, a very ancient City and See, situated in a pleasant Valley, encompassed with the River *Medway* on the West, and with a Wall and Marsh on the other Side; but pent within too narrow Compass, so that it was formerly looked on as a Castle. *Bede* calls it *Castellum Cantuariorum*, i. e. *the Castle of the Kentish Men*: But now it runs out with large Suburbs to the East and South. History mentions many Misfortunes it has underwent; as sacked by *Eldred*, King of *Mercia*, in 676; besieged by *Ethelfred*, and forced to pay 100*l.* about the Year 985; taken and plundered by the *Danes*, in 1088; besieged and taken in King *John's* Time, by *Rufus*, from the Barons; the Castle stormed and taken by the Barons under the *French King's* Son; in the Reign of *Henry III*. besieged by *Simon Montford*, who demolished the Tower, burnt the wooden Bridge, and spoiled the Church and Priory.

The

The Bridge was soon rebuilt of Wood, but as it often stood in Need of very expensive Repairs from the rapid Current of the River, in the Reign of *Edward III.* the wooden Bridge was taken down, and a Stone Bridge erected, consisting of 25 Arches, and is esteemed one of the finest in *England*, being newly repaired in 1744, and pallisadoed with Iron Rails.

It appears to have been a *Roman* Station, from the *Roman* Watling-Street running through the Town, and great Numbers of their Coins being found there.

Certain Lands have been bequeathed for the Support of the Bridge and the Town-house, and many liberal Donations for charitable Uses; particularly two Charity-Schools, esteemed the best public Edifices in the Town. A mathematical School was founded here by Sir *Joseph Williamson*.

The Mayor and Citizens have a Privilege of holding what is called a Court of Admiralty, for the Regulation and Redress of Grievances, relating to the Fishery: And the Town is now greatly improved by Building, as well as in a flourishing State with respect to Trade. Its Market Days are *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*; and Fairs on *May 19, *October 30, and Nov. 30.*

The *Medway*, after passing through this Bridge at *Rocheſter*, with a violent Course, like a Torrent, glides on to

Chatham, where the River grows more calm and smooth, affords a Harbour for the Royal Navy, and a fine Dock, partly built by Queen *Elizabeth* for the Safety of her Kingdoms, and since so well improved by King *Charles II.* that there is not a more complete Arsenal in the World, and so well fenced with Forts at *Gillingham*, *Lockham Wood*, and the *Swamp*, as well as the regular Fortifications at *Sheerness*, as render it very defensible against an Enemy; where, by the Way, there has been also a Yard established, as an Appendix to *Chatham*, furnished for answering all Occasions of Ships of lower Rates, and proper Offices, &c. Beside which

At *Chatham* there have been accurate Surveys made of all the necessary, or requisite Fortifications to be added, which Works are now carrying on at *Brompton*, which is situated on a rising Hill, and commands the Dock and the River *Medway*, and *Upner*, a Castle on the other Side: These Works are now nearly

ly compleated, under the Direction of skilful Artificers. Here are whole Streets of Ware-houses, Store-houses, and Houses for the respective Officers, most of them large and commodious.

At *Chatham* also is repositied that superb, and only yet established Fund of naval Charity, for the Relief of Persons receiving any Hurt at Sea in the Service of the Crown, under the Name of the *Chest at Chatham*, instituted *Anno 1588*, immediately after the Victory obtained over the *Spanish Armada*; when, with the Advice of Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John Hawkins*, and others, the Seamen, serving the then Queen, did voluntarily assign a Portion of each Man's Pay to the Succour and Support of their wounded Fellows; which Method receiving Confirmation from the Queen, has been ever since continued. Here was also an Hospital erected for the like pious Use, at the private Cost of Sir *John Hawkins*, in the 36th Year of the same Queen.

Having now given some Account of the several Yards and Docks in this County, we think proper to gratify some of our Readers by giving a short View of the vast Growth and Improvement of the *English Navy*, according to the Calculation made some Years since by *Samuel Peppys*, Esq;

1588. Number of Ships and Vessels	250	above	200
from 50 Tons and upwards of	4050		
Number of Men required	7800		45000

The Medium of its annual Charge during the then last

	£.		£.
Five Years of Peace, under	1550025	above	400000
of War, under	9640050	above	1620000

From hence some Idea may be formed of the Expence of the present Royal Navy, &c.

The LATHE of SCRAY.

Now the *Medway*, grown fuller and broader, makes a pleasant Show with its curling Waves, and passes by fruitful Fields, till divided by *Shepey Island*, (probably so called from the Multitude of Sheep fed there) runs by two Streams into the River

River *Thames* by two Mouths; *West Swale* lying to the *West*, and *East Swale* to the *East*. The Wool of these Sheep is remarkably fine: Though a great Part of the Land is now tilled, and yields very good Corn; yet 'tis very destitute of Wood, which they are obliged to procure at great Expence. The Island is about 21 Miles long.

The most considerable Town once was *Minster*. On the North Side, it had a Monastery, &c. which was burnt down by the *Danes*.

Queenborough, or *Regius Burgus*, had a Castle, built by King *Edward III*d, strong and beautiful; of which he said it was pleasant in Situation, the Terror of his Enemies, and the Comfort of his Subjects; but Time has so far demolished it, that there are scarce any Remains of it.

In this Island, on the North East Side, there are Numbers of natural Curiosities, found in the Cliffs. And several on the Beach, consisting of fine transparent Spars, like Crystal. There are also among these, a Sort of large Stone, which, when broke, looks much like Bees-wax; in several Parts of which there is a curious Irradiation, in the Form of a Star, which is usually called the starry waxen Vein; beside which, a great Quantity of Copperas Stone, and a great Variety of curious Shells.

Not far from hence is *Milton*, formerly called *Middleton*, at present a considerable Market-Town, situated on a rising Hill, and an Arm of the Sea, which makes its Market remarkable for Fish, and particularly Oysters, which are celebrated all over the County.

Near this is *Sittingborn*, once a Mayor and Market-Town, but now, for what Reasons we cannot say, it enjoys neither; but is a great Thorough-fare, from *Rocheſter* to *Canterbury*, and is well stored with commodious Inns. Just by the Town are the Ruins of *Tong Castle*, or *Bavard-Castle*, which was raised by King *Alfred*, when in Pursuit of *Hastings*, the *Dane*. It has a Fair at *Whitsuntide*, which holds 3 Days, and another 5 Days, beginning at *Michaelmas*.

Faversham, which is commodiously situated in the most plentiful Part of this Country, has a Bay, or Creek, from the *Swale*, very convenient for Importation and Exportation; for which Reason it is a very populous, flourishing Place. It is incorporated

ted by the Stile of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty: It consists chiefly of one long, spacious Street, a Market-House, and a Charity School. The Markets are on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*: Its Fairs on *February 14*, and *August 1*, both for 10 Days together. The *London* Markets are supplied from hence with Abundance of Apples and Cherries, and the best Oyfters for Stewing, which are also fetched away in great Quantities. Near this Place are several Pits, narrow at Top, and wide at Bottom, whether dug by the antient *Britons* for extracting Chalk to manure their Ground, as *Campden* thinks, or whether dug by the *Saxons*, after the Manner of the antient *Germans* to lay up their Corn in to preserve it from the extreme cold Weather, or from any Surprize of their Enemies, has not yet been clearly determined. Some of these Pits are an 100 Feet deep. Here is the first of the *Roman* Watch-towers that comes in our Way, which were usually built on the highest Ground, near the Places intended to be watched, for their Security. The Variety of Curiosities that are sometimes found here, especially at the Fall of Part of the Cliffs, &c. gives some room to conclude, that it was once a Place of great Extent and very populous, and that it had some Time or other underwent some great Devastation by War, or Fire, or both. About half a Mile off the Town, there appears, in the Cliff, a Stratum of Shells of the white *Conchites*, in a greenish Sand, not above 2 Feet from the Beach.

Cranbrook is another Market-Town in these South Parts of the *Lathe* of *Scray*, situate in a woody Country, once pretty considerable for the Woolen Manufacture. It claims the Credit of being the first Place in *England*, where durable Cloths and good Mixtures were made. Here is a very good Market on *Saturday*; and its Fairs are on *May 19*, and *September 1*.

Hawkhurst,* near *Benenden*, which was a very large and populous Parish, before the Destruction of its Church in the Civil Wars,

* In several Parts of the *Weald* of *Kent*, particularly near *Biddenden*, *Tenterden*, and *Hawkhurst*, we find the Foot-way paved with a remarkable Kind of Stone, abounding with an Appearance of Shells of the Periwinkle Form. These Stones consist of several *Lamina*, between which, those Shells are found growing from the Surface of each *Lamina*; so that they are in Reality little more than half Shells, and are of different Magnitudes, according to the Time of their Growth. The

Wars, is said to have then had 1400 Communicants; but is now in many Respects, greatly reduced. It had once a Market, by Grant of King *Edward Ist*, but it is now discontinued. It had two Fairs, now only one, on *August 10*; and though it had once several Beacons and Watch-houses, it has now only two.

The LATHE of St. AUGUSTINE

Is bounded by the *Downs* and *Goodwin Sands* on the East; by the *Lathe* of *Shipway* on the South; by the *Lathe* of *Scray* on the West; and by the *German Ocean* on the North.

Canterbury, the chief City of this County, which was called by the antient *Britons*, *Caer-Kent*, and by the *Romans*, while they governed here, *Durovornum*, (from the *British* Word *Duro-bom*, which signifies a swift River, the River *Stour* running with rapid Force through the City,) is the Metropolitan See of all *England*, and 56 Miles from *London*, and 16 N. W. from *Dover*. According to *Lambarde*, it is of great Antiquity, and said to be built 900 Years before the Birth of Christ. That the *Romans* were here 50 Years before Christ is apparent from *Antoninus's* Itinerary, from the *Roman* Coins dug up in it, from the Remains of a Military Way, and from the Causeway leading to *Dover* and *Lyme*. *Vortigern*, King of the *Britons*, resided here, and resigned it to the *Saxons*.

The Cathedral, which was partly built by *Lucius*, the first Christian King of the *Britons*, was burnt in 1011; when re-edified, it was again defaced by Fire in 1043, and underwent the same Fate in 1074. It was begun to be rebuilt by King *Stephen*, and compleated by *Henry Vth*. It had, in those Times of Ignorance and Superstition, 37 Altars, but now it has only one. Its middle Tower is 235 Feet in Height.

Seven Kings are said to be interred in the Chapel, and seven Archbishops lie there in one Vault.

C c 2

History

The most remarkable Quarries for these Stones are in the Parish of *Edcorne*, where they lye about 8 or 10 Feet under Ground, and yield great Profit to the Owners of the Land. These Stones naturally grow in the Earth, and the Shells upon them, and are another certain Proof, that Shells are generated in the Earth as well as in the Sea, and that there is no necessary Connection between a Shell and an Animal.

History also informs us, that there was in it the Chapel of *Bec- ket*, who was murdered here ; and an Ascent from the Choir to this Chapel, to whose Shrine rich Offerings were made of Gold, Jewels, and precious Stones. *Dugdale* says, the Plate and Jewels belonging to this Tomb filled two large Chests, each of which required eight Men to move them. Thus did Superstition infatuate them!

Under the Cathedral is a large Church for Foreign Protestants, given at first by Queen *Elizabeth* to the *Walloon*s, who fled hither from the Persecution in the *Netherlands*, since frequented by great Numbers of *French* Protestants, who likewise fled hither from their cruel Persecution in *France* in the Reign of *Lewis XIVth*, of whom, and their Descendants, it is computed near 3000 Souls reside there.

The first, permitted to settle here in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, brought over with them the Silk Manufacture, which is so greatly improved since, that large Quantities are sent from hence to *London*.

Among the Ruins of some *Roman* and *Saxon* Buildings, and of many religious Houses here, are the Walls of a Chapel, said to have been a Christian Temple before St. *Augustine*.

On the North Side of the City, at *Dungeon-Hill*, are the Ruins of a Castle, built by *William* the Conqueror.

This City had once an Exchange, strong Walls, with many Towers, a deep Ditch, and within it a large Rampart. The two Gates of St. *Augustine's* Monastery, next the Town are still remaining. Here are 6 Wards, denominated from its Six Gates, 15 Parish-Churches, a *French* Charity School, and 3 others for 58 Boys and 66 Girls, 7 Hospitals, a Goal, a Market-House, called *Wincheap*, because Wines of various Sorts were sold there in a Wholesale Manner ; but that Practice has been for some Time discontinued. Here is likewise a sumptuous Conduit, erected by Archbishop *Abbot*.

The City consists chiefly of four Streets, which center at St. *Andrew's* Church. There is a Council-room over the Market-place. The Market, which is on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, is plentifully supplied. The River *Stour*, which runs through the City, contributes greatly to it, as well as to the Emolument of the Inhabitants in many other Respects. Frequently they call the Place where
the

the Market is kept the *Poultry*, from the great Plenty there is of Poultry in it ; tho' contiguous to it are the Wheat, Rush, and Cloth ; the Drove, or live Cattle ; the Flesh, Fish, and Green-markets, with many others, wont to be held at different Places, but are now united, and every Thing according to the Season is in great Perfection. This Town is also as famous as *Shrewsbury* for Collars of Brawn, but most famous for Hops. Many Thousand of Acres of Hop-Land lie round the City. Where the Soil appears to be by Nature admirably well suited to the Plant, and the Genius and Disposition of the People adapted to improve it ; of which the following more particular Account will, we hope, be agreeable.

Mortimer reckons 4 Sorts of Hops, viz. the wild Garlic Hop, which is not worth propagating. 2. The long Square Garlic Hop, which, though valuable, yet, on Account of the Redness towards the Stalk, does not bear the best Price. 3. The Oval Hop. 4. The large white Hop, which is the most beautiful and fertile. The *Kentish* Author distinguishes them into the white and grey Binds.

The best Soil is that which is light, deep, and rich ; and the better for Sand, mixed with it. A black Garden-mould is also excellent ; if the Ground be cold, stiff, and sour, it is best to burn-beat it ; and some Lime it.

For planting Hops, the Ground is to be tilled, in the Beginning of Winter, with the Plough or Spade. In *October*, they begin to plant ; marking the Place for each Hillock. The best Form for Hops, as well as the most pleasing to the Eye, is the *Quincunx*, which, in gardening, is a Disposition of 5 Trees, one at each Corner, and one in the Middle ; or as 5 Spots on a Card, because that Order gives greater Liberty, and more Air for the Plant to flourish, than when in plain Lines.

If the Ground be poor, or stiff, some good Mould, or a Compost of Manure and Earth must be laid in Holes, a Foot Square, where the Hills are to be ; the Distance of the Hills, in dry hot Ground, may be 6 Feet, but in moist, or rich Ground, 8 or 9.

The largest Sets are to be chosen about 8, or 10 Inches long, with 3 or 4 Joints Each. These are to be set in Holes, one at each Corner of a Hole, and a 5th in the Middle, raising the Earth 2 or 3 Inches about them.

If

If the Hop-ground be worne out of Heart, they dig about it in the Beginning of each Winter, and take away a Quantity of old Earth, which they supply with fresher and fatter. If the Hops be in good Heart, Manuring, and Pruning are most adviseable. For this Purpose they undermine all about, till they come to the principal Roots; this done, taking off the Earth from the Roots, they find by the Colour, &c. which are the new Shoots, and which the old. All the latter they cut off, and then apply the new Mould, or Manure.

Soon after the Hops appear above Ground, it is Time to pole them. The Number and Dimensions of the Poles are to be adjusted to the Distance of the Hills, the Nature of the Soil, and Strength of the Hop. The Poles are to lean outwards, particularly towards the South, to receive the Sun's Beams; it being observed, that a leaning Pole bears more Hops than an upright one. In this some are very curious.

When the Hops are 2 or 3 Feet above Ground, in *April* or *May*, they are to be tied with withered Rushes, or Yarn, to the empty Poles; and at proper Distance, so as not to hinder their climbing. Two or 3 Strings are sufficient for a Pole.

Some Time in *May*, after Rain, the Hills are to be hoed up, and the Weeds destroyed; and if the Spring or Summer prove dry, it is best to water them twice or thrice in a Season. The curious infuse Pigeon or Sheeps-dung in the Water, to render it more nourishing.

About *Midsummer*, when they begin to branch out, such as have not got up to the Top of the Pole should have their Heads nipped off, or else loosened from the Pole, in order to branch the better.

Hops usually blow about the End of *July*; and the forward ones are ripe by the Close of *August*. Their Ripeness is known by their Fragrancy, and their Change of Colour; by their being easily pulled off, and by the Seeds growing brown.

Hops should be gathered when somewhat brownish, and that without Delay, in order to this, they have Binns (which need no Description) to lay the Poles across, and pick them into, which are easily moved to the different Parts of the Garden.

Hops should not be gathered when wet; and, if Dew or Rain be on them, shake the Pole to hasten their drying, unless over ripe;

ripe; for then they will be apt to shed their Seed, wherein consists their chief Strength. The Planter is generally careful to gather them dry.

As fast as Hops are picked, they must be dried, which is generally done on a common Malt-Kiln, on a Hair-Cloth; but the best Way is, to make a Bed of flat Ledges, an Inch thick, and 2 or 3 Inches broad, sawn, and laid across each other, Chequer-wise, the flat Way, about 3 Inches distant. The Ledges, so entered, are put into another, that the Floor may be even and smooth. This Bed may rest on 2 or 3 Joists, set Edge-wise; then cover it with large Double-Tin Plates, soldered together at each Joint, and order the Ledges so, before they are laid, that the Joints of the Tin may always lie over the Middle of the Ledge. Then fit Boards about the Edges of the Kiln, to keep the Hops, only let one Side be to remove for shoving off the Hops. They may be very safely turned on this Tin-bed, and with a small Expence of Fuel. Other Fuel will serve, beside Charcoal; in this Method the Smoak not passing thro' the Hop, but through Conveyances made for it, at the several Corners of the Kiln.

To prevent, not only a Waste and Injury to the Hop, but also the Expence of Fuel and Time, the Upper-Bed, on which the Hops lie, should have a Cover to raise or let down at Pleasure; which Cover may be tinned over, that, when the Hops begin to dry, you may let down this Cover within a Foot, or less, of the Hops, which will reflect the Heat upon them; so that the uppermost will be as soon dry as the lowermost, and all equally dried.

After Hops have lain a Month or more to cool and toughen, they proceed to bag them.

We might add, from the Authority of Mr. Millar, some other Kinds of Garden-Hops, &c. but we think it unnecessary, as our Intention is only to exhibit an Account of this Produce in Kent; a Produce of Nature and Art, of peculiar Consequence to this County. The Hop-Planters in Kent esteem their Whites preferable to those of any other County, as having a stronger Stalk, and being better able to bear Cold or Heat: They are of more delicious Flavour, and of a more beautiful Colour.

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As for the different Qualities or Effects of their Hops in brewed Beer to those of *Farnham*, we refer you to Page 149. And beside what is there said of this profitable Plant, we may add from Mr. *Richard Bradley*,† that when Hops were first planted in *England*, they sold at 1*l.* 6*s.* per Hundred. Not long since, from the great Improvemente made, and Advance in Price, an Acre of Hop-Land has produced clear Profit 30*l.* and he also adds one Instance, within his Knowledge, of 50*l.* per Acre clear Profit, allowing one Third for Labour.

Belonging to this Lathe is the Isle of *Thanet*. Some derive the Name from *Thanatos*, i. e. *Death*; because no Serpents, or venomous Creatures live in it. *Lambarde* more probably supposes it comes from the *Saxon* *Thæpæz*, i. e. (moist or watery, because incompassed with Water.) It is about 9 Miles in Length from the North *Foreland* to *Sarre Bridge*, and about 8 in Breadth from *Westgate* to *Sandwich Ferry*. It has the Sea on the North and East, and the River *Wanksum*, on the West and South. The Soil is generally fertile; on the North Part very good arable Land, except some which is commonly sown with Saintfoin, and produces oftentimes near two Loads of Hay on an Acre, which is a considerable Advantage. The S. W. Parts are chiefly Marsh or Pasture-Land; so that the Island produces great Plenty of Provisions, Grain of several Sorts, but principally Barley, of which it is computed more than 20,000 Quarters are annually sent to *London*, beside what is sold at other Places. The *Alga Mariana*, or Sea-Ore, as they call it, is their chief Manure. This they also dry on the Shore, and burn, in order to make Kelp, which the Potters use in glazing their Ware; but the Smell of the rotten Ore upon the Soil, and the Smoak of it, when burning, are so very disagreeable, that many Gentlemen's Families are gone out of this Island, and their Houses made Farm-Houses. On the other Hand, the Farmers increase in Riches and live very genteely.* There are 6 Parishes in it. The principal Place is

Mar-

† *Bradley's* Riches of the Hop-Garden.

* *Bishop Gibson* greatly commends the Industry of this People, those especially who live near the Roads or Harbours of *Margate* and *Ramsgate*. He says, that they act, as it were, like amphibious Creatures by Sea and Land; they deal in both Elements; are both Mariners and

Margate, on the North Side of the Island, near the North Foreland, is noted for shipping off vast Quantities of Corn, &c. It has a Salt Water-Bath at the Post-house, which is said to have been very beneficial in nervous and paralytic Cases, and Numbness of the Limbs. It is in *St. John's Parish*, a Member of the Port of *Dover*, distant 12 Miles. Its Fairs are on *June 24th*, and *August 24th*.

Ramsgate, 5 Miles from *Margate*, is a Member of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, S. S. W. from the North Foreland toward *Sandwich*. An Act of Parliament was lately passed whereby its Harbour is to be rendered capable of receiving 200 Sail of the Royal Navy, besides Merchant-men; which is of great Importance for securing Ships, when they cannot ride in the Downs, in stormy Weather, with Safety. They will, by putting in here, find a commodious and safe Retreat from the Danger to which they would otherwise be exposed. A large and strong Pier is already erected for this Purpose, but when it will be compleated, we must leave Posterity to determine.

Farther, it is to be observed, that *Ramsgate* is a much larger, and more populous Town than *Margate*; though the latter, on Account of its large and commodious Bay, has been most considerable in Times past for its mercantile and naval Affairs.

Sandwich, one of the *Cinque Ports*, is 10 Miles East of *Canterbury*, and 70 from *London*, lies between *Ramsgate* and *South Foreland*, at the Bottom of its Bay, and at the Mouth of the Foreland. It was formerly one of the chief Ports of *England*, and was walled round; but now it is only walled on the North and West Sides, with a Rampart and Ditch on the other. It has suffered greatly by Wars with the *Danes*. Here are three Churches, three Hospitals, a Quay, commonly called a Key, a Free-School, and two Charity-Schools.

The Harbour has been so choaked up by Sand, and by a Ship of great Burthen of *Pope Paul IV.* which was sunk in the Channel, that here is not Depth enough of Water for Vessels

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of

and Husbandmen, and fish according to the Seasons; make Nets for Cod, Herrings, and Mackrel; go to Sea, and export their own Commodities; and the same Hands dung the Ground, plow, sow, harrow, reap, house, &c. and are active in both Employments.

of any considerable Size to go in or out. Its present chief Trade is Shipping and Malting; and also several Kinds of Seeds.

The Soil here is remarkably adapted to produce Vegetables of all Kinds. A surprising Quantity of fine Carrots are sent from hence to *London*, besides a great Quantity of Seeds, and Numbers of Plants, to propagate the Variety of Species.

Before the Gates are two *Roman Tumuli*, and on the South Side, by the Shore, are six large, broad *Tumuli*, at equal Distances. The Markets are on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; the Fairs on 23d, 24th, and 25th of *April*, and *October* 1.

Richborough, near *Sandwich*, about a Mile from the Sea, was in the *Roman* Time, before its Port was choaked up by the Sand, a famous Harbour, where their Forces used to arrive from *Italy*; and where they built a Castle. It was a great Port for the *French*. It flourished under the *Saxons*, by the Name of a City, and had a Palace of *Ethelbert* the First, King of *Kent*; but the *Danes* destroyed, in a great Measure, both the City and Castle. The large Walls of which, on two Sides of the great Square, are yet standing. The Area of the Castle is now arable Land; where, at different Times, Coins, and other curious Pieces of Antiquity have been found.*

Near the Castle, thro' a pleasant Vale, the River *Stour* proceeds to disembogue itself into the Sea, not far from hence.

Deal,

* Having a Curiosity to observe the ancient Structure and Composition of these Walls, we found they principally consisted of very large Chalk-stones, which they had from the Cliffs hard by, with a large Quantity of *Roman* Brick, of a lively reddish Colour, and of a very fine and firm Consistence; from whence, as from many other ancient Structures, we are fully satisfied, the *Romans* had the Art of making Brick and Tile, in much greater Perfection than it is known at present. Beside which, there are large Quantities of Free-stone and Flint, the whole cemented together, with great Quantities of a very hard and stony Kind of Mortar, which they also excelled the Moderns in.

But what we observed, as the greatest Curiosity in this Place, was the Appearance of several of that Kind of Shells, which are usually called *Barnacles*, upon the Surface of many of the Chalk-stones, and other Parts of the Water. They appear in Clusters, as they usually do on Cockles, Oyster-shells, and Rocks in the Sea. They appeared also under the Walls, where People and Cattle walk over, which must plainly prove, they could not have long been there, but must

Deal, or *Dole*, as *Ninius* calls it, is four Miles from *Sandwich*, of which it is a Member. It is 74 Miles from *London*, and is a handsome, large Town, where *Cæsar* first landed, and fought a Battle, as a Table, hung up in *Dover* Castle, mentions; and *Cæsar* corroborates it, when he says, that he landed upon an open and plain Shore, and was warmly received by the Britons; hence *Leland* has it.

*And lofty Deal's proud Towers are shown,
Where Cæsar's Trophies grace the Town.*

Here Ships bound to and from *London*, and foreign Parts, by Way of the *Channel*, generally stop; if homeward bound, to dispatch Letters, and notify their Arrival, and to set Passengers ashore; if outward bound, to take in fresh Provisions, and to receive their last Letters from Friends, or Owners.

This Town is now very populous, and carries on some foreign Trade, and thrives very much, from the Resort of Seamen lying in the *Downs*. Its Castle is defended on the North by *Sandown* Castle, and on the South by *Deal* Castle, and at a small Distance *Walmer* Castle, all three built by King *Henry VIII*. Here is a Ridge of Rocks that run seven Miles along the Shore, which abound with Samphire, called by *Cicero*, *Moles Magnificæ*, reaching to *Dover*, where is a Break in the Ridge receiving and inclosing a Part of the Sea. Between two Hills in this Break is

Dover, 71 Miles from *London*, 285 from the *Land's End*, and 30 from *Calais* in *France*, called in *Saxon* *Doorna*, and by *Lambard*, *Dufyrtha*, which in *British* signifies a steep Place. The Situation of the Town is among Rocks, affording quite a romantic Prospect, in a Valley, under a Semi-circle of Hills; and it had once seven Churches, tho' now but two, and several religious Houses: It was also walled, and had ten Gates; but soon after the Conquest, it suffered greatly by Fire. The Town is at

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must owe their Existence to those peculiar Sorts of Salts that are destin'd in Nature to form this particular Kind of Shell, which were derived from the Spray of the Sea, diffusing itself through the Atmosphere here about. This is another Proof that Shells of Marine Bodies may as well be formed on the Land, as in the Sea.

present large and populous, and very noted for its Tide Harbour. This is one of the *Cinque Ports*. Here are a Custom-house and Victualling-office. One of the Streets is called *Snaregate*, from the dreadful Rocks of Chalk that hang over it.

The Packet-boat goes twice a Week to *France* and *Flanders*, as being the nearest and safest Passage to *France*.

Here is a Well 60 Fathom deep, called *Mr. Watson's Cellar*; and is said to be the Work of *Julius*; 'tis round, and lined to the Bottom with Free-stone, and the Water which is drawn out of it by a Wheel, is so fine and soft, that it is fit to wash with.

On a very high Hill, or Rock, somewhat projecting, the better to guard the Entrance to *Dover*, is a large and strong Castle, said to be built by *Cæsar*. The Rock is steep and rugged on every Side, but next the Sea, higher and more perpendicular. The Castle is large, its Area containing 30 Acres; it held 1500 Prisoners in the Reign of *Queen Anne*. It is well fortified by Towers and proper Batteries. It has been looked on by Enemies, as almost impregnable, being well fortified both by Nature and Art. That noble Piece of Brass Cannon, commonly called the *Queen's Pocket-Pistol*, is mounted here, 22 Feet long; it requires 15 Pounds of Powder, and carries a Ball seven Miles. It was presented by the States of *Utrecht* to *Queen Elizabeth*.†

Over-against the Castle is a *Roman Pharos*, or Watch-Tower, called *Bredemstone*, but much decayed. The Pier, which forms the Haven, where Ships may ride with greater Safety, is a noble Work, was done with much Labour, and at an infinite Expence. Above it is a Fort, with four Bastions: The broad, spacious Beach, which extends from East to West before the Mouth of it, affords a most delightful Prospect, as the Sight of the Bottom from the adjacent Cliffs is very dreadful. Some Part of the Town-Wall still remains, and some Appearance of the *Roman Watling-way* from *Canterbury*, over *Barham Downs*, to this Place.

*Now on fair Dover's topmost Cliff I'll stand,
And look with Scorn and Triumph on proud France.
Of yore, an Isthmus jutting from this Coast,
Join'd the Britannic to the Gallic Shore;*

But

† *Eng. Gazetteer, and Gibson's Camden.*

But Neptune on a Day, with Fury fir'd,
 Rear'd his tremendous Trident, smote the Earth,
 And broke th' unnatural Union at a Blow.
 'Twixt you, and you, my Servants and my Sons,
 Be there, he cry'd, eternal Discord.—France
 Shall bow the Neck to Cantium's peerless Offspring;
 And as the Oak reigns lordly o'er the Shrub,
 So shall the Hop have Homage from the Vine.

Smart's Hop-Garden.

The LATHE of SHEPWAY.

From *Dover* the chalky Rocks, as it were, hang by one another, and run in a continued Ridge for five Miles together, to *Folkstone*, a Member of the *Cinque Ports* of *Dover*, and 69 Miles from *London*, appears to have been a very ancient Place, where was formerly a Nunnery, but was often pillaged by the *Danes*, and standing near the Coast, swallowed up by the Sea.

This Town has a small Rivulet running thro' it; the Country near it is pleasant and fertile, and furnishes the Inhabitants with Plenty of Necessaries: But what is of chief Note, is the Multitude of their Fishing-boats belonging to its Harbour, which are employed in Fishing, according to the different Seasons; Mackerel, in Season, with which they principally furnish the *London* Markets, and are carried hence by the Market-Boats of *London* and *Barking*.

Near *Folkstone*, upon the Cliffs, are found some Stones of diverse Shapes and Figures, very wonderful; some resemble a Muscle, but are much bigger; others, an Almond, but streaked like a Cockle-shell, a Screw, or Cock's Spurs Quills, which were transparent as Amber, and those so like, that they have a perfect Spina running quite through them, and on the Sides little Ridges, like Ribs.*

About *Michaelmas* the *Folkstone* Barks, with others from *Sussex*, go away to the *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* Coasts to catch Herrings for the Merchants of *Yarmouth* and *Leostaff*.

There is a Ridge of chalky Rocks between this and *Dover*, as before hinted, that has visibly sunk, and become lower, in the

* *Camden* new survey'd.

the Memory of Man.* From hence the Shore turning Westward has

Saltwood, once a Castle of the Archbishop of *Canterbury's*, Four Miles distant is

Hithe,† one of the *Cinque Ports*, from whence it had its Name *hithe*, in *Saxon* signifying a Port; or Station; but now by the great Quantity of Sand heaped there, it does not answer that Name; nor does *West Hithe*, at some Distance, for the same Reason, which was a little Town hard by, and a Harbour, till the last Century.

It is at present most remarkable for its pleasant Situation, the Ground behind it being on a considerable Ascent: And as the Soil is rich and fertile, and lies open to the enlivening Sunbeams, there is the greatest Quantity of Garden-Stuff of all Kinds, in its greatest Perfection, produced.

East and *West Hithe* owe their Original to *Lime*, a little Village adjoining, and formerly a very famous Port; *Antoninus* called it *Portus Limanis*; but this hath also undergone the same Fate.

From hence to *Canterbury* there is a paved military Way, which you may easily discern to be the Work of the *Romans*.

Romney, *New* and *Old*. *Old Romney* was a considerable Place in *Edward the Confessor's* Time; for *Earl Godwin* came into the Harbour, and carried off divers Ships riding there; but by Reason of the Sea suddenly withdrawing, and leaving a vast Tract of Land free from its Inundation, the Haven became wholly deserted, and a new one was made near the Sea, at about a Mile and a half distant, which thereupon began to be called *New Romney*.

* *Gibson's Camden*, p. 255. *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 349.

† In a Place near this Town, amongst other natural Curiosities, we met with another convincing Proof of that plastic Power in Nature (to which Shells of every Kind owe their Origin) being found in terrestrial Substances; for the Earth here produced a very hard Sort of Stones, most of which were replete with Forms of Cockle, and other such Kind of Shell-Fish; but as for Shells, there was not the least Appearance of any, or that ever there had been any: But this terrestrial Mimicry of Shell-fish, consisted barely of the common Substance of the Stone, and nothing more. Instances of this Kind are very rarely met with, and sufficiently prove, that these were no *antediluvian Bodies*, or that they never came from the Sea.

Romney. This happened in *William* the Conqueror's Time, and History mentions a Variety of Circumstances too marvellous for us to relate; we shall therefore content ourselves with the Account of what is Matter of Fact.

New Romney, which is about two Miles and a half from *Lyd*, is situated at a convenient Distance from the Mouth of the Harbour, on an Ascent, in a circular Form, is one of the five *Cinque Ports*, and was incorporated in the Reign of *Edward III.* Its chief Trade consists in grazing Cattle. Near it lies that spacious Level, called

Romney-Marsh, a Gift of the Sea, which, by Degrees, withdrew itself, 14 Miles in Length, and eight in Breadth, contains 44,200 Acres, including *Walland* and *Guildford* Marshes, which join it, and exclusive of which 40,000 belonging to *Kent*, besides what has been considered as Part of *Suffex*. The Land is esteemed the richest Pasture in *England*. Vast Flocks of Sheep, and Herds of Black-Cattle, are sent from all Parts of *England*, and fattened here, and then, for the greatest Part, sent to *London*, and sold. The Sheep are rather larger than those of *Leicestershire* and *Lincolnshire*; and their Bullocks the largest in *England*, especially those they call stalled Oxen, from being kept all the latter Season within the Farmer's Yards, or Sheds.

The Inhabitants of this Marsh have been formerly much blamed for running of Wool to *France*; and though much is justly said of its rich Pasture, these Marshes have been deemed very unhealthful. *Lambard* says, *Hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus*; 'Evil in Summer, grievous in Winter, never good.' No Wonder then that it has not been so well peopled as other Places, and that some Privileges have been granted as an Encouragement for Persons to reside there. He likewise says, that in this Marsh Trees have been found lying at Length under Ground, nearly black as Ebony, and when taken up and dried, have been fit for Use. There is also a strong Wall, made with Wood, Earth, and Stone, for several Miles, to prevent the Incurfions of the Sea.

There is also a small Town, called *Etham*, situated on the lesser *Stour*, between *Wye* and *Hithe*, 62 Miles from *London* and had a Market and Fairs, but now affords little remarkable.

Not

Not far from hence, and about three Miles South-West of *Romney*, is *Lyd*, which is a Member of the Port of *Romney*, and a populous Town. In the Beach near *Stone-End*, is a Slope of Stones, which some fancy, others humourously call, the *Temple of Crispin and Crispianus*. And near the Sea is a Place called *Holmstone*, as it abounds with great Numbers of Pebbles; but particularly with *Holme*. Here is a Charity-school, and a good Market on *Thursday*, and a Fair on *July 13*.





T H E
N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y
O F
M I D D L E S E X.



*M*IDDLESEX has its Name from the middle Saxons, because the Inhabitants of it lived in the Midst of the East, West, and South Saxons, and were called *Mercians*. It is divided from *Buckinghamshire*, on the West, by the River *Cole*, or *Coln*; from *Hertfordshire*, on the North, by ancient parochial Boundaries; from *Essex*, on the East, by the River *Lea*, or *Lee*; and on the South, from *Surrey* and *Kent*, by the River *Thames*.

It is but a small County in Extent, being but about twenty Miles in Length, and at the narrowest Part not more than twelve wide; but as it comprehends the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, it is the richest and most populous County in *England*. *Magna Britannia* mentions, that though it includes only about 247,000 Acres, it contains no less than 100,000 Houses; and the modern Historiographers make the Number much greater.

The Air is exceedingly healthful, the Soil fertile, and the Houses and Villages every where neat and stately; and there is no Part of it but must afford great Entertainment to the Curious.

Upon the Settlement of the Saxons in this Isle, this County, with all *Essex*, became the Kingdom of the East Saxons, whose King, though he took his Name from that Part of his Kingdom which was called *Eare Seaxa*, or *Essex*, yet had his Palace at *London*.*

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The

* *Magna Britannia*.

The two first of the East Saxon Kings, *Erchenwine* and *Sleda*, were Heathen Princes; but *Sobert*, being influenced by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, turned Christian, and converted the Temple of *Diana* into a Christian Church; and after having dedicated it to *St. Paul*, he gave it *Melitry* for its Cathedral. These Kings founded *St. Peter's* at *Westminster*. In Process of Time, *Egbert* succeeded: He erected the Saxon Monarchy, under which we find nothing peculiar to the County.

The most ancient Division of this County was into Hundreds, viz.

The Hundreds of

SPELTHORN,
ISLEWORTH,
OSSULSTON,

ETHORN,
FINNESBURY, and
WENLAKBARNE,

of which we shall give a general Description; but shall first take Notice of the Rivers, and of those Towns and Villages, which are of Note, that border upon them.

The River *Thames* claims our first and principal Notice. This great, navigable River, is composed chiefly of the Rivers *Isis* and *Tame*, of which the *Isis* is much the largest, and runs the longest Course, rising on the Confines of *Gloucestershire*, and *Lechlade* becomes navigable to *Radcot-Bridge*; from thence to *North Moor*, and winding round a large Neck of Land, comes down to *Oxford*, where it is joined by the River *Charwel*; thence it glides South-East to *Sanford* and *Abington*, and then to *Dorchester*, otherwise called *Dorchester*, a Place once so considerable as to give Name to the Hundred, and was a City and Bishop's See, which was afterwards translated to *Lincoln*.

The River *Tame* is but small at the Place of its first Rise, which is near *Tring* in *Hertfordshire*; but becoming much more considerable at its Entrance into *Oxfordshire*, there gives its own Name to a pleasant Market Town which it washes on the North Part; and from thence, after visiting *Ricot*, once the Seat of Lord *Norris*, and other Gentlemens Seats, comes to *Dorchester*. Here the *Tame* and *Isis* join, as it were, in *Wedlock*, and mix their Names as well as their Waters; hence called *Tham-Isis*, or the *Thames*.

The

of M I D D L E S E - X.

The Author of the *Eulogium Historiarum*, concerning the Marriage of *Thame* and *Issi*, has given us a very beautiful Description of it; of which take the following Extract.

*With a faint Kiss she mocks the Walls of Tame,
And leaves behind her nothing but her Name.
Yet, tho' impatient His' Arms to fill,
She stops to bid the Norrisses Farewel.
Old Dorchester stands wond'ring at her Speed,
And gladly bids the happy Match succeed.*

And after some Verses interposed, the Poet adds,

*Thus sang the Gaddeſs; ſtrait the joyful Stream,
Proud of the late Addition to its Name,
Flows briskly on, ambitious now to pay
A larger Tribute to the ſov'reign Sea.*

Hence the *Thames* paſſes to *Wallingford*, *Reading*, and *Fetching*, and taking a winding Compaſs round the Hundred, comes to *Henley*, viſits *Great Marlow* and *Maidenhead*; and from thence runs to *Windſor*. Here we may properly introduce Mr. Pope's admirable Deſcription of it.

— In antient Times, we read,
Old Father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend Head;
His Tresses drop'd with Dews, and o'er the Stream
His ſhining Horns diffus'd a golden Gleam.
Grav'd on his Urn appear'd the Moon, that guides
His ſwelling Waters, and alternate Tides;
The figur'd Streams in Waves of Silver roll'd,
And on their Banks Auguſta roſe in Gold.
Around his Throne the Sea-born Brothers ſtood,
Who ſwell with tributary Urns his Flood;
Firſt the fam'd Authors of his ancient Name,
The winding Iſis, and the fruitful Tame;
The Kennet ſwift, for ſilver Eels renown'd;
The Lodden ſlow, with verdant Alders crown'd;

*Cole, whose dark Stream his flow'ry Islands lave ;
 And Chalky-Wey that rolls a milky Wave :
 The blue transparent Vandalis appears ;
 The gulphy Lee his sedgy Tresses rears ;
 And sullen Mole, that hides his diving Flood ;
 And silent Darent, stain'd with Danish Blood.*

Pope's Windsor Forest.

Thus celebrated by another Poet :

*Unruffled in its Stream, a Flood I 'spy'd,
 So calm, so smooth, it scarcely seem'd to glide :
 So deep, and yet so clear, that ev'ry Stone
 With borrow'd Lustre from the Bottom shone :
 The pendant Banks with hoary Willows crown'd,
 Diffus'd a sweet, refreshing Shade around.*

From *Windsor* it passes into *Middlesex*, about three Miles below *Colnbrook*. The first remarkable Place on the River *Thames*, in this County, is

STANES, in the Hundred of *Spelthorn*, on the very Western Limit, where is a large wooden Bridge over the *Thames*. Here an Army of *Danes*, after they had burnt *Oxford*, as the *Saxon Chronicle* informs us, in the Year 1009, returning along the *Thames*, and hearing an Army from *London* was coming against them, passed the *Thames*, and so went into *Kent* to repair to their Ships.

Near this, in the Course of the River, is the famous Meadow, called *Running-Mead*, or *Renimed*, wherein was a great Meeting of the Nobility in the Year 1215, to demand their Liberties of King *John*, in which they were assisted by *Lewis* of *France*. Hence the afore-cited Poet says :

*Now Renimed upon the Banks appears,
 Where Men, renown'd for Honour, Arms, and Years,
 Met to reform the State, controul the King,
 And Edward's Laws from long Oblivion bring.
 Hence more than civil Wars the Land oppress'd,
 And Lewis, with his French, the Rebels Strength increas'd.*

From

From hence the River passes by *Latham* to *Cowey-Stakes*, where *Cæsar* passed the River, and the *Britons*, to prevent him, obstructed the Bank and Ford, with Stakes; from whence it had its Name.

Hence the *Thames* glides to *Hampton*, honoured with a royal Palace. Here the *Thames* affords a most delightful Prospect, which is characterized by the Poet:

*Such Fields, such Woods, such stately Piles appear,
Such Gardens grace the Earth, such Tow'rs the Air,
That Thames with Roman Tiber may compare.*

And speaking of the Union of the two Rivers, he says, that the *Thames*

*To Hampton runs, whose State and Beauty shows
A City here contracted in a House.*

*This the grave Prelate Wolsey's Care began,
To whom blind Fortune's Arts were fully known,
And all her Smiles dash'd with one fatal Frown.*

Hampton-Court, and its Gardens, are about five Miles in Circumference, and are watered on three Sides by the River *Thames*, so that a more pleasant Situation could not have been chose by its Founder, Cardinal *Wolsey*; which was as magnificent as could possibly be in that Age, not only as to its Buildings, but its Furniture, consisting of more than two hundred Silk Beds, for the Reception of Strangers only, and every Place shone with Gold or Silver.

When King *Henry VIII.* erected *Hampton-Hourt* into an Honour, he enlarged it so much, that it had then five such spacious Courts, set round with elegant Buildings of curious Workmanship, that *Leland* then said of it:

*A Place which Nature's choicest Gifts adorn,
Where Thames kind Streams in gentle Currents turn,
The Name of Hampton hath for Ages borne:
Here such a Palace shews great Henry's Care,
As Sol ne'er views in his extended Sphere,
In all his tedious Stage.*

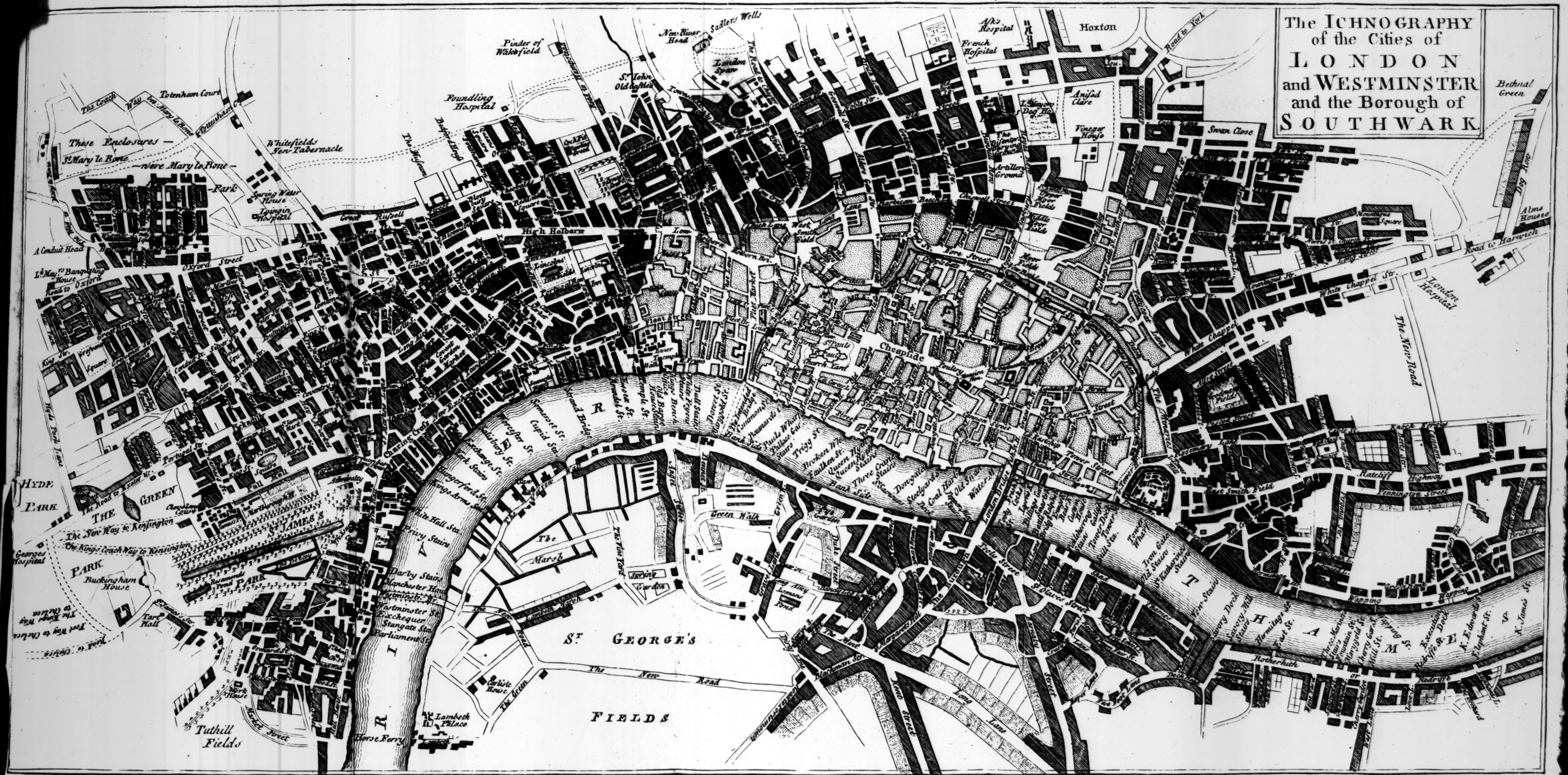
How-

However, the Character given of it by *Grotius* was yet more sublime, where he declares what would be the Confession of a Traveller upon the Sight of this, after he had viewed all the Palaces in the World.

He'll say, there Kings, but here the Gods do dwell.

It was observed, that King *Charles* the First took great Delight here. *Oliver Cromwell* made it his Summer Residence; but no Princes were ever fonder of it than King *William* and Queen *Mary*, who made Additions to this Palace, which excelled all that had been done to it before that Time, and plainly discovered how much Architecture here had been advanced since its Foundation. The Gardens were also wonderfully improved, not only in the Walks, and the great Variety of Bow-ers, but with Green-houses and Hot-houses, for preserving and maturing Plants, brought from hot Climates, and with Fountains and Basons to water them in dry Weather.

This Palace abounds in the Beauties of Nature and Art. It consists of two large Courts, besides the Bass-Court for Officers and Servants. On the Left of the outer Court is a noble Chapel, built by Queen *Anne*; and on the Right as noble a Portico, supported by *Doric* Pillars, which leads to the great Stairs, finely painted by *Vario*. The inward Court was built by King *William*, who furnished the magnificent Apartments in a good Taste, and adorned them with all the Niceness imaginable. In the great Gallery hang the famous *Cartoons* of *Raphael Urbin*, brought by King *William* into *England*: They are five Pieces of such Painting, as are not to be paralld in *Europe*; and, it is said, *Lewis IV.* offered 100,000 *Louis d'Ors* for them. In another, there is a very curious triumphal Entry of a *Roman* Emperor; with the Pictures at full Length of the Ladies in Queen *Mary's* Retinue; together with fine Porcelains, and other Curiosities, collected by that Queen, and some of them worked with her own Hand. In that which was King *William's* Closet, there is an excellent Collection of Flowers, Birds, and other curious Paintings. Most of the Chimney-Pieces are adorned with the Originals of *Vandyke*; and there's a noble Picture



The ICHNOGRAPHY
of the Cities of
L O N D O N
and **WESTMINSTER**
and the Borough of
S O U T H W A R K

Engravid for the General Magazine of Arts & Sciences for W Owen at Temple Bar 1757.

ture of King *William* on Horse-back, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. Queen *Ann* began an Apartment for Prince *George of Denmark*, which his late Majesty finished and finely painted. On the South Side of this Palace a Garden is sunk 10 Feet, to give a View from the Apartments to the River, and inclosed with a Balustrade of Iron, finely wrought, with the Arms and Devices of the three Kingdoms, and the Cyphers of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The Front to the East, which is very noble, is all of Free-stone, and looks into the Park over a stately Parterre, half a Mile long, embellished with Statues, Vases, gravel and green Walks, and separated from the Park by a Balustrade of Iron. In a little walled Garden, on the North Side, is a most curious Labyrinth, or Wilderness, and a long Terras Walk runs along the Side of the River from the Palace to the Bowling-Green, in each Corner whereof, is a large Pavilion. After the Death of King *William*, *Hampton Court* was in a Manner neglected; but in the Reign of King *George I.* it came again into Request. The two noble Parks adjoining are well planted, stocked with Deer, and adorned with fine Canals, Pleasure-houses, Fish-Ponds, and Water-works. And in *Busby Park* there is a Cascade, which is reckoned a Master-piece in its Kind. The Village of *Hampton* is much improved by the Palace.

From hence the River fetches a large Winding by *Twickenham-Park* toward *Thistleworth*, where was once a Palace of *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwall*.

In the next Place, it washes *Sion*, once a small religious House, so called from the holy Mount of that Name, where *Henry V.* built a Nunnery; but upon the general Expulsion of the Religious, a great Part of it was pulled down, and made a Country House for the Duke of *Somerset*, now belonging to the Earl of *Northumberland*. It thence glides to *Brentford*, so called from the small River *Brent*, which rises in *Finchley-Common*, and passes through the West Part of the Town, which is a great Thorough-fare to the West, and has a considerable Trade; especially in Corn, both by Land and by the *Thames*. Its Market is on *Saturday*, and its Fair on the 10th of *August*.

From *Brentford* the *Thames* glides to *Chefswick*, a neat Village, adorned with many beautiful Seats; and *Fulham*, where the Bi-

shop of *London*, and many others of the Nobility and Gentry have their Country-Seats. It passes from hence to *Chelfea*, remarkable for its agreeable Situation, Gentlemen's Houses, &c. and much more for its Hospital, for the Maintenance of wounded and superannuated Soldiers, which was began by King *Charles* the II^d, carried on by King *James* the II^d, and finished and furnished by King *William*. It is, indeed, a Structure suiting the Munificence of its Royal Founders, being nobly accommodated with all proper Offices, and adorned with spacious Walks and Gardens. Near this Place is the *Physic-Gardens* belonging to the Company of Apothecaries, where great Skill and Expence is used to propagate all Kinds of medicinal Herbs. Not only those of our own Growth, but most of those called *Exotics*, or Natives of foreign Climes, are cultivated here in great Perfection. Nor must we omit to mention that large and valuable Collection of Curiosities in Nature and Art by Mr. *Salter*, at his Coffee-house not far from thence, which for many Years past, (and at considerable Expence) has been collected from different Parts of the World: All which extraordinary Productions cannot fail of giving great Satisfaction to every curious Spectator, and for which Purpose great Numbers daily resort to regale their Eyes with those extraordinary Objects.

Besides those most noted Places adjoining to the River, and which derive much of its Pleasure and Convenience from their Situation, it is to be observed, that the Land, for many Miles, lies on a regular, gradual Declivity to the River, and there are many agreeable Houses and Gardens, as well for Entertainment, as the peculiar Possession of Gentlemen. Here pleasant Groves and shady Bowers invite the Eye, and afford most agreeable Landscapes to Passengers, regaling in Boats on the *Thames*; and many of those Houses fronting the River are distinguished by the Epithet of *Clean*, as if rural Sweetness, and external Elegance and Neatness cohabited there. Nor ought we here to omit the frequent innocent Amusement of the Angler on this River, for which we refer the Curious to *Pope's Windsor Forest*.

The *Thames* is thus traced to *London*, where, tho' that would invite us, we must not as yet quit our Description; for we have

have not yet taken Notice of its superior Advantage to many other Rivers, in its Subservience to Navigation.

* The Tide is observed to flow up the River upwards of 60 Miles, some mention 80. This is at least undeniable, that that Flow of the Tide contributes greatly to the Convenience and Advantage of Trade and Commerce in all the Towns or Keys it visits.

But how exceedingly are our Ideas inanced when we consider its immediate Subservience to foreign Trade!

Nor ought we to omit the mention of the same Repository it affords to our Shipping. The Number of Ships is almost incredible, which arrive here from all Ports of the World, and ride at Anchor in this River. Infomuch, that from the *Bridge to Black-Wall* is a universal Port, or Key, for all Merchant-Ships whatsoever.

Nothing in *Europe*, or in the World equals it in many considerable Respects; notwithstanding the great Building-yards at *Schedam*, near *Amsterdam*, are reckoned to exceed them in the Number of Ships built there; and they tell us, more Ships are generally seen at *Amsterdam* than in the *Thames*. And that Computation cannot well be contradicted on these general Observations, that almost all the Ships that are in *Holland* are built there, and in the Ports adjacent; whereas, not one fifth Part of our Shipping is built in the *Thames*, but at many public and private Docks in several Sea-Ports of this Kingdom; such as *Newcastle*, *Sunderland*, *Stockton*, *Whitby*, *Hull*, *Gainfborough*, *Grimsby*, *Lynn*, *Liverpool*, *Yarmouth*, *Walderswick*, *Ipswich*, and *Harwich*, upon the Sea-Coast; as also at *Shoram*, *Arundle*, *Brightelmstone*, *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Bustledon*, *Pool*, *Weymouth*, *Dartmouth*, and *Plymouth*; besides the Isle of *Wight*, and other Places on the south Coast. 2dly. That the *English* build for themselves, and very rarely for any Foreigners; but the *Dutch* principally for Foreigners; especially of late Years. While they have avoided War, they have omitted to keep up their Navy-ships of War; but they have embraced the Opportunity, and improved it, of enriching themselves by their Neutrality, by a great Increase of their Merchandize, and by making Trade with both Parties their chief Pursuit. A late credible Writer on the *Dutch Trade*, &c. assures us;

F f 2

that

* *Gibson's Cambden.*

that the *Hollanders* are able, in the Distance of a few Miles, from the Plenty and proper Order of the sundry Materials for building Ships, to build 100 naval Ships in a Week. This is a Digression which we hope may be excused, as we hereby plainly perceive the maritime Strength of the *Dutch*, and that they are no inconsiderable Ally, nor despicable Foe.

But to return. — That Part of the River *Thames* which is properly the Harbour, and where the Ships usually deliver, or unload their Cargoes, is called the *Pool*, and begins at the Turning of the River out of *Limahouse-Reach*, and extends to the *Custom-house* Keys. In this Compass, on a Survey and Enumeration of them, two thousand Sail of all Sorts have been either riding at Anchor, or sailing; exclusive of Barges, Lighters, Pleasure-boats, and Yachts; for we mean such Vessels only as really go to Sea; in this Number are included the Ships that lay in *Deptford* and *Blackwall-Reaches*, and in the Wet Docks, but not the Men of War in the King's Yard, and in the Wet Dock at *Deptford*, which are not a few.

In the River *Thames*, from *Battle-bridge* on the *Southward* Side, and the *Hermitage-bridge* on the *City* Side, reckoning to *Blackwall* inclusive, there are

3 Wet Docks for laying up	} Merchant Ships,
22 Dry Docks for repairing	
And 33 Yards for building	

including the Builders of Hoys and Lighters: but excluding all Boat and Wherry-Builders above Bridge.

To enter into a Description of all Manner of naval Stores for the furnishing those Builders would be endless; it may suffice to observe, that *England* is an inexhaustible Store-house of Timber; and all the Oak, and generally the Plank made use of in the building these Ships are of *English* Growth, and principally in the southern Counties near us; as particularly, *Berkshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Kent* and *Suffolk*; very little being brought farther.

The Width of the River in general is about 1500 Feet, and the Number of Wherries that ply upon the River is about 10,000, under proper Regulation,

The peculiar Properties of this River-Water deserve our Notice. It is admirably soft, whereby it is fit, not only for washing Linnen, but is so remarkably adapted to the Use of Dyers for striking bright and lasting Colours, that the *London Dyers*, on this Account only, are thought to excel those who make use of any other Water. It is also experienced to be the best for Shipping, having a Quality of purging itself, and keeping sweet much longer than any other fresh Water in general; and is therefore generally shipped for long Voyages. Some have attempted to account for these Properties, and have attributed others, which we shall omit as uncertain. — This, however, may be asserted, that with respect to *London Porter*, none brewed of any other Water is equal in its Quickness, Fineness or Duration for keeping; and consequently, it is esteemed very wholesome, and abounds with great Variety of Fish, as Smelts, Flounders, &c.

Before we quit the Account of this River, the two most remarkable Bridges over it, viz. those of *London* and *Westminster*, are worthy of the most curious Reader's Attention.

London-Bridge, which was erected in the room of a wooden one, was 33 Years in building at the public Expence, and was finished in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *John*. In less than four Years it suffered, however, greatly by a Fire which broke out on *Southwark* Side: It consists of 20 Arches, which are 915 Feet in Length, and 20 in Width, exclusive of Houses, built for the most Part on both Sides of it, which are in Depth about 53 Feet more; and the Height of the Bridge, above High-water-mark, is 43 Feet and a Half.

Adjoining to the Draw-bridge is a curious Structure, said to be framed in *Holland*, and set up here without so much as a Nail in it, and therefore is called the *Nonfuch-House*. Under the first, second, and fourth Arches, are Machines, worked by the Tide and Ebb of the River, which raise the Water to such a Height, as to supply many Parts of the City with Water, of which we shall give a farther Account in another Place.

The Gate here, the only Avenue by Land from *London* to *Surry*, was one of the four principal Gates long before. It stands near the South End of the Bridge, where is a strong Port.

Portcullis; and there were several Donations for the Support of this Bridge.

In 1756, an Act of Parliament passed for pulling down the Houses on the said Bridge, as being fallen greatly to Decay, and deemed prejudicial to the same; as also, with a View to widen, and render the Passage over it much more commodious, and to make all necessary Repairs. Pursuant thereto a Toll is now gathered, the Houses are taking down, and the laudable Design is to be expedited under the Direction of skilful Managers.*

As to *Westminster-Bridge*, the Act for erecting that magnificent Piece of Architecture, passed the 16th of *February* 1736, pursuant to which, after the most accurate Plans had been duly considered, and some Materials provided, the Foundation for erecting the first large Pier was laid, by Means of a new and curious Machine, called a *Caisson*, which contained about 150 Loads of Timber, and was of more Tonnage and Capacity than a Man of War of 40 Guns, and was sunk for the Masons to work in, and the first Stone of the western middle Pier was laid *January* 29, 1738, by the Earl of *Pembroke*. The Length of the Bridge from the Wool-staple, near new Palace-Yard, to *Stangate*, on the opposite Shore, is 1223 Feet, with an Abutment of very strong Stone-work, $77\frac{1}{2}$ Feet at each End, extending as a Breast-work; on each Side above and below the Bridge 25 Feet, with a handsome Flight of stone Steps for landing Goods, &c. The Width of the Bridge for Carriages is 44 Feet; besides seven Feet on each Side (not reckoning the Recesses over the Piers of a semi-octangular Form) for the Foot-way, which is raised about a Foot above the Road, and paved with broad Moor-stone. The Ascent is no more than one Foot in 30; 13 of the Arches are large, and two small; the Piers are 14; the Length of each 70 Feet; and each is terminated with a saliant Right Angle against either Tide.

These Piers, which are at Bottom four Feet wider than at the springing of the Arch, are laid on a strong Foundation of Timber,

* Whatever may occur remarkable in the Execution of this public Design, we intend to communicate for the Entertainment of our Readers.

Timber, which is two Feet thick, shaped in the same Manner, about 80 Feet long, and 28 wide; and is of such sound Plank, that, being kept always wet, it will not rot, but grow harder by Time. Some of these Foundations are laid 14 Feet under the Bed of the River, and some only Five, according as a Stratum of Gravel could be found. Tho' the Depth of the Piers is different, yet they are built alike of solid *Portland Stone* from one to six Tons weight; none less, except Key-stones, all set in, and the Joints filled with *Dutch Terrass*; besides, as they are cramped together with Iron between these Piers, which take up 353 solid Feet, the Water has a free Course of 870 Feet, which is more than four Times the Space for the Water-course between the Sterlings at *London-Bridge*; so that here is no Fall of Water to endanger the smallest Boat; and the Stream is so gentle, it seldom exceeds the Velocity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Feet per Second in Time of Flood, and is $\frac{1}{4}$ less in the Ebb.

The Arches, which are semi-circular, for greater Strength, spring from about two Feet above Low-water-mark: This is much stronger, and occasions a less Ascent than if they sprung from higher Piers, beside the saving of Materials and Workmanship. — The middle Arch is 76 Feet wide, and the Rest decrease each four Feet, 'till the Abutment-arch, which is about 25 Feet, and the Abutment $77\frac{1}{2}$; the Piers between decrease one Foot, of which we may easily form an Idea.

The Soffet, or Cieling of every Arch is turned and built quite through with large *Portland Blocks*, over which is turned another Arch of *Purbeck Stone* bended in with *Portland*, and four or five Times thicker on the Reins than on the Key, by which, and the incumbent Weight of Materials, all the Parts of every Arch are in Equilibrio; that is, the *Thrust and lateral Pressure* are counter-balanced; so that each of these Arches might stand single, without affecting, or being affected by any other. Several Feet below the Pavement, between the Arches, Drains are made to carry off any Filth, which might tend to injure the Work, and which is a new Contrivance.

The Tide rises in this Part of the River seldom less than eight, or more than 15 Feet perpendicular; and therefore, at the highest Tide, 25 Feet will be left for Passage under the largest Arch. There being a large Shoal in the Middle of the River,
it

it is there at Low-water but five Feet deep; whereas in the Channels, on each Side the Shoal, it is eight or nine; and at a Spring-Tide 20 in the Middle, and 24 in the said Channels.

In the building of this Bridge (than which there is scarce a longer or stronger in *Europe*) several curious Machines were made use of for drawing, and sawing off the Piles, and for other necessary Purposes. The Stone made use of is of four Sorts, each the best in its Kind, viz. *Portland*, *Purbeck*, *Cornish Moor-stone*, and *Kentish Rag-stone*, all used according to their proper Quality, and so disposed, that there is not a false Bearing, or Joint in the Whole: And whatever ought to be of one Stone is so, and not, as in many other Buildings, composed of small ones; so that, notwithstanding the Pressure of many thousand Tons Weight, the Piers remain immoveably fixed.

An Account of the several Sums of Money, raised by Lottery and otherwise granted, for building this Bridge, and procuring the several Conveniences thereto.

		£.
<i>Lottery</i>	1737	100000
	1738	48750
<i>Granted</i>	1741	20000
	1743	25000
	1746	25000
	1747	30000
	1748	20000
	1749	12000
Total		389500

So that it is compleatly finished, and esteemed much superior to the long Bridges at *Ratisbon* and *Dresden* in *Germany*; at *Lyons* and *St. Esprit* in *France*; and that near *Madrid* in *Spain*. In fine, it is built in a neat and elegant Taste, with such Simplicity and Grandeur, that either viewed from the Water, or by Passengers who walk over it, it fills the Mind with an agreeable Surprize. The semi-octangular Towers which form the Recesses of the Foot-way, the Manner of fixing the Lamps, and the Height of the Ballustrade, are perfectly

fectly beautiful and well contrived; and for the greater Safety of Persons passing at Night, twelve Watchmen, at proper Distances, reconnoitre the Bridge, from Sun-set to Sun-rising, so that nothing is wanting to deserve the Eulogium given it by the Poet.

“ When late the River-Gods would visit *Thames*,
 “ *Rhine, Danube, Tagus, Seine*, and other Names,
 “ Allured by Fame, who told what Fleets he bore,
 “ What Wealth, what Splendour dignified his Shore:
 “ As from the Sea, high surging on his Tide,
 “ Thro’ Woods of Ships they with Amazement ride;
 “ Still new Delights the varying Scene disclose,
 “ ’Till, interceptive, the first Bridge arose.
 “ *Is that, they ask, the Work of human Skill?*
 “ *Or springs the River from yon people’d Hill?*
 “ This Doubt, by slow Approach, is solv’d at last,
 “ And the press’d Arches they with Trembling pass.
 “ Now mingling Spires, and *Paul’s* stupendous Dome
 “ Attract their Eyes, as Westward on they roam;
 “ ’Till winding to the Left, as leads the Flood,
 “ Sprung the last Wonder, and before them stood.
 “ Astonish’d! ravish’d! No Confusion’s here,
 “ ’Th’ uncumber’d Structure swells distinct and clear!
 “ They cry’d: — But whence? How rais’d? O *Thames*,
 impart!
 “ Wrought all thy Sons by learned *Ifis’* Art?
 “ *Wey, Kennet, Wandle, Mole*, and *Cole*, and *Lea*,
 “ Their Beds relinquish’d, labour’d they for thee?
 “ Or say, if from the Deep to succour those
 “ (His Fav’rite thou) our common Father rose?
 “ He, antient Architect, with *Phæbus* toil’d
 “ On *Ilion’s* Walls, which long the *Grecians* foil’d:
 “ And he, or *Phæbus*, or the blue-ey’d Maid,
 “ Must plan this Bridge, and lend the Workmen Aid.
 “ Like this, no Pile did e’er our Stream bestride,
 “ Tho’ crowded Towns rise thick on either Side;
 “ Tho’, thine except, thro’ fert’lest Plains they stray,
 “ And wash more spacious Kingdoms in their Way.

The other Rivers, which most deserve our Notice, are, the River *Lea*, which lies on the East-side of this County, is navigable many Miles, tho' not from its first Rise; it being soon after enlarged, by the Influx of many other Rivulets; viz. one in *Hitchin-Hundred* in *Hertfordshire*, called the *Beane*, or *Benefitian*, and another called the *Mimeram*. That which is denominated the *Lea* rises near *Luton*, in *Bedfordshire*, and runs South-east by *Wheatthamstead*, then East to *Hertford*, where several Rivers meet, and runs to *Ware*, (from whence is brought the new River, of such great and extensive Usefulness to *London*, of which we shall give a farther Account in another Place); from *Ware* it runs South, dividing *Essex* from *Hertfordshire*, and passes by *Rye*; soon after it is joined by the River *Stort*, and continues its Course to *Waltham-Abbey*, and thence divides *Essex* from *Middlesex*; and after subserving the Purposes of Commerce, empties itself into the River *Thames*, a little below *Blackwall*. By this River great Quantities of Corn and Malt are brought from *Hertfordshire* to *London*, and Mills are plentifully supplied with Water to answer many very valuable Purposes.*

The River *Cole* or *Coln*, on the West-side of this County, which is also composed of many other Rivulets, e'er it becomes so considerable as it appears at its Entrance into the *Thames*, that denominates the *Cole*, has its Rise about the *North Mims*, not far from *Hatfield*, in *Hertfordshire*; in its Passage thro' that County to *Middlesex*, it is augmented by the Rivers *Gade* and *Hinton*, and also by a Rivulet of great Extent, issuing near *Market-street*, on the Boundaries of that County and *Bedfordshire*; it enters the County of *Middlesex* near *Breakspear*, and divides the said County from *Buckinghamshire*, passing by *Colnbrook*; thence by *Everly Farme*, and soon after, enters the River *Thames*.

We now proceed to some Account of the several Hundreds, in which the ancient and modern Divisions somewhat differ, but are not of any great Importance.

I. *The*

* It is said, an Application will be made to Parliament for a Bridge across this River at *Jeremy's Ferry*, in order to continue the new Road from *Paddington* thro' *Hackney* to *Epping Forest*.

I. *The HUNDRED of SPELTHORNE.*

We have, in some Measure, anticipated the Account of this Hundred by a Description of the Royal Palace at *Hampton-Court*, of *Staines*, and of *Renimede*, as being on the Course, and contiguous to the River *Thames*. The Parishes of most Note are *Shepperton*, *Sunbury*, or *Sudbury*, near which is *Hanworth*, once a Royal Seat, now the Residence of Lord *Vere*; also *Feltham*, East and West *Bedfont*, and *Teddington*. In these Parishes we find nothing remarkable but Gentlemens Seats, with which this County greatly abounds. Some are built on Places of distinguished Eminence; Others in pleasant, fruitful Vales; some on the Banks of, or contiguous to Rivers: Others in open, spacious Plains; some facing the most public Roads; Others in retired, silent Groves; each distinguished with some peculiar Beauty in its Situation, according to the Taste of its Founder, and assisted by various Improvements of Art to render it convenient and delightful.

2. ISTLEWORTH HUNDRED.

This Hundred has *Elthorne* on the North, and *Spelthorne* on the West, and the *Thames* South-west.

Hounslow, ten computed, and twelve measured Miles, in the West Road from *London*, is the only Market-Town; and its Market-Day is on *Friday*. This Town belongs to two Parishes; the North-side to *Heston*, and the South to *Istleworth*. Its Heath hath been the Scene of great and numberless Robberies, and the Place where King *James* the II^d encamped his Forces to overcome the City of *London*, and his protestant Subjects.

Heston was so remarkable in History for producing the finest Wheat, that it was antiently appropriated for the Use of the Royal Family. This Practice has been long discontinued, but is still esteemed a pleasant, fruitful Vale.

Twickenham is most remarkable for its Church, which is a curious Piece of Architecture, and was rebuilt not many Years ago by the Contribution of the Inhabitants. It is a very fine

Doric Building, and is allowed to vie with any Country Church in *England*. There are besides many Gentlemens Seats. But,

Of all the fine Seats here, That, built in the Park by the late Mr. *James Johnson*, who was principal Secretary of State for *Scotland*, makes the brightest Figure. 'Tis a very stately House, with a Front to the River *Thames*, and is built exactly after the Model of the Gentlemens Country Seats in *Lombardy*; having two Galleries, with Rooms going off on each Side. The Gardens were laid out by himself in the highest Taste, and his House might be more properly called a Plantation, by being situate in the Middle, between his Parterre, his Wilderness, and his three Gardens for the Kitchen, for Fruit, and for Pleasure. He had the best Collection of Fruits of all Sorts, and made several Hog-heads of Wine, annually, from his own Vineyards. His fine Octagon, at the End of his Green-house, where he used to entertain his Friends, is greatly admired; at the End of his Parterre, there's a Grotto; and at the End of the Pleasure-Garden a Mount. It is now the Seat of the Earl of *Radnor*.

Isleworth, commonly called *Thistleworth*, stands on the Bank of the River *Thames*, and was famous in Antiquity for being the Palace of *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwall*; which is now beautifully repaired, and the Residence of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

3. The HUNDRED of ELTHORNE

Is bounded on the East with the Liberty of *Goare Hundred*, (as it is lately called) with Part of *Hertfordshire* on the North; and on the West, with the River *Colne*. It has two Towns, viz. *Brentford*, of which we have spoken, and

Uxbridge, antiently called *Wexbridge*, which is famous for the Treaty in 1664 between King *Charles* the 1st and the Parliament. It has about 250 Houses, which constitute, for the most Part, one long Street, with many commodious Inns. It lies in the *Oxford Road*, about 15 computed Miles and $18\frac{1}{2}$ measured Miles; has a Market on *Thursday*; and its Fairs are on *July* 20, and *Sept.* 29. The River *Colne*, from *Richmansworth*, salutes this Town with two Streams, in which are Plenty of Trout, and other Fish; One of which runs to *Cowley*, and over the

the main Stream, that runs directly to the *Thames*. Here is a stone Bridge that leads into *Buckinghamshire*. There are several Corn-Mills on this River, and near the Town, and many Loads of Meal are every Week sent from hence to *London*. The Town is esteemed quite modern, and to be situate on a pleasant, fertile Spot. Near *Uxbridge* is *Drayton*, the Seat of the Earl of *Uxbridge*.

Breakspear, on the North, is the ancient Seat of a Family of that Name; also *Hairsfield*, an ancient, noble Seat, said to be so ever since *William the Conqueror*. South of *Uxbridge* is

Great Hillington, a large Village, of which *Uxbridge* was formerly an Hamlet. South-east of this is *Norcote*, and more Southerly *Northwood*. Between this and *Brentford* is

Osterly-House and Park, the Seat of the late Sir *Francis*, and now of Mr. *Child* the Banker. It was built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Founder of the *Royal Exchange*. Queen *Elizabeth*, coming to see it soon after, said the Court was too big, and that it would have looked handsomer, if it had been divided by a Wall in the Middle. Sir *Thomas*, taking the Hint, immediately sent for Workmen, who ran up a Wall in the Night with such Dispatch and Silence, that the Queen, when she saw it the next Morning, was as much surprized as pleased. The Courtiers were equally amazed; but some of them punned upon it with the Wit of that Age, saying, it was no Wonder that he should change a Building, who had built a *Change*. This House, with its Park, was the Seat of the famous Parliament-General, Sir *William Waller*, afterwards Dr. *Barbone's*.

Cowley is a small Village; as is *Hartington*, tho' once a considerable Town. The Roman High-way passes through it over *Hounslow Heath*, and so to *Colnbrook*.

4. The HUNDRED of GOARE.

This Hundred is bounded by *Hertfordshire* on the North, and *Elthorne* Hundred on the West.

Edgware, antiently called *Edgeworth*, is computed and 12 measured Miles from *London*, in the Road to *St. Albans*, *Watford*, and *Harrow* on the Hill, being on the very Edge of the Shire, has a Market on *Thursdays*. It consists chiefly of one Street.

Street. The Church is in the East Part, and the West Part belongs to *Stanmore*, or *Whitchurch*, where is a Charity School for 24 Girls, who are both taught and cloathed.

The military *Roman Way*, called *Watling-street*, which comes over *Hampstead Heath*, from *St. Albans*, passeth by this Place.

Harrow Hill, the highest in *Middlesex*, and the Church on it with its tall Steeple, is seen at a greater Distance than any in this or the neighbouring Counties; on the South-side of which are very pleasant, fertile Fields, which contribute to render it remarkable for a healthful, pleasant Spot.

Cannons, in this Hundred, was, in the Year 1720, of great Note for a magnificent Palace, built by the Duke of *Chandos*, with such Profusion of Expence, both in Structure and Furniture, as was hardly to be matched in *England*, and the Disposition of both the House and Gardens then discovered the Genius of their noble Master. But since the Decease of his Grace, that noble Seat is greatly impaired, and the Remains a Proof of the Uncertainty of human Grandeur.

Great and Little *Eling* are Part of a pleasant *Villa* in this Hundred, has a pretty Church, a musical Ring of eight Bells, and a Charity School for 25 Boys. This Parish is also adorned with many beautiful Seats, but particularly those of Lord *Thistlethwayte*, and Sir *John Moynard's*, called *Gunnalsbury*. The Gardens are laid out very plain, but have noble Terrace Walks, &c.

5. *The HUNDRED of OSULSTON,*

Situate in the Middle of the County, contain in it, *Fulham*, which we have mentioned in the Course of the River *Thames*, as having a large wooden Bridge over it to *Putney*, and as the Residence of many Gentlemen. It is besides remarkable for a curious Manufactory of fine Earthen Ware, to which a peculiar Kind of Clay in that Neighbourhood contributes, and which they have greatly improved by Art.

Cheswick, which has been also mentioned in the Course of the River, is remarkable for a fair House and spacious Gardens, chiefly appropriated to the Use of the *Westminster* Scholars,

for

for a pleasurable Retreat from Study. There are also many Gentlemens Seats, but none equal to the Earl of *Burlington's* House and Gardens. The fine Serpentine River in his Gardens, and the beautiful Bridge over it, the charming Serpentine Walks in these Gardens, which follow the Turn of the River, interspersed and bounded with Statues, in Imitation of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*; and the Church of *Covent Garden*, the noble Obelisk, the Cascade and Basen of Water, the Orangery, the delightful Vistas, Lawns, and Slopes of Grass, and the fine View of the Country and the *Thames* from the Terrace, and from the sumptuous and elegant Villa joining to the old House, together with the Pictures and valuable Curiosities of the Inside, which is finished, in the highest Taste, with Cielings, richly gilt and painted, are incontestable Proofs of his Lordship's sublime Fancy and Genius: The Ascent of the House is by a noble Flight of Stone Steps, with the Statue of *Inigo Jones* on one Side, and of *Pal-ladio* on the Other, and the Portico is supported by fine fluted Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with the richest Cornice, Frize, and Architrave; the other Front, towards the Garden, is plainer, but very bold and grand, yet the Simplicity of this, and also of the Side-front towards the Serpentine River, is very pleasing.

Chelfea, of which we have already given some Account, has lately had a curious Manufactory set up, where many extraordinary Pieces of enamelled Porcelain are made; and in which, it is hoped, they will be able to make great Improvements.

Near this, the late Earl of *Ranelagh* had a beautiful House and Gardens, which are now elegantly repaired, and converted into a Music-House, and Walks for the Entertainment of the Public; a spacious Structure being erected for that Purpose, which is a perfect Rotund, resembling the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. It has a Row of Windows round the *Attic* Story, and two Ranges of Seats within, that will hold 1000 People, who are accommodated with all Manner of Refreshments within Call. At the first Enterance in the Evening, when it is all illuminated, it seems like an enchanted Palace. In the Middle of the vast Amphitheatre, which is for Structure *Roman*, for Decorations of Paint and Gildings gay as the *Asiatic*, a magnificent Orchestre rises

rises to the Roof, from which there hangs down several great, crystal Branches. There are four grand Portals, in the Manner of the triumphal Arches, and 48 Boxes in a double Row, with suitable Pilastres between them. The Gardens are adorned with a Canal and a Bason, finely illuminated with Lamps; as are also the Avenues from St. James's Park.

HammerSmith, nearly adjacent, is a small, neat Village, adorned with a Variety of Gentlemens Seats, but affords nothing more remarkable.

Kensington, given by *William* the Conqueror to *Alben de Vere*, an Ancestor of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, in whose Family it remained many Generations, but was a Place of no Note, till King *William* the III^d purchased the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Seat, and converted it into a Royal Palace; since which, it is become a pretty large Town, and has a Square, with Houses fit for the Nobility. The Palace is an irregular Structure, but the Apartments are fine, and well-disposed. The Gallery and Closet of King *William*, who died there, are very curiously contrived, and contain a choice Collection of original Paintings, not inferior to the best in either of the King's Palaces. Queen *Anne*, who often resided in this Palace, and used to make the Greenhouse her Summer Supper-house, died there also, as did Prince *George* of *Denmark*, her Consort, in whose Apartments are some excellent Pictures, and a Gallery, with those of all the Admirals in the Fleet in his Time, while he was Lord High Admiral. The Gardens of this Palace are exceedingly fine, and the Front of it, on that Side, is very noble. King *William* caused a Royal Way to be made thro' St. James's and *Hyde Park* to it, broad enough for two or three Coaches, with Lamps all the Way on each Side. This was greatly improved by Queen *Caroline*, who extended them from the great Road in *Kensington* Town, to the *Acton* Road, besides taking in some Acres out of *Hyde Park*, on which she caused a Mount to be erected, with a Chair on it, that could be easily turned round for Shelter from the Wind. 'Tis planted about with Ever-greens, and commands a fine View, not only of the beautiful Gardens, and noble Serpentine River, but of the Country to the South and West.

Acton (East) which is 6 Miles from *London*, is peculiarly noted for the Wells of Mineral Water upon *Oak-common*, which is but a small Distance from the Village just mentioned; and near it likewise is the Seat of the Duke of *Kingston*.

These Wells are much frequented in *May*, *June*, and *July*; and the Waters thereof are so highly esteemed, that great Quantities of it are brought to *London*.

West Acton, which is not far distant from *East Acton*, in the *Oxford Road*. Here is a Place called *Fryar's-place*, supposed to have been formerly a Monastery; and at a Farm-house near it, there is an Orchard, which, in old Writings, is called the *Devil's Orchard*.

Paddington, on the North-side of *Hyde-park*, is a small, but neat Country Village, the Residence of several Gentlemen. There is a new Road through *Islington*, &c. made to it.

Marybone, or *St. Mary la Borne*, which joins to the North-west Suburbs of *London*, and rose upon the Decay of the Parish (in antient Records) called *Tyburn*, the Gallows now only retaining that Name, is a very large Parish in the New Road above mentioned. The Church was erected in the 15th Century, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, still retaining the Name *Borne* from a Brook in that Neighbourhood. Here were several Conduits erected about the Year 1238, and served for the Supply of many Families with Water; but the Conduits growing out of Repair, and the City being well supplied with Water from the New River, they were arched over.

Hyde-park, which reaches from the New-buildings of *London* to *Kensington*, between the Roads of *Bath* and *Oxford*, has a Wall 6 Miles round it, is well stocked with Deer, and has a River lately cut in it. It has, moreover, a noble Bason of Water, which serves the aforesaid New-buildings, and a pretty Lodge for the Keepers of the Park.

St. Pancrass stands in the Road from *London* to *Kentish-town*, and its Church is the Mother-Church to that Village, notwithstanding, thro' vulgar Error, it is said to be the Mother of *St. Paul*; either because *St. Pancrass* was the Mother of that Apostle, or because that Church is reckoned to be more antient than the Cathedral, and is, at this Day, in the Possession of one of its Prebends. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Church was

represented to be in a ruinous Condition, which implied its Antiquity, and probably was soon after Rebuilt. The Church-yard is noted for being the principal Burying-place of the rich *Roman Catholics*, where there are a great many stately Tombs and Inscriptions, which afford Amusement to the Curious.

Not far from hence, is *Stoke-Newington*, a pleasant Village, in which are many Gentlemens Houses.

Islington, situate on the North-side of *London*, to which it is almost contiguous, stands on a regular Ascent, and is esteemed a pleasant, healthful Situation, which occasions great Numbers to resort thither for the Benefit of their Health. There are about 700 Houses in it, including *Upper* and *Lower Hollow-way*, three Sides of *Newington-green*, and Part of *Kingsland*, which lies in the Road to *Ware*, and in which Part is a Lock-Hospital belonging to St. *Bartholomew's*. In this Parish there is a new, beautiful Church, a House of great Antiquity and Note, called *Cannonbury*, once a Mansion-House, but now let out into separate Apartments. Here is also a House, appropriated to the Use of Innoculation for the Small-Pox, belonging to the Small-Pox Hospital, at *Cold-Bath Fields*, generously supported by public Benefactions. In the south-west Part of this Village, is that noble Reservoir, called *New-River-head*; and a little more westerly stands *White-conduit*, which is a small Spring of good Water, from whence, by Lead Pipes, it supplies the *Charter-House*.

Near the Road to *Islington* are several Spaws, now called, *London-Spaw*, *Sadler's-wells*, and *Tunbridge-wells*.

Sadler's-wells, a Place now much frequented for public Diversions, was formerly much frequented for its mineral Waters. Near this, is

Tunbridge-wells, so called from the near Resemblance of the Waters to those of *Tunbridge-wells* in *Kent*, (described, Page 183) but rather more impregnated with Steel. They have been much frequented by the Royal Family of late Years, and are still Places of much Resort.

Highgate, which is about 3 Miles North, had its Name from a high Gate on the Hill. Its Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Pancrass* and *Hornsey*, in which last Parish is *Muswell-hill*, where was formerly a Chapel called our Lady of *Muswell*. There is a

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Well here called after her Name, as it stood near her Image, which was formerly resorted to by Pilgrims, who expected miraculous Cures, through their Application to it; so exceedingly superstitious were some of our Ancestors! There are several noble Gentlemen's Seats in the Street, and in Parts adjacent, but in no regular Form.

Hampstead, about 4 Miles from *London*, is a large and pleasant Village, crouded with fine Buildings, but in a most irregular and romantic Situation. It stands chiefly on the Side of a Hill, on which there is a Heath, with the most extensive Prospect of any Part of the Country; for it takes in *Windfor Castle* on the West, *Banstead-downs* and *Shooter's-hill* on the South, and South-east; about 60 Miles into *Essex*, and within 8 Miles of *Northampton*, on the N. W. Here are genteel Accommodations for Gentlemen and Ladies. At the Bottom of the Heath towards *Highgate*, is *Caen-wood*, where the Duke of *Argyle* has a noble Seat. Here are also Mineral Wells, and a Chapel built by the Contribution of the Inhabitants principally Tradesmen and Citizens of *London*.

Finchley-common lies about 7 Miles S. W. of *London*, in which we meet with nothing so material as a Table in the Church, over which is a Clause in the last Will of *Thomas Sanny*, bequeathing 40*l.* yearly to the Priest to sing a *Requiem* for his Soul, and the Souls of his Wife and Children.

Barnet Friarne is famous in History for a Battle fought near it between King *Edward* and the Earl of *Warwick*. There are many Gentlemen's Seats in the Parts adjacent, and one particularly magnificently built by the late unhappy Admiral *Byng*.

6. The Hundred of EDMONTON,

Antiently called *Finnesbury* and *Wenlaxbarne*, lies on the East-side of the County, and is parted from *Essex* by the River *Lea*.

Enfield, or, as it was called by *Camden*, *Enfen*, took its Name from the Fenny Situation of it; though of late, by the proper Method of Draining and Agriculture, it is now brought to good Meadow and Pasture Land. Dr. *Fuller* says it was formerly famous for tanning Hides. The Mannor belonged to

Waltham Abbey, and had a Royal Palace in the Reign of *Henry VIIIth*; and the *Chace* belonging to it formerly belonged to the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Essex*; but it is since Part of the *Duchy of Lancaster*. In the Center almost of the *Chace*, are the Ruins of an old House, said to belong to the said Earl. Here is a most sumptuous Lodge for the Ranger; and the Skirts of the *Chace* are stored with Country Seats for the Citizens of *London*, and Sportsmen. This *Chace* was full of Deer, and all Sorts of Game, when King *James Ist* resided at *Theobald*; but in the Civil Wars it was stripped both of the Game and Timber; and let out in Farms; however, after the Restitution it was open again; Woods and Groves were replanted, and the whole *Chace* was stored with Deer; but it is not at present, nor perhaps ever will be so well stocked as it has been. The Market here is kept on *Saturday*, and its Fair on *Nov. 24*. Through this Hundred is an old Roman Way, called *Ermin Street*, from *London* to *Hoddesdon* in *Hertfordshire*, by *Waltham-crofs*.

Edmonton, though once so considerable as to give Name to the Hundred, is now only a Parish.

Tottenham lies in the main Road from *London* to the North. Its Air is very healthful, and its Soil generally good for Corn, being watered on the East by the River *Lea*. Its Church, which is large and handsome, stands on a Hill, and is encompassed on the East, North, and West, by a Rivulet called the *Mosell*. It is noted in History for the Birth of Sir *Julius Cæsar*. Here are numerous Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen. Among many others is that of the Earl of *Northumberland*. The Parish is of large Extent, divided into *Neither-ward*, *Middle-ward*, *High-crofs-ward*, and *Wood-green-ward*. Mr. *Bedwell*, who translated the Bible in King *James Ist*'s Time, was Vicar of this Place, and relates, among other Particulars, that the Wood on the West side included 400 Acres, which is now almost destroyed, and that one *Zancker*, a *Spaniard*, founded an Alms-house here for 8 single Persons in 1596. Here is also a Free-school, where 20 Boys and 20 Girls are clothed and taught to read, &c.

On the very Confines of this County, next to *Essex* are the Villages of *Bow* by *Stratford* and *Bromley*, which have both very good Houses, the Seats of Merchants and other Citizens of *Lon-*

don.

don: The first which had its Name from the Stone-arches of the Bridge, built over the *Lea*, was formerly in great Repute for dying Scarlet. Its Church, which was a Chapel of Ease to *Stepney*, was lately repaired and beautified, and made Parochial.

Hackney, a Country Village about 3 Miles N. E. from *London*. There are near 500 Houses in it, many of them belonging to Gentlemen of Fortune. It contains 12 Hamlets, and it is computed that more than 100 Coaches are kept in it. At the Bottom of *Hackney-marsh*, through which the River *Lea* runs between *Oldford* and the *Wyck*, there has been discovered a great Stone Causey, which, by some *Roman* Coins being found there, was, doubtless, a *Roman* Highway. The Church here is a very antient Foundation; so old as *Edward* II. The North Part of this Parish is called *Clapton*; *Dorleston*, and *Shakelwell*, on the West; and *Hummerton*, which leads to the Marsh, on the East. Here are 3 Meeting-houses, 6 Boarding-schools, a Free-school, a Charity-school, and 17 Alms-houses.

Poplar-marsh is that which was formerly called the *Isle of Dogs*, by Reason of the Noise made by the Hounds which were kept there, when the Court resided at *Greenwich*. It is not an *Island*, but approaches nearer to the Form of a *Peninsula*. It is reckoned the richest Spot of Ground in *England*; and the Sheep and Oxen fatted on it the largest. A great Price is paid for the Pasture; that the Graziers may sooner fit the Cattle for Market. The Pasture is also reckoned a Restorative to distempered Cattle.

Stepney, is a District which lies contiguous to *London*, includes in it 7 Parishes, viz. *Radcliffe*, *Lymehurst*, *Poplar*, *Spittlefields*, *Bednal-green*, and *Wapping*; besides the Hamlets of *Stratford*, and *Oldford*. It had formerly a Palace belonging to the Bishop of *London*; and has at present many commodious Gentlemen's Seats, a spacious beautiful Church, and many antient and remarkable Monuments, that would doubtless agreeably entertain the Curious. We are thus brought to give a succinct Account of

LONDON. The Cities of *London* and *Westminster* have been so fully described in Numbers of Volumes, that some, perhaps, may think any Account of them in this Work altogether needless: But as there are Others, who would think such an Omission

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unpardonable, we shall give the best and most concise Account we can of them.

The Latitude of *London* is $51^{\circ} 32'$. It is the Metropolis of *England*, the Capital of all the *British* Dominions, and the most renowned City in the whole World, for the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants, for its universal Commerce, its admirable Polity, its Establishments for Learning, as well as Trade, and its numerous Foundations of Charity. It was originally a *Roman* City, founded about *Anno Dom.* 49; but the History of it from that Time to this, would require a Volume of itself.

It is situate on the North-side of the *Thames*, with a gentle Rise from that noble River, and stands on a gravelly, loamy Soil, which conduces very much to the Health of its Inhabitants. It is incompass'd with fine Kitchen-gardens, delightful Plains, and beautiful Elevations; and all the Roads leading to it are kept in the best Repair from the Money arising from the Turnpikes. The Distances from it for many Miles are marked on Stone-posts, at the Distance of every Mile. No City in the World is better supplied with Lights; the Allowance for the public Lamps being 10000*l.* a Year.

The Dimensions of *London*, within the Walls, are three Miles, and one hundred sixty-five Feet; but taking in that World of Buildings from *Blackwall*, in the East, to *Tothill-fields*, in the West, and beyond *Grosvenor* and *Hanover-square*, they are in Length from *Knightbridge*, by *Hyde-park* Corner, to *Poplar*, seven Miles and a Half; and from *Poplar*, along by the *Thames* to *Peterborough-house* beyond *Westminster Horse-ferry*, above six Miles three Quarters: And its Breadth from the Stones-end at *Newington Butts* in *Surry*, to *Jeffry's* Alms-houses in *King'sland* Road in *Middlesex*, is 3 Miles 31 Poles; though from *Peterborough-house* to *Montague-house* is but 2 Miles; and at one Place, viz. *Wapping*, not Half a Mile, the whole Circumference 18 Miles. Various are the Conjectures with regard to the Number of its Inhabitants. Mr. *Maitland* (to whose copious, but curious History we are obliged for many Particulars in the Account of *London*) computes, that within the Walls and the Bars, there may be near seven Hundred twenty-six Thousand.

How the numerous Inhabitants of this great City are supplied with Water for the Support and Conveniencies of Life will be our first

first Enquiry. This appears to be by Pipes from the *Thames*, or from the *New River*, that has been cut to it from *Hertfordshire*, and some small Conveyances from the *Temple*, *Gray's-Inn*, *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Pancrafts*, and the Mineral Wells, &c.—We shall begin with a Description of the Water-works at *London-Bridge*, as communicated by Mr. *Beighton* to the Royal Society, (abstracted from his Explanation of the Plates,) &c.—The Wheels are placed under the Arches of *London-Bridge*, and moved by the common Stream of the Tide-water of the River *Thames*.

In the first Arch, next the City, is one Wheel with double Work of 16 Forcers. — — — — — 16

In the 3d Arch { First Wheel double Work at one } 12
 { End, and single at the other }
 { Second Wheel in the Middle } 8
 { Third Wheel } 16

In all 52 Forcers.

One Revolution of a Wheel makes in every } $2\frac{1}{3}$ Strokes.
 Forcer

When the River is at best, the Wheel goes }
 six Times round in a Minute, and but } 114 Strokes, nearly.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ at middle Water. } 6

The Number of Strokes in a Minute are 684

The Stroke is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Feet in 7 Inch-bore, }
 which raises } 3 } Ale Gallons.
 —————

They raise per Minute 2052

That is 123120 Gall. = 1954 Hogheads per Hour, and at the Rate of 46896 Hogheads in a Day, to the Height of 120 Feet. This is the utmost Quantity they can raise, supposing there were no Imperfections, or Loss of Time. 'Tis presumed, that it is now in great Perfection; for the Timber-work is all admirably well performed, and the Composition and Contrivance for Strength and Usefulness, not exceeded by any I have seen.

The Cast-iron Cranks are better than wrought ones, by Reason they are very stiff, and will not be strained, but will sooner break; but then they are cheap, and new ones are easily put in.

The

The Wedge for putting on, or releasing the Crank and Forcers, is better than the sliding Sockets commonly used.

The forcing Barrels, Trunks, and all their Apparatus, are curiously contrived for putting together, mending, altering or cleansing, and subject to as little Friction as possible in that Part.

The Machine for raising and falling the Wheels is very good, though but seldom used; for they will go at almost any Depth of Water, and as the Tide turns, the Wheels go the same Way with it.

These Machines are esteemed far superior to those at Marly in France, and much better designed and executed.

This Work was conducted and finished under the Direction of Mr. *Peter Maurice*, a German Engineer; but in Process of Time, through the Extent of the Building, from the Increase of the Inhabitants, it was found insufficient to supply some of the more remote and most lofty Buildings, and other Expedients were found necessary to furnish the North-side of London with Water, and to supply, not only a proper and sufficient Quantity, but a most soft, pure and wholesome Spring. The River *Ware*, in *Hertfordshire*, was thought best for that Purpose.

The next Object of their Attention was, by what Method to convey it; and there was a Scheme proposed by the Citizens of London, which, being approved, was confirmed to them in the 3d Year of King *James Ist*, by an Act of Parliament; whereby the Mayor and Citizens were impowered to bring Water from the Springs of *Chadwell* and *Amwell* in the County of *Hertford*, in an open Cut, or close Trench of Bricks, or Stones, not exceeding in Breadth ten Feet: but, being by them left unattempted, was undertaken by Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, afterwards Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Citizen and Goldsmith of London.

His Agreement with the City was signed on the first of April, 1606, and contained, that Mr. *Middleton* might, at his own Expence, for his own Benefit, execute the Powers of the above-cited Act, provided he should begin the Cut within the Term of two Months, and use his best Endeavours to finish it in four Years from the Date thereof.

Mr.

By
River

Mr. *Middleton* set about the Work with all Diligence ; but, in the Year 1609, was so obstructed by divers Complaints exhibited against him by sundry Persons of the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Hertford*, as to oblige him to petition the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, for a Prolongation of Time to accomplish his Undertaking ; who, after mature Consideration, granted him an additional Term of 5 Years, by a second Letter of Attorney, dated the first of *March*, 1609, for the Completion of his Enterprize.

But Mr. *Middleton*'s Difficulties did not terminate here ; for, after he had adjusted all his Controversies in an amicable Manner, and brought the Water into the Neighbourhood of *Enfield*, he was so impoverished with the Expence of his Undertaking, that he was once more obliged to apply to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of *London* to interest themselves in so great and useful a Work, directly calculated for their immediate Good ; and, upon their Refusal to embark in so chargeable and hazardous an Enterprize, he applied with more Success to the King himself ; who, in Consideration of yielding up to his Majesty one Moiety of the whole Undertaking, and delivering in to the Lord Treasurer a just Account of all his Disbursements past, did, by an Indenture under the great Seal, of the 2d of *May*, 1612, covenant to pay half the Expence of the whole Work ; past and to come. And, in Pursuance of this Agreement, it appears by the Books of Exchequer, that the following Sums were paid to Mr. *Middleton* on the King's Account.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
At <i>Easter</i> , Anno 1612	— —	569	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
At <i>Michaelmas</i> , Ditto	— — —	2242	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
At <i>Easter</i> , 1613	— — —	1000	0	0
At <i>Michaelmas</i> , Ditto	— — —	1034	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
On the 28th of <i>September</i> , 1614	— — —	1500	0	0
Total		6347	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

By which royal and gracious Assistance, the Work of the new River went on with Vigour, and was finished according to Mr.

Middleton's Agreement with his Majesty: And at *Michaelmas*, 1613, the Water was brought into the *Bafon*, commonly called the *New River-head*, at *Issington*, in the Presence of his Brother Sir *Thomas Middleton*, the Lord Mayor elect, and Sir *John Swinnerton*, the Lord Mayor of *London*, attended by many of the Aldermen, &c. when about 60 Labourers, handsomely apparelled, with green Caps, carrying Spades, Shovels, Pick-axes, &c. preceded by Drums and Trumpets, marched thrice round the *Bafon*, and stopping before the Lord Mayor, &c. the Recorder uttered a Panegyric on that Occasion. Then the Sluices were opened, and the Stream ran plentifully into the *Bafon*, under the Sound of Drums and Trumpets, the Discharge of divers Chambers, and the loud Acclamations of the People.

The Completion of so great and necessary a Work, not only gained the Attention and Admiration of the Public, but the moneyed Men began to think it a proper Fund to increase their Wealth. So that we soon find this new River Water divided into a great Number of Shares; and the Sharers were incorporated by the Name of the *New River Company*, by Letters-patent of the 21st of *June*, 1619, in the Reign of King *James* the 1st.

At present this Corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, and twenty-six Directors; a Clerk and his Assistant; a Surveyor and his Deputy; fourteen Collectors, who, after deducting 5 *per Cent.* for collecting the Company's Rents, pay their Money every *Thursday* to the Treasurer; fourteen Walks-men, who have their several Walks along the River, to prevent the throwing Filth, or infectious Matter, into the same; sixteen Turn-cocks; twelve Paviers; twenty Pipe-borers, besides Horse Engines for boring of others; and a great Number of inferior Servants and Labourers.

It is carried over two Vallies in wooden Frames, or Troughs lined with Lead, one at *Busbill* of 660 Feet in Length, and Thirty in Height, under which, for the Passage of the Land-Waters, is an Arch capacious enough to receive the greatest Cart, or Waggon laden with Hay or Straw; and the other at *Highbury*, 462 Feet long and Seventeen broad. On this River are 43 Sluices, and over it 215 Bridges; under the said River, besides divers considerable Currents and Land-waters, a great Num-

Number of Brooks, Mills, and Water-courses, have their Passage.

As this River is in some Places wafted over Vallies; so in others it forces its Way through subterraneous Passages; and arriving at the Bafon, in the Neighbourhood of *Islington*, 'tis ingulphed by fifty-eight Main-pipes of a Bore of seven Inches; whereby it is conveyed into the several Streets, Lanes, &c. of this City and Suburbs, to the great Convenience and Use of the Inhabitants, who, by small leaden Pipes, of an Half-inch Bore, have the Water brought into their Houses, to the Amount of near 40,000.

The Advantages reaped by the Inhabitants from this great, constant, and necessary Supply, are so many, that it would take a Volume barely to enumerate them in particular. It may suffice at present to point out these few. ——— To this grand Undertaking, so happily accomplished, we owe the Riches which are gained, and circulate thro' the Industry of many Manufactures, which were impracticable within the City of *London*, and its Suburbs, till they flowed in with this golden Stream. How low was the brewing Trade, and how much lower was the lucrative Trade of dying, &c. before this Supply of good and soft Water? But above all, it is to the Quantity of this Water we owe the greatest of Blessings, our frequent Preservations from the dreadful Effects of raging Fires, so frequent in this Metropolis, which renders it a much more healthful City: For, since the Inhabitants have been well stored with *New River* Water, the Houses, Streets, &c. are scoured from Filth, and preserved from those Infections, which before frequently visited, and depopulated the City of *London*.

Besides the above mentioned Water-works, &c. for the Supply of the City of *London* with Water, there are Conveyances from other Places to some of the exterior Parts of the City; viz. eight main Pipes from *Hampstead* and *Highgate*; Two from *St. Mary le Bone*; One from *Hyde-park*; Three from *Chelsea*; One from *St. Martin's*; Three from *York Buildings*; Two from *Shadwell*; Two from *Rotherhithe*; Two from the *Bank-end*; and One from *St. Saviour's*, which, like the Veins and Arteries of the Body natural, are branched out into a vast Number of smaller Pipes, and convey the Water to many Parts of the City;

and together with those fine Springs at the *Temple*, *Lincoln's-Inn*, and *Gray's-Inn*, it is justly presumed, that no City in the World is better supplied with this precious Element, than that of *London*.

London is divided into 97 Parishes, within the Walls, and 17 without.

Number of Houses.		Number of Houses.	
St. Albans, <i>Woodstreet</i> ,	112	St. Bartholomew, the <i>Lefs</i> ,	141
<i>Alhallows Barking</i> ,	341	St. Bennet's <i>Fink</i> , <i>Threadneedle-</i>	
<i>Alhallows Bread-street</i>	116	<i>street</i> , ———	96
<i>Alhallows the Great</i> ,	189	St. Bennet <i>Gracechurch</i> ,	52
<i>Alhallows the Lefs</i> ,	66	St. Bennet's, <i>Paul's Wharf</i> ,	121
<i>Alhallows</i> , <i>Lombard-street</i> ,	116	St. Bennet's <i>Shere Hog</i> , now an-	
<i>Alhallows</i> , <i>London-wall</i> ,	288	nexed to <i>Walbrooke</i> ,	32
<i>Alhallows</i> , <i>Honey-lane</i> , annex'd		St. Botolph's, <i>Aldersgate</i> ,	1239
to St. <i>Mary le Bow</i> ,	19	St. Botolph's <i>Aldgate</i> ,	1239
<i>Alhallows Staining</i> , <i>Mark-lane</i> ,		Ditto, in <i>East Smithfield</i> ,	1435
	132	Ditto, <i>Billingsgate</i> , annexed to	
St. <i>Alphage</i> , near <i>Alderman-</i>		St. <i>George's Botolph Lane</i> ,	51
<i>bury</i> , ———	159	Ditto, <i>Bishopsgate</i> , annexed to	
St. <i>Andrew's Holbourn</i> ,	737	<i>Botolph Lane</i> , —	1709
St. <i>Andrew Hubbard</i> , <i>East-</i>		St. <i>Bridget</i> , alias <i>Brides</i> ,	1052
<i>cheap</i> , ———	82	<i>Bridewell Precinct</i> ,	91
St. <i>Andrew Undershaft</i> , <i>Leaden-</i>		<i>Christchurch</i> , <i>Newgate-street</i> ,	
<i>Hall-street</i> , ———	210		354
St. <i>Andrew Wardrobe</i> , <i>Puddle-</i>		St. <i>Christopher</i> , in <i>Threadneedle-</i>	
<i>dock</i> , ———	193	<i>street</i> , ———	92
St. <i>Anne's Aldersgate</i> ,	147	St. <i>Clements</i> , <i>Eastcheap</i> ,	60
St. <i>Anne's Black Fryars</i> ,	393	St. <i>Dionis Back Church</i> , <i>Lim-</i>	
St. <i>Anthony</i> , or <i>Antling</i> , <i>Budge</i>		<i>street</i> , ———	122
<i>Row</i> , ———	86	St. <i>Dunstan's</i> , in the <i>East</i> ,	322
St. <i>Augustine's</i> , S. E. of St.		St. <i>Dunstan's</i> , in the <i>West</i> ,	471
<i>Paul's</i> ———	90	St. <i>Edmond's</i> , <i>Lombard-street</i> ,	111
St. <i>Bartholomew</i> , by the <i>Ex-</i>		St. <i>Ethelburg's</i> , <i>Bishopsgate</i> ,	112
<i>change</i> , ———	124	St. <i>Faith's</i> under St. <i>Paul's</i> ,	
St. <i>Bartholomew</i> , the <i>Great</i> ,		united to St. <i>Austin's</i> ,	222
<i>Smithfield</i> , ———	324		St.

OF MIDDLESEX.

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Number of Houses.

Number of Houses.

St. *Gabriel's Fenchurch-street*,
united to St. *Margaret Pat-*
tens. ——— 79
St. *George Botolph Lane*, 48
St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, 1895
St. *Gregory by St. Paul's*, an-
nexed to St. *Mary Magdalen*,
Old Fish-street Hill, 305
St. *Helen's the Great, Bishopf-*
gate, ——— 129
St. *James's, Duke's Place, Ald-*
gate, ——— 185
St. *James's Garlick Hithe*, 137
St. *John Baptist's, Walbroke*, an-
nexed to St. *Antholin's*, 75
St. *John the Evangelist's*, annex-
ed to *Breadstreet*, 22
St. *John Zachary's*, annexed to
St. *Anne's, Aldersgate*, 91
St. *Katherine's, Coleman-street*, 203
St. *Katherine Creed Church*,
Leaden hall-street, 318
St. *Katherine's, by the Tower*,
731
St. *Laurence Jewry*, 181
St. *Lawrence Pountney*, annex-
ed to *Abchurch*, 77
St. *Leonard's, Eastcheap*, an-
nexed to St. *Bennet's, Grace-*
church-street. ——— 53
St. *Leonard, Foster Lane*, an-
nexed to *Christchurch*, 164
St. *Magnus*, — — 144
St. *Margaret's Lothbury*, 158
St. *Margaret Moses*, annexed
to St. *Mildred's, Bread-*
street. ——— 46
St. *Margaret's, New Fish-street*

Hill, annexed to St. *Magnus*,
74
St. *Margaret Pattens*, by Little
Tower-street, St. *Grabriel's*
annexed to it, 45
St. *Martin's, Ironmonger Lane*,
annexed to St. *Olaves Jewry*,
39
St. *Martin's Ludgate*, 188
St. *Martin's Orgars*, annexed
to St. *Clements, East Cheap*, 79
St. *Martin's Outwich*, 51
St. *Martin's Vintry*, annexed to
St. *Michael Royal*, 139
St. *Mary Abchurch, Lombard-*
street, ——— 113
St. *Mary's, Aldermanbury*, 136
St. *Mary, Aldermary*, near
Bow Church, ——— 97
St. *Mary le Bow, Cheapside*, 112
St. *Mary Bothaw's, Dowgate*,
annexed to St. *Swithin's*, 52
St. *Mary Colchurch*, annexed to
St. *Mildred's Poultry*, 55
St. *Mary Athill*, ——— 136
St. *Mary Magdalen's, Milkstreet*,
annexed to St. *Laurence, Old*
Jewry, ——— 82
St. *Mary Magdalen's, Old Fish-*
street, ——— 111
St. *Mary Mountbau, Old Fish-*
street, annexed to St. *Mary*
Somerset, ——— 47
St. *Mary Somerset, Queen Hithe*,
110
St. *Mary Staining*, annexed to
St. *Michael's Wood-street*, 43
St. *Mary Woolchurch*, annexed
to St. *Mary Woolnorth*, 68

Number of Houses.		Number of Houses.	
St. Mary Woolnorth,	88	St. Pancras, annexed to St. Ma-	
St. Matthew's, Friday-street,		ry le Bow, —	32
annexed to St. Peter's Cheap,	48	St. Peter ad Vincula, within	
St. Michael's Bassishaw,	148	and without, —	187
St. Michael's, Cornhill,	121	St. Peter's Cheap, annexed to St.	
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane,	119	Matthew's, Friday-street,	68
St. Michael's, Queen-hithe,	141	St. Peter's, Cornhill,	190
St. Michael Le Quern, annexed		St. Peter le Poor, Broad-street,	142
to St. Vedast, Foster-lane,	76	St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, an-	
St. Michael Royal,	59	nexed to St. Bennett's,	75
St. Michael's, Wood-street,	89	St. Sepulchre's,	1226
St. Mildred's, Bread-street,	56	St. Stephen's, Coleman-street,	462
St. Mildred's, Poultry,	78	St. Stephen's, Walbrook,	79
St. Nicholas Acons, annexed to		St. Swithin's, Cannon-street,	95
St. Edmund the King,	51	Temple-Church, —	106
St. Nicholas Coleabby,	63	St. Thomas Apostle's, united to	
St. Nicholas Olave, —	45	St. Mary, Aldermanbury,	105
St. Olave's, Hart-street,	207	Trinity the Lefs, annexed to St.	
St. Olave's, Old Jewry,	62	Michael's, Queen-hithe,	81
St. Olave's, Silver-street, annex-		Trinity, Minories,	129
ed to St. Alban's Wood-street,		St. Vedast, Foster-lane,	132
	147	White Friars Precinct,	213
Old Artillery Ground Royalty,	202		

N. B. Those Parishes, which are said to be annexed to others, were so, after the Fire at London 1666.

Besides this Division of the City of London, and the Liberties thereof into Parishes, it is also divided into 26 Wards, which latter Division, according to Mr. Maitland, is very ancient; and 24 of them are said to have been held of the Saxon Kings and Nobility in Demesne, whose several Properties therein were under the immediate Dominion of their respective Lords. The Borough of Southwark was purchased of Edward the VIth, with some Privileges, since distinguished by Bridge-Ward Within, and Bridge-Ward Without. In Imitation of our Modern Topographers, we shall give a succinct Account of the Wards, and what is of Note therein, (reserving an Account of the Hospitals, &c. to the Close,) viz.

Aldersgate-

Aldersgate-Ward,

Aldgate,

Basinghall,

Billinggate,

Bishopsgate,

Broad-street,

Bridge-Ward, Within,

Bridge-Ward, Without,

Bread-street,

Candlewick,

Castle Baynard,

Cheap,

Cordwainer,

Coleman-street,

Cornhill,

Cripplegate,

Dowgate,

Farringdon, Within,

Farringdon, Without,

Longbourne,

Lyme-street,

Queen-hithe,

Portoken,

Tower-street,

Walbrook, And,

Vintry.

Aldersgate-Ward.

Aldersgate is esteemed the most antient North-gate of the City. On the North Side of it is King *James* on Horse-back, the Arms of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*; the Prophet *Jeremiah* on one Side, with the Words, Chap. xvii. 15. *Then shall enter into the Gates Kings and Princes.* And on the other Side, the Prophet *Samuel*, with these Words, 1 Sam. xii. 1. *Behold I have made a King over you.* On the other Side is his Majesty, arrayed in Royal Robes.

Here are five Churches, viz. *St. John Zachary, St. Mary Staining, St. Olave, St. Anne, and St. Botolph.*

Coachmakers Hall, in *Noble-street*, is a handsome, regular Building.

Cooks Hall is an antient Building, on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, that escaped the Fire at *London*.

Goldsmiths Hall, situate at the North End of *Foster-lane*, is a stately Structure of Brick and Stone. There are several commodious Apartments in it, and a spacious Hall, handsomely finished, &c.

Haberdashers Alms-houses (10 in Number) for 10 decayed Persons of their Company, with a weekly Stipend.

Here is also a Methodist Meeting-house; two Independent Meeting-houses; two Baptist Meeting-houses; two Charity-schools, and a Workhouse.

Aldgate-

Aldgate-Ward.

Aldgate, in the East, is no Doubt one of the four original Gates. It was mentioned in a Charter of King *Edgar* in the Year 967. It was rebuilt in 1609. On the Top of it, to the East, is placed a golden Sphere; and on the upper Battlement, the Figures of two Centinels. Beneath, in a large Square, King *James I.* is represented in Gilt Armour, with a Lion and Unicorn couchant at his Feet; on the West-side of the Gate is the Figure of *Fortune*, finely carved and gilt, standing on a Globe, with a Sail over her Head, looking over the City. A little lower, on one Side is the Figure of a Woman, representing *Peace*, with a Dove on one Hand, and a gilded Wreath in the other. On the Other, the Figure of *Charity*, with one Child at her Breast, and another in her Hand.

Four Parish Churches, viz. *St. Katherine*, or *Christ-church*, *St. Andrew Undershaft*, *St. Katherine Coleman*, and *St. James, Duke's Place*.

Navy-Office, in *Crutched Fryars*, is a large, modern, commodious Building; with proper Offices for Business; and also for the Commissioners and other Officers.

Bricklayers Hall, in *Leadenhall-street*, is a large, brick Building, erected in the Year 1627, suitably decorated.

Ironmongers Hall, at the Extremity of the Ward, in *Fenchurch-street*, is a fine, modern Building, with a stone Front, and makes a very grand Appearance, and the Inside is neatly finished.

Here are likewise two Independent Meeting-Houses, one in *Bury-street*, the other in *Poor Jewry-lane*.

In this Ward are also three *Jews-Synagogues*, viz. one in *Bury-street*; one in *Magpy-Alley*, for the *Portuguese*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, &c. and one in *Duke's Place*, likewise, for the *Dutch*, *Germans*, and others.

Basinghall-Ward.

Blackwell Hall, or *Backwell Hall*, which joins to *Guild-hall*, and is famous all over *Europe* for being the greatest Mart of Woollen Cloth in the World, is a spacious Building, with a stone Front, adorned with Columns. Some small Distance from it is,

Coopers

Coopers Hall is well built of Brick, and the Common Hall is wainscotted 14 Foot high, paved with Marble, and adorned with several Coats of Arms on the Glass, and a Bust of King *William the III.*

On the East Side is *Masons Hall*, which is small, but well built of Stone. The next is

Weavers Hall, adorned, in the Inside, with Hangings, Fret-work, and a Screen of the Ionic Order; also

Girdlers Hall, which is well wainscotted within, and adorned with a beautiful Screen of the Composite Order.

Billinggate-Ward.

The Keys and Wharfs in this Ward are 20 in Number. Here are also three Parish Churches, viz. *St. Mary at Hill*, *St. Mary Pattens*, and *St. George, Botolph Lane*.

Butchers Hall is in *Pudding Lane*, in which there are three handsome Rooms, all finely adorned with Fret-work, and well wainscotted.

Bishopsgate-Ward.

The old Gate, before it was rebuilt in the Year 1735, had the Figure of two Bishops on the North Side, and the City Arms on the South Side; but at present it is a strong, regular Structure.

There are three Parish Churches in this Ward, viz. *St. Botolph's* without *Bishopsgate*; *St. Ethelburgh's*, and Great *St. Helen's* within the Gate.

Leathersellers Hall was formerly Part of a Convent for Nuns; and, considering the Antiquity of its Building, has some of the best Joiners and Plaisterers Work in the Kingdom to boast of. The Screen is magnificent, adorned with six Columns of the Ionic Order, Enrichments, &c. The Ceiling is of Fret-work. The Entrance from the Court has a Flight of handsome Stone Stairs.

The antient Hospital of *St. Mary Bethlehem* was founded in the Year 1246, and intended for a Priory of Canons; but since that Time has been the Receptacle for the Maintenance of Lunatics. It was rebuilt in 1675, at 17,000*l.* Charge, by generous

Subscription. It is well situated in Point of View, and laid out in a very elegant Taste; tho' the middle Part is not thought large enough in Proportion to the Wings. The Statues on the Top cannot be sufficiently admired; and it is presumed, that no Fabric in *Europe* (for such Purpose) can boast of a better Situation, or more excellent Workmanship.

The *London* Work-house is a large, new, spacious Building, wherein are seldom less than 400 Children kept at Work, victualled, and cloathed by a general Subscription of the Parishes.

Bread-street-Ward.

There are four Parish Churches here, viz. *All-hallows, Bread-street*; *St. John*, the Evangelist; *St. Mildred, Bread-street*; and *St. Margaret Moses*.

Cordwainers Hall is a handsome Brick Building, and convenient within. It is adorned with very elegant Pieces of curious Painting of *K. William* and *Q. Mary*, &c.

Bridge-Ward.

So called from its Connection with the Bridge, which we have already described, Page 217.

Here are four Churches, viz. 1. *St. Magnus*, 2. *St. Margaret* in *New Fish-street*; 3. *St. Leonard, Eastcheap*; and 4. *St. Bennet, Grace-Church*; as also a Gate.

Fishmongers Hall, in *Thames-street*, which lies about 150 Yards West of the Bridge, is a curious, capacious Building of Brick and Stone. From the Street you enter by a handsome Passage, paved with Free-stone, to a large square Court, encompassed by the Great Hall, the Court-Room for the Assistants, and other grand Apartments; with Galleries supported by Columns, and Arches of the Ionic Order, and the Statue of *Sir William Walworth*. The Front next the *Thames* has been lately repaired and beautified at a very extraordinary Expence, and yields a most graceful, pleasant Prospect.

The *Monument* was erected on the East Side of *Fish-street Hill* to perpetuate the Memory of the dreadful Fire that happened in *London* in the Year 1666. This fine Piece of Architecture

is the Design of that great Genius Sir *Christopher Wren*. It is undoubtedly the finest modern Column in the World, and in some Respects may vie with the most famous in all Antiquity, being 24 Feet higher than *Trajan's Pillar* at *Rome*, viz. 202 Feet from the Pavement. The Diameter of the Column 15 Feet. Within is a large Stair-Case of black Marble, containing 343 Steps. Over the Capital is an Iron Balcony, encompassing a Cippus, 32 Feet high, supporting a blazing Urn of Brass gilt. The *Latin* Inscriptions on the Sides of the Pedestal, and the emblematical Figures in Sculpture, we cannot attempt to insert, or describe in this Place, tho' well worthy the Attention of the Curious.

Broad-street-Ward.

This Ward contains six Churches, viz. *All-hallows* in the Wall; *St. Peter's le Poor*; *St. Martin's, Outwich*; *St. Benedict*; *St. Bartholomew*, at the Exchange; and *St. Christopher's*.

St. Augustine Friars, or the *Dutch Church*, was granted by King *Edward the VIth*, and confirmed by successive Princes to the *Dutch*, for the Use of publick Worship. Tho' it is a very spacious, and comely Church, yet it is but a Part of *St. Augustine Friars*. There is a handsome Library erected in the West Part; and the two Ministers have each of them convenient Apartments in it. It has been customary for each of these Ministers to pay a Deference to every Bishop of *London*, and to each Lord Mayor, upon their first Access to their Dignity and Charge; to present them with a Piece of Plate, and make a Speech in *Latin* to the Bishop, and in *English* to the Lord Mayor. The Sum of what is spoken to the Bishop, is, to shew their original Plantation; their Sense of Obligation; and their Disposition to promote Peace and Religion, and Loyalty to his Majesty. That to the Lord Mayor, to congratulate him, in the Name of the Congregation; to profess their Wishes and Prayers for his Qualification to discharge the Duties of his high Office; and to intreat his favourable Regard to Strangers; to such especially as fly hither for Liberty of Conscience. They afterwards dine with his Lordship.

The Members of this Church built, at their common Charge, a handsome Alms-house in *Moorfields*, consisting of 26 Rooms,

and one for the Elders and Deacons to meet in, to pay such weekly Penfions as they think requifite; and this Charity is not appropriated to the *Dutch* Nation only, but any *English* Woman, whose Husband has been a Member, may be admitted. The Expenfe is annually 1200l.

Carpenters Hall is fuate on the South Side of *London-Wall-ftreet*, in a Court, or Yard; which, tho' very antient, and chiefly Timber, is not without its peculiar Ornaments.

Drapers Hall, in *Throgmorton-ftreet*, was built on the Ruins of that Noble Palace of the Earl of *Effex*; which devolving to the Crown, was then purchafed by the Drapers Company, and fince magnificently rebuilt, containing the four Sides of a Quadrangle; each Side elevated on Columns, and adorned with Arches; between each Arch is a Shield mantling, and other Fret-work. The Hall is adorned with a ftately Screen, and other Enrichments; and is finely wainfotted. Here are the Pictures of K. *William* the III^d, K. *George* Ist, and K. *George* II^d, at full Length, and many other valuable Ornaments.

Merchant-Taylors Hall, fuate near the Corner of *Threadneedle-ftreet*, is a fpacious Building, having at the Entrance a handsome Door-Cafe, adorned with demy Columns. Their Entablature and Pediment are of the Composite Order, and the Infide is adorned with Hangings, which contain the Hiftory of their Patron St. *John*, the Baptift; and which, tho' old, are very curious and valuable.

*Pinner*s, or *Pin-makers* Hall, in *Great Winchefters-ftreet*, affords Nothing remarkable in the Building; and is let out for an Independent Meeting-houfe.

The *Bank of England*, in *Threadneedle-ftreet*, is a magnificent Structure. The Front near the Street is about 80 Feet in length, adorned with Columns Intablature, &c. of the *Ionic* Order. There is a handsome Court-Yard between this and the main Building; which, like the other, is of Stone, and adorned with Pillars, Pilafters, an Entablature, and a triangular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order. The Hall is 79 Feet in Length, and 40 in Width; has a fine Fret-work Ceiling, and a large *Venetian* Window. Beyond this is another Quadrangle, with an Arcade to the Eaft and Weft Sides; on the North is the Accomptants Office, 60 Feet in Length. There are handsome Apartments over

it, and Vaults under it; that have strong Walls and Iron Gates for the Preservation of the Cash. About a Year after it was finished, a curious Marble Statue of *K. William the III^d* was set up in the Hall, with an Inscription in *Latin*, which in *English* runs thus :

*For restoring Efficacy to the Laws,
Authority to the Courts of Justice,
Dignity to the Parliament;
To all his Subjects their Religion and Liberties;
And confirming these to Posterity,
By the Succession of the illustrious House of Hanover,
To the British Throne :
To the best of Princes, WILLIAM the Third,
Founder of the Bank,
This Corporation, from a Sense of Gratitude,
Has erected this Statue,
And dedicated it to his Memory,
In the Year of our Lord, MDCCXXXIV,
And the first Year of this Building.*

The *South-Sea House*, in the same Street, is a modern Building. It is a magnificent Structure of Brick and Stone, and the Walls are of a great Thickness ; it has Vaults likewise to stow their Treasure and rich Merchandize ; but, considering the Expence of this Edifice, it is much censured for Want of Uniformity and Beauty.

The *Chief Penny-Post-Office*, in *Threadneedle-street*, is a Place of Importance, from its extensive Communication with all Parts of the City, and 10 Miles round ; but otherwise of no Note.

The *Pay-Office*, in *Broad-street*, is a large House, being the only Remains of *Winchester Palace*. Here are made all the Payments for the Service of the Royal Navy, &c.

Gresham Alms-houses are for eight decayed Citizens, each of whom is allowed 6l. 13s. 4d. *per Annum*. The Free-School, belonging to it, for the Education of 50 Boys and 30 Girls, is an old House, facing the back Gate of *Bethlehem Hospital*, and is supported by private Subscriptions.

Candlewick-

Candlewick-Ward.

Here are three Parish Churches, viz. *St. Clement's, Eastcheap*; *St. Mary's, Abchurch*; and *St. Michael's, Crooked-Lane*. As also, a Chappel for *French* Protestants; Part of which remained after the Fire.

Castle-Baynard-Ward.

Here are three Churches, viz. *St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf*; *St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street*; and *St. Andrew's Wardrobe*.

The *Heralds Office*, situate between *Peter's Hill* and *Bennet's Hill*, is one regular, uniform, quadrangular Building; one of the best designed, and handsomest Brick Edifices in *London*, and consists of convenient Offices, and Houses of Residence for the proper Officers.

Cheap-Ward

Takes its Name from the *Saxon* Word *Chepe*, which signifies a Market.

In this Ward there are seven Churches, viz. *St. Mildred, in the Poultry*; *St. Mary's Colechurch*; *St. Bennet's Sherehog*; *St. Pancrasi, Soper-Lane*; *St. Martin's, Ironmonger-Lane*; *Abbalows, Honey-Lane*; and *St. Lawrence Jewry*.

Guildhall is a spacious Building, wherein the nine Courts of the City are kept, viz. 1. The Court of Common Council. 2. The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 3. The Court of Hustings. 4. The Court of Orphans. 5. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 6. The Court of the Wardmote. 7. The Court of *Halmote*. 8. The Court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience. And 9. The Chamberlain's Court for binding Apprentices, and making them free. This Hall which appears to have been founded about the Year 1189, but was rebuilt in the Year 1669 (being greatly damaged by the late Fire) is situated at the End of a good Vista, which shews it in a favourable Manner, and is exceedingly well beautified both Inside and out, which cost 2,500l. The Dimension is 154 by 52. The Portico is adorned with a stately *Gothic* Frontispiece, enriched with the King's Arms, under the Cornice, Pediment and Vase, and between two Cartouches, and the City Supporters; and these be-

between two other Vases, under which are Niches; and in the Middle of this Front are depenciled in Gold.

Reparata & Ornata Thomâ Rawlinson.

Milit, Majore, Anno Dom. MDCCVI.

Above the Balcony are the Figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*; and on the Sides, beneath the four Cardinal Virtues, over the Aperture, and below the Balcony, are depicted the Arms of the 24 Companies. The Roof of the Inside is flat, and the Walls on the North and South Sides are adorned with *Gothic* Pillars. The Apartments for the respective Courts are large and commodious, and have many agreeable Decorations; the Curious however, censure it as *Gothique*, and having Nothing in it of Design or Execution. Another Defect, they say, is, the Ascent of the Steps on the other Side which is not directly opposite to the Gate, and they add that to remove the two Giants in the Hall, would be a greater Argument of Taste than fixing them up.

Mercers Hall is situated on the North of *Cheapside*, and sometimes called *Mercers Chappel*. The Hall and great Parlour are finely wainscotted, and adorned with Pilasters of the *Ionian* Order. The Ceiling with Fret-work, and the stately Piazzas are constituted by large Columns, and an Entablature of the *Doric* Order. In the Hall are the King's Arms, those of the City, with Ornaments of Sculpture and Painting, &c.

Grocers Hall, situate on the North Side of the *Poultry*, is not only well designed but well executed; and so stately and ornamental, that for many Years it served for the *Bank of England*, and was the City Mansion of the noble Family of the *Fitzwalters*.

The *Poultry Compter*, which is one of the City Prisons, is called the *Compter*; because the Prisoners are obliged to account for the Cause of their Commitment before their Release. They are somewhat supported during their Confinement by some Donations annually paid for that Purpose; and they also receive some Relief from the Sheriffs Table, and the Contributions of other well disposed Persons.

Cheap-Conduit deserves some Notice, it being the first sweet Water that was conveyed, by Pipes of Lead under Ground, to this Place in the City from *Paddington*. It was castellated and cisterned with Lead about the Year 1285. Another was also caused

caused to be made in *West-Cheap*, with one Cock continually running.

Cordwainer-street Ward.

Here are three Churches, viz. *St. Anthony's*, or *Anslins*; *St. Mary Aldermay's*; and *St. Mary Le Bow*.

Sir Christopher Wren hath obliged the World with a particular Account of a *Roman Cause-way*, discovered by him at the rebuilding the Church of *St. Mary Le Bow*. He says, "Upon opening the Ground, a Foundation was discerned firm enough for the new intended Fabric, which, on further Trial, appeared to be the Walls, with the Windows also, and the Pavement of a Temple, or Church, of *Roman Workmanship*, entirely buried under the Level of the present Street. He sunk about 18 Feet more, and then imagined he was come to the natural Soil and hard Gravel; but, upon Examination, it appeared to be a *Roman Cause-way* of rough Stone, close and well rammed with *Roman Brick*, and Rubbish at the Bottom for a Foundation, and all firmly cemented. This Cause-way was about 3 Foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ Inches (*English*) thick. He concluded then to lay the Foundation of the Tower upon the very *Roman Cause-way*. On the North Side was a great Fen, or Morass, in those Times, which the Surveyor discovered more particularly, when he had Occasion to build the Church of *St. Lawrence*, near *Guildhall*.

Coleman-street-Ward.

In this Ward there are three Parish Churches, viz. *St. Stephen's*, *Coleman-street*; *St. Margaret's*, *Lothbury*; and *St. Olave's Jewry*. Also

The *Armourer* and *Brasiers Hall*, which is situated in *Coleman-street*, is a handsome Brick Building, and neatly adorned within.

Founders Hall, at the End of *Founders Court*, is remarkable for having a *Scotch Kirk Meeting* in it, there being but one more in *England*.

The *General Excise-Office*, which is situate on the South Side of the *Old Jewry*, is a large, capacious, Brick Building, formerly inhabited by *Sir John Frederick*. This Business is conducted and managed by sundry Commissioners, Accomptants, Surveyors, Comptrollers, and Auditors, &c.

A handsome Water-Conduit was built at the Charge of the City, on the West of St. Margaret's Church, *Lothbury*. The Water was conveyed from divers Springs between *Hoxton* and *Islington* about the Year 1546, and is still made Use of.

Cornhill-Ward.

In this Ward there are two Parish Churches, viz. St. Michael's and St. Peter's.

The greatest Ornament of this Ward, and one of the principal Buildings in the City is the *Royal Exchange*. The First Burse, or Place for Merchants to assemble in, was built at the Expence, and under the Direction of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. and in 1570, Queen *Elizabeth* named it the *Royal Exchange*, and had it proclaimed by a Herald and Trumpet.

This Structure being burnt down by the great Fire in 1666, the present Fabric, which now appears with much greater Splendor than the Former, was erected in the Reign of *Charles* the 1st, at the Charge of the City and Company of *Mercers*.

Its Ground-plot is a Parallelogram, whose Length is 203 Feet, Breadth 171 Feet, Area 127 Perch, Altitude of the Building 56 Feet, and of the lofty Tower and Tarret, or Lanthorn (whereon is the Figure of a Grasshopper, curiously done in polished Brass) 178 Feet, Length within 144 Feet, Breadth 117 Feet, Area 61 Square Perches.

The Walls of this curious Structure are of *Portland Stone*, rustic Work, very strong and neat. Round the four Sides, above Stairs, are Shops, about 200 in Number. There are Rails and Ballasters on the Roof, which is covered with Lead. The aforesaid Shops are elevated on 28 Columns, or Pillars, with Arches, whereby are constituted Ambulatories within the Change, for Shelter from the Rain, and other offensive Weather; above which Arches is an Entablature of curious Enrichments, and on the Cornice another Range of Pilastres, with an Entablature extending round the Inside, and a curious Compass Pediment in the Middle of the Cornice of each of the four Sides. Under the Pediment of the North Side are the King's Arms; on the South, those of the City; on the East, the Arms of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and under That on the West, the Arms

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of the Company of *Mercers*, with their respective Enrichments. The Intercolumns of the Upper Range are 24 Niches, filled with the Statues of Kings and Queens, Regents, &c. standing erect with their Robes and Regalia. We must omit the Particulars, only observing, that the Statue of King *Charles* the 1st. when that unfortunate Prince lost his Head, was torn down, and broke to Pieces, and the present Statue of King *Charles* was set up by the *Grocers* Company, representing his Sceptre not upright, but stretching toward the People.

In the Walls of the four Sides, under the Piazzas within the Exchange, are 28 several Niches round the Building, all vacant except one, near the North-west Angle, where is the Effigy of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and another in the South-west of Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman. Above, where the Shops are, to which you ascend by two spacious Stair-Cases, there are two Flights of Marble Steps, one on the North, the other on the South-Side.

The Area under the said Piazza, is a Pavement of black and white Marble; but that of the Rest, with fine Pebble; in the Center whereof is erected, on a Marble Pedestal, about eight Feet high, the Statue of King *Charles* the 2d, in a *Roman* Habit, which is well executed by the ingenious Mr. *Gibbon*.*

For the Sake of greater Regularity, Merchants who deal in different Commodities, and are Natives of different Countries, meet in different Parts of the Change.

The Out-side of the Exchange described.

There are ten strong Pillars on the South Front, which support the South-side of the Shops on that Side of the *Exchange*, and as many on the North-side for the like Use there, by which there are two large Piazzas, one on the North, the other on the South-side; which South Front is adorned with Demi-columns, and Pillars of the *Composite* Order, and the Portico there with four spacious Columns, an Entablature, and two Compass Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order.

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* For the Embellishments on each Side the Pedestal, and the Inscription in *Latin*, &c. we must refer the Curious to Mr. *Maitland's* History of *London*.

The North-side of this *Exchange* is adorned with Pilasters, an Entablature of a triangular Pediment, of the said *Composite Order*, and with Columns of that Order, and an *Acroteria*. The lower Part of the Tower is, likewise, well adorned; the middle Part with more Columns, an Entablature, and an *Acroteria*, and the upper Part, or *Lanthorn*, with Columns of the *Ionic Order* with Architrave, Frize, Cornice, and four triangular Pediments, fronting East, West, North and South. And there are four Clock-Dials fronting also the four Cardinal Points; and in this Tower are 12 tuneable Bells, which chyme at Nine, Twelve, Three, and Six, daily. The following Inscription was set upon the *Exchange* after it was re-built.

Hoc Greshamii Peristylium, Gentium Commerciis sacrum, Flammi Extinctum 1666, Augustus à Cinere resurrexit 1669, Will. Turnero, Milite Prætoro.

Notwithstanding the great Encomiums which have been bestowed on this Structure by our own Nation and Foreigners, the Author of the *Critical Review* takes the Freedom to inform us, "Here, as in most Fabrics, there is something to blame and something to admire. A Building of that Extent, Grandeur, and Elevation, ought, without Question, to have had an ample Area before it, that we might comprehend the Whole, and every Part at once; but upon the Whole, he says, the Entrance into this Building is very grand and august. The two Statues which adorn it, are beautiful. That within it is light and airy, laid out in a very good Stile, and finished with great Propriety of Decoration.

In this Ward was a remarkable Conduit, built in the Form of a *Ton*, in 1401, enlarged in 1475; where was, a Cistern of sweet Water, conveyed by Pipes from Tyburn; and in 1582 Mr. *Peter Maurice*, who erected the Engine for raising Water under *London-Bridge*, also erected a Reservoir for Water called the *Standard*, at the East-end of *Cornhill*, that had four Spouts, East, West, North and South, and were made to run plentifully, when it was near High-water at *London-Bridge*.

This continued 'till the Fire, but was not rebuilt afterwards, as it was deemed incommodious.

Cripplegate-Ward.

Cripple-gate, which stands to the West of *Moor-gate*, Mid-way to *Aldersgate*, was built before the Conquest; and is said to have had its Name from Cripples, who used to beg there. It is supposed to be one of the four original Gates of the City, and some think, that under it went the *Roman* military Way, called *Ermine-street*, which led from *London*, by *Hornsey*, to the North. It was repaired and beautified in the Year 1663. The Apartments over it are for the Accommodation of the Water-Bailiff.

In this Ward there are five Parish Churches, viz. *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, *St. Alphage*, *St. Alban Wood-street*, *St. Michael's Wood-street*, and *St. Mary Aldermanbury*. Here is also a Chapel, situate in a Court, to which it gives Name, at the North-West Corner of *London-wall*.

Sion College, founded, and set a-part for the Improvement of the *London* Clergy.

Here is also a Library, which is a spacious Room 121 Feet in Length, and 30 Feet broad, handsomely decorated, and well furnished by many liberal Donations for that Purpose.

Here is likewise a Library for the dissenting Ministers, in the North-side of *Redcross-street*. The Room is large, and there is a valuable Collection of Books.

Opposite to this is *Jewen-street*, (once the chief Residence of *Jews*) and in a Passage, or Alley, from thence to *Aldersgate-street*, is *Crowder's well*, which gives Name to the Alley. The Water of this Well is esteemed very good for sore Eyes, and to drink for allaying Fumes after hard drinking. It is exceeding fine, cold, and soft, and a considerable Stream is constantly running from it. It appears to have been much frequented by the Steps leading down to it being greatly worn away; and it is great Pity so fine a Spring should not have a better Reservoir, and the Passage to it made more commodious.

History makes mention of sundry Springs, &c. viz. *Cripplegate-Conduit*, *Church-yard-well*, and a Pool of fine, clear Water at the West-Side of it, &c. which have been stopped up, or suffered to go to Decay, without assigning to Posterity a Reason.

Haber-

Haberdashers Hall, situate in *Maiden-lane*, is a good, brick Building, particularly the Hall is very neat and lofty, paved with Marble and Purbeck, and wainscotted about 12 Feet high; and the Screen at the West-end, where are two arched Apertures, is adorned with Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, and round the Hall are several Coats of Arms.

Wax-chandlers Hall, is also in *Maiden-lane*; it is a handsome, tho' not a spacious old Building, and has been lately well repaired and beautified.

Plasterer's Hall is a very neat, pretty Building, on the North-east Side of *Addle-street*.

Brewers Hall is a good Building, in the same Street, with a genteel Entrance into a large Court, paved with Free-stone. The Buildings above are supported with handsome Pillars.

Curriers Hall, in *Curriers-street*, is a pretty good Building with a handsome Entrance.

Loriners Hall, in *Postern-street*, tho' small, is a pretty, neat Building.

Glovers Hall, in *Beech-lane*, is used for an independent Meeting-house.

Here are also Sir *Ambrose Nicholas's* Alms-houses for twelve Persons; Mr. *Rogers's*, for six antient Couple; — *Barton, Esq;* for seven poor Persons; *Draper's* Alms-houses for eight poor Widows; *Richard Gallard's, Esq;* for thirteen Persons; and *Sion College* Alms-houses, being 20 distinct Rooms. Most of these are severally endowed with yearly, or weekly Stipends.

Dowgate-Ward.

In this Ward are the Parish and Parish Church of *Allhallows* the Great, and the united Parish of *Allhallows* the Less. Also

Tallow-Chandlers Hall, in *Dowgate-street*, which is a large handsome Building with Piazzas, adorned with Columns and Arches of the *Tuscan* Order.

Skinners Hall is a noble Structure, built with fine Brick, and richly finished; the Hall with Wainscot, and the Parlour with Cedar. This is said to have cost 1800 l. building.

Inn-holders Hall, in *Elbow-lane*, is a pretty, neat Building, well adapted to the Uses of that antient Company.

Joiners.

Joiners Hall, in *Friars-lane*, is remarkable for a curious and magnificent Screen at the Entrance into it, having Demi-savages, and other Enrichments neatly carved; and the great Parlour is waincotted with Cedar.

Watermens Hall is situate in the same Street, with its Front to the *Thames*. This is a handsome, brick Building.

Plumbers Hall, in *Chequer-yard*, *Dowgate-bill*, is also a commodious brick Building.

Farringdon-Ward; Within.

In this Ward are the Metropolitan Church, or Cathedral of *St. Paul's*; the Parishes, and Churches of *St. Vedast*, in *Foster-lane*; *Christ-church*, in *Newgate street*; *St. Augustine's*; *St. Martin's*, near *Ludgate*; *St. Matthew's*, *Friday-street*; and *St. Ann's*, *Black-fryars*.

Embroiderers Hall, in *Gutter-lane*, is a small, but a handsome Building.

Apothecaries Hall is a noble Edifice of Brick and Stone. The Hall is adorned with Columns of the *Tuscan Order*. The Cieling of the Court-room and Hall is adorned with Fret-work, and the latter is waincotted fourteen Feet high. In the Hall is the Portraiture of King *James I.* Here are two Elaboratories; one for *Chymical*, and the other for *Galenical Preparations*. At this Hall are prepared vast Quantities of Medicines for the Apothecaries and Others; and particularly the Surgeons of the Royal Fleet here make up their Chests.

Stationers Hall, in *Cock-alley*, *Ludgate-street*, is a good, capacious Building, with a large, handsome Hall, a Court-room, and other necessary Apartments, made Use of for the Stock-books, &c. belonging to the Company. Before it is a large, paved Court, inclosed with a Range of Iron-rails.

Butcher Hall, in *Butcher-hall-lane*, is divided into upper and lower, and has a Parlour, and some other Rooms, finely adorned with Fret-work and Waincot.

Sadler's Hall is situate near the End of *Foster-lane*, *Cheapside*, at the Entrance of which is an ornamental Door-Cafe, and an Iron-Gate; and is a very complete Building. It is adorned with

with Fret-work and Wainscot, and the Company's Arms, are carved in Stone over the Door.

The College of Physicians, in *Warwick-lane*, is a Building of wonderful Delicacy. It is built of Brick and Stone, with a spacious Stone-frontispiece. In the Court over the Door-case is the Statue of *King Charles II.* in a curious Nich, and on the other Side, the Statue of *Sir John Cutler*. In the Inside is a Hall where they sit to give Advice to the Poor Gratis; a Committee-room, a Library, a great Hall for the quarterly Meeting of the Doctors, adorned with Pictures and Carvings, a Theatre, with Seats and Tables for anatomical Dissections; a preparing Room where are thirteen Tables, containing all the Muscles in the human Body; and, over all, Garrets to dry Herbs for the Use of the Dispensatory. The Foundation of this College is ancient; their Power and Authority, by Virtue of their Royal Charter, is very extensive, and their Privileges peculiar and extraordinary.

St. Paul's Cathedral: Tho' the Greatness of the Number, and Similitude of many, of the Churches in *London* led us to omit any particular Description of them in general; yet we cannot wholly pass by, and neglect some particular Account of this metropolitan Church.

This Cathedral is, undoubtedly, one of the most magnificent, modern Buildings in *Europe*; all the Parts, of which it is composed, are superlatively beautiful and noble; the North and South Fronts, in particular, are very perfect Pieces of Architecture; neither ought the East to go without its Applause. The two Spires, at the West-end, are of a finished Taste, and the Portico, with the Ascent, and the Dome that rises in the Center of the whole, afford a very august, and surprizing Prospect.

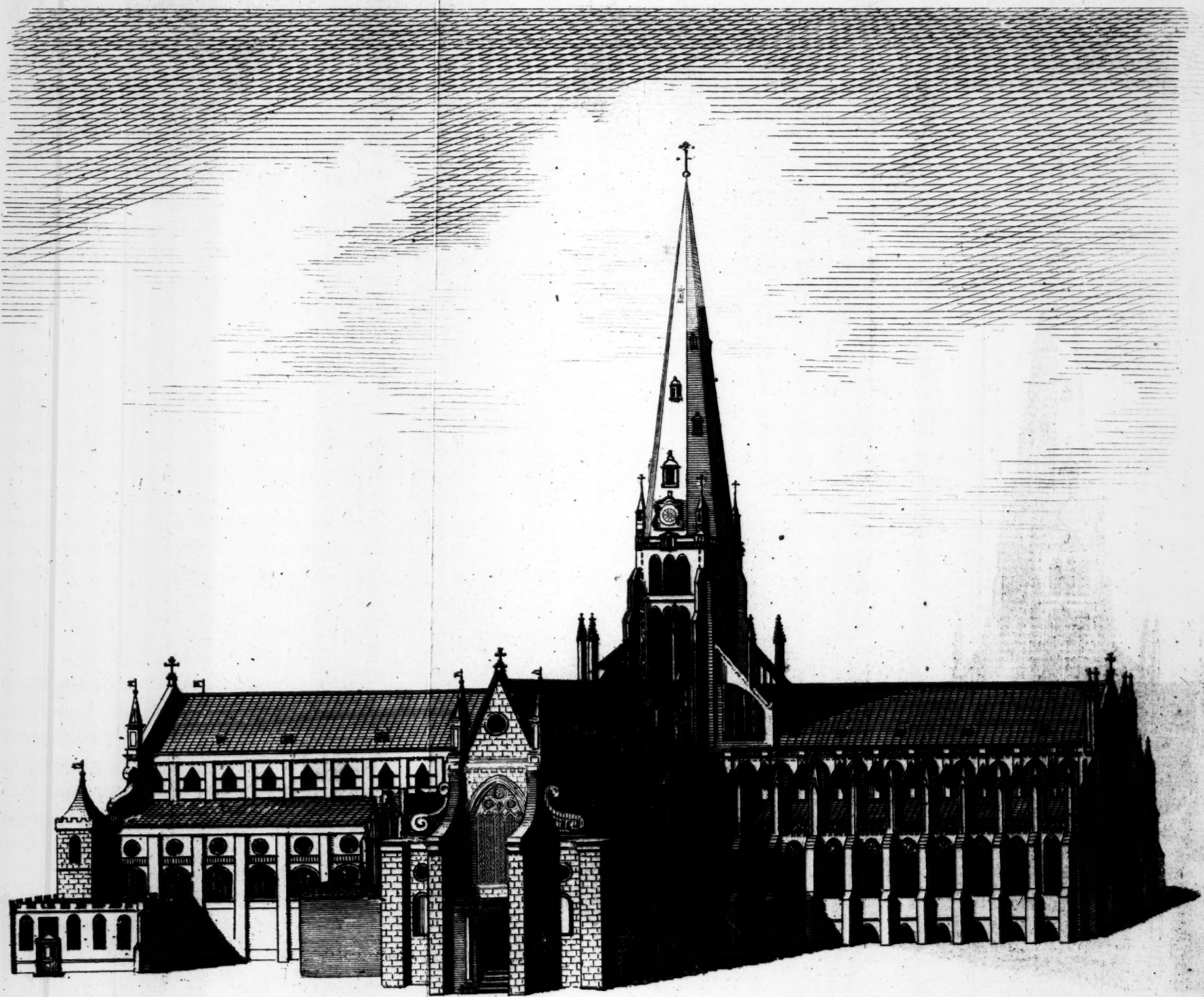
The Dimensions of this Church are as follow,

Length	Feet.	Breadth	Feet.
Of the Cross and Porch	500	Of the West-front	180
Of the Cross	250	Of the Church and three	
Of the Porch within	50	Naves	130
Of the Platea at the upper		Of the Church and widest	
Steps	100	Chapels	180
			Of

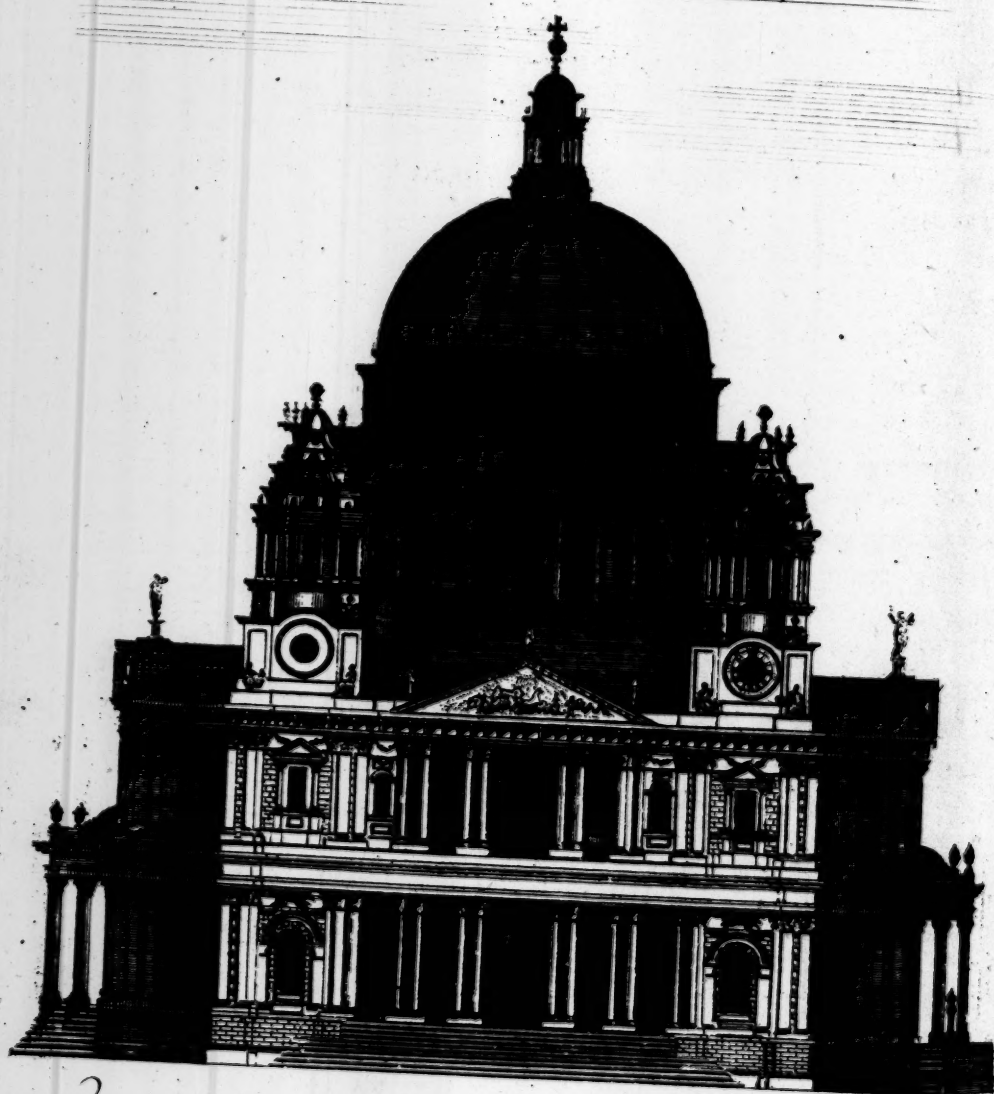
<i>Breadth</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Of the Nave at the Door	40	Of the Body of the Church	120
Of the Isles	17	Of the middle Isle within	88
Of each Turret	35	Of the <i>Corinthian</i> Pillars	33
Outward Diameter of the		Of their Bases and Pedestals	4
Cupola	145	Of their Capitals	12
Inward Diameter of Ditto	100	Of the Architrave, Frize	
Outward Diameter of the		and Cornice	5
Lanthorn	18	Of the <i>Composite</i> Pillars	25
Breadth of the Pillars	110	Of their Ornaments	16
Distance between the Pil-		Of the outward Slope of	
lars of the Nave	44	the Cupola	50
Breadth of the Sides of the		Of the Lanthorn	50
Cupola Pilasters	35	Diameter of the Ball	6
Distance between the said		Height of the Ball	8
Pilasters	40	Of the Cross, Ball, Pedes-	
<i>Height</i>		tal and Base	29
From the Ground to the		Of the Statues upon the	
Top of the Cross	340	Fronts	15
Of the Turrets	208		

The Fence round, is a dwarf, stone Wall, of an irregular Height (occasioned by a Declivity of the Ground) from two Feet six Inches, to about four Feet; on which is placed the most magnificent iron Bullustrade, perhaps, in the Universe, and the same being of the Height of five Feet six Inches, makes the Altitude of both eight Feet where lowest.

In this stately Inclosure are seven beautiful, iron Gates, which with the Banisters are of prodigious Weight and curious Workmanship. Among the most remarkable, in the Inside hereof, is the Choir, whose Roof is supported by six Pillars, and the Church with Six more; besides which, there are eight that support the Cupola, and Two very spacious ones at the West-end; all which Pillars are adorned with Pilastres of the *Corinthian* and *Composite* Orders; and also with Columns fronting the cross Isle, or Ambulatory, between the said Consistory and Morning-prayer Chapel, which have each a very beautiful Skreen of curious Wainscot, and adorned each with 12 Columns, their Entablatures, arched Pediments, and the Queen's Arms, enriched with Cherubims;



A View of S^t. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL before its SPIRE was destroy'd by Lightning



The FRONT or WEST-END of S.^T PAUL'S.

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Cherubims, and each Pediment between four Vases, all curiously carved, and these Screens are fenced with Iron-work, as is also the Cornice at the West-end of the Church, and South-East beyond the first Arch.

The Pillars of the Church, that support the Roof, are two Ranges with their Entablature, and beautiful Arches, whereby the Body of the Church and Choir are divided into three Parts, or Isles. The Roof of each is adorned with Arches, and spacious Peripheries of Enrichments; such as Shields, Leaves, Chaplets, &c. The Spaces included, being somewhat concave, are admirably carved in Stone; and there is a large cross Isle between the North and South Porticos, and two Ambulatories, the One a little East, and the other West from the said cross Isle, which run parallel therewith. The Floor of the Choir and Church is paved with Marble, but that within the Rail of the Altar, with fine Porphyry, polished, and laid in several geometrical Figures; the Anabathrum, whereon the Communion Table is placed, is five Steps higher than that of the Isles in the Choir.

The Altar-piece is adorned with four noble, fluted Pilasters, finely painted, and veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, with their Entablature, and other Enrichments: And also the Capitals of the Pilasters are doubly gilt with Gold; these Intercolumns are 21 Pannels of figured crimson Velvet; and above them are six Windows, viz. in each Inter-columniation are seven Pannels, and two Windows one above the other, at the greatest Altitude; above all which is a Glory finely done.

The Aperture, North and South, into the Choir (ascending by three Steps of black Marble) is exquisitely wrought into diverse Figures, spiral Branches, and other Flourishes, and there are two others at the West-end of the Choir; the one opening into the South Isle; the other into the North, done by the celebrated Artist *M. Tijau*.

In this Choir are the Galleries, the Bishop's Throne, and Lord Mayor's Seat, with the Stalls; all which, being contiguous, compose one vast Body of curious carved Work, of the finest Wainscot, constituting three Sides of a Quadrangle.

The Organ-gallery (with four Stalls, two North and two South therefrom) compose the West-end. The Organ-case is

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magnificent, and very ornamental, enriched with the carved Figures of *Cupids* (under mantling Forms) and eight Fames standing at the Top of this Case; each appearing six Feet high: It is also enriched with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, &c. very lively represented; all which are elevated on eight beautiful fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, of polished Marble, white, veined with blue; and the Pipes, which are very spacious and gilt with Gold, are preserved from Dust, &c. with fine Sashes.

Besides these Curiosities the ingenious Veneering of the Pulpit, the sliding Doors for the Aperture entering into the Choir, the Neatness of the Consistory and Morning-prayer Chapel, Library and Vestry; and the rich gold Plate there, the Whispering-place round the circular Sweep, at the East-end of the double Roof, the Variety and Beauty of the Pavements, the spacious Vaults below, with all the old and new Monuments therein, the exquisite and noble Figure of *Queen Ann*, with the Arms of her Dominions *Britain, France, Ireland, and America*, on a spacious marble Pedestal before the West-Front, the Designs for Painting the Inside of the Dome, now finished, and the curious Clock-work and very large Bell, on which the Hour is struck, weighing 48404^{lb}, deserve our more particular Notice would the Limits of our Work admit of it.

The Foundation of the present magnificent Building was laid on the 21st of *June*, 1675. It is built of *Portland* Stone, and the whole Charge of Building, to the Year 1706, was 736,752*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$.* Mr. *Maitland* also informs us, that in the Prosecution of this Work many very great Curiosities of Nature and Art were found, among which were many *Roman* Pots, of a beautiful red, and some representing modern Sallet-dishes, beautifully wrought, with sundry Inscriptions, &c.† Also divers brass Coins, which, by their Continuance in the Earth, Time had defaced; some of the Pots were of Glass, some resembling Urns, beautifully embellished on the Out-sides with raised Work; some of a Cinnamon-colour, some like Juggs of an obsolete Make, formed an Hexagon curiously indented, some

* Mr. *Maitland*'s *History of London*, last Edition, p. 1174.

† Now preserved amongst the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*.

of the red Vessels appeared to have been the most honourable ; for on them were inscribed the Names of the Pagan Deities, Heroes, and Judges. Besides these, a Variety of Pieces of Marble, Pophyry, Jasper, &c. in Form of Dies, used by the Romans in curious Pavements.

As we have thought proper to illustrate this magnificent Edifice by a Copper-plate Print ; so we have since thought it might be agreeable to many of our Readers, who are fond of Antiquities, to add a Copper-plate Print of the old Cathedral Church of St. Paul's before its Steeple was consumed by Lightning ; of which we may also observe, that this Church stands in, or near the Place where once was a Temple of *Diana*. The first Foundation of it was laid by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, about the Year 610, and in the Year 1086 it was damaged by Fire, and afterwards repaired by Bishop *Maurice*. In 1444 its Steeple was fired by Lightning, and repaired in 1561. It suffered a greater Misfortune by Fire, and was repaired by the Bounty of Queen *Elizabeth* ; but far more completely finished by the Order and Encouragement of King *James* the 1st, and afterwards by King *Charles* the 1st ; and while King *Charles* the 2d was finishing it with great Splendor it was entirely consumed by Fire in 1666.

The Dimensions of this Cathedral were,

	Feet.
Length of the Church	690
Ditto in Breadth	130
Height of the West-Part within	102
Height of the Choir within	88
Height of the Body of the Church	150
Height of the Tower	260
Height of the Spire	274
Height of the Tower and Spire	534
The Ball on the Top could contain 10 Bushels of Grain	
Length of the Cross above the Ball	15
Length of the Traverse of the Cross	6

Tho' the Tower and Spire, by the above Account, appears to have been 534 Feet in Height ; yet in Fact the Altitude was only 520 Feet, the Difference of 14 Feet was owing to the

wooden Basis of the Spire, which was let into the Stone Tower so much below the Battlements.

St. Paul's School, which is a neat and spacious Building, on the East-side of St. Paul's Church-yard, was founded in 1509, by Dr. John Colet, Knt. Citizen, and Mercer of London, for 153 Children to be taught freely, Good-manners, and Literature, Latin, Greek, &c. which, with all necessary Regulations, were particularly prescribed by himself; and it was endowed in his Life-time with liberal Salaries for a Chaplain, Master, and Assistants; and the Mercer's Company were appointed to have the Care and Government of it. Before his Death, he wrote a Book for the Use of his School, and called it the *Accidence*, which is still in Use, as containing the true Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; and ordered this Inscription in his School, *Aut Doce, Aut Disce, Aut Decede*; which signifies, in English, the Duty and Doom of the Master and Scholar, *Teach, Learn, or be gone*. There are many other pertinent Inscriptions, and one in Honour of the Donor with his lively Effigy, of exquisite Art.

Grey-Friars, within Newgate, which was formerly a House of Grey Friars, adjoining to Christ-church in Newgate-street, was founded by King Edward the VIth, for the Entertainment and Education of the Children of poor Citizens, of both Sexes. A Mathematical-School was also founded here in 1673 by King Charles the II^d. and a stately Writing-School was erected here in 1794 by Sir John Moore, Knt. and Alderman; but the Grammar-School is much more antient than these.

As the Boys and Girls that are maintained and educated here generally exceed One Thousand, it requires Room, and the Buildings, Courts, and Cloysters, are admirably well adapted in all Respects to this most extensive Charity; since not only Numbers are maintained, but carefully taught several Parts of Learning, whereby many are qualified for the Universities, and some by Navigation, &c. for other important Stations. N. B. 1753. Put Apprentices, &c. 177, 10 whereof were placed to Commanders of Ships, and none died in the School this Year, but there remained 790.

At the North-west Extremity of this Ward is Newgate, which, considered as a Gate of such a City as London, might have received many considerable Additions, both of Design and Execution, but is nevertheless not without its Ornaments. The

West-

West-side of the Gate is adorned with three Ranges of Pilasters, and their Entablements of the *Tuscan* Order. Over the lowest is a circular Pediment, and above is the King's Arms. The Inter-columns are four Niches, with as many Figures as large as the Life. The Inside of the Gate also is adorned with a Range of Pillars, with Entablements as the other; and in three Niches are the Figures of *Justice*, *Mercy* and *Truth*: But however large, and beautified without, considered as a Prison both for Felons and Debtors, in *London* and *Middlesex*, it is a dismal Place within. It were greatly to be wished, that better Provision was made for those unhappy Persons, more especially many of the Debtors. Since the infectious Distempers, indeed, were so prevalent in this Goal as to affect the Judges and other Persons attending the Court, there has been a Ventilator placed on the Top, which was the Invention of the celebrated Dr. *Hales*; whereby the foul Air is exhausted, and clean Air is injected, or thrown in: the Prisoners are now kept somewhat cleaner, and moreover, for the Prisoners Health, they are kept in more distant, airy Apartments; sometimes they are refreshed by sweet Herbs, and generally, at the Approach of their Trials, washed with Vinegar.

Newgate-Market, on the South-side of *Newgate-street*, is a large Square; and in the Middle is erected a spacious Market-house; but nothing is so remarkable as the Variety and Plenty of all Kinds of Provisions there.

On the North-side of *St. Paul's* is a commodious House, called the *Chapter-house*, belonging to *St. Paul's*; and here the Convocations of the Province of *Canterbury* used to sit, to consult on Ecclesiastical Matters. These consisted of the Upper and Lower-house, and were called or prorogued at the King's Pleasure.

Ludgate, the antient West-gate of the City, stands betwixt *Newgate* and the *Thames*. History mentions, that it was repaired in 1215, and that it underwent several Alterations before its Reduction by the Fire in 1666; but was again rebuilt in 1669. The West-side of the Gate is adorned with two Pilasters and an Entablature of the *Ionic* Order; also two Columns and a Pediment adorn a Niche, wherein is placed a good Statue of Queen *Elizabeth* in her Robes, and over it the Queen's Arms between

between the City Supporters. This Gate was made a Prison for Debtors who were free of the City, so long ago as the Year 1378. It was very much enlarged by Sir *Stephen Forster*, who had been a Prisoner here only for 20 *l.* but was discharged by a rich Widow, who saw him begging at the Gate, and afterwards married him: — He lived to be Lord Mayor of the City.

Black-Friars in this Ward is of Note for its Antiquity. The Church was very large and beautiful, and in it frequent Parliaments had been held. That begun here in 1524 was afterwards adjourned to *Westminster* among the Black-Monks, and ended in the King's Palace there, thence called the Black Parliament. But what is more remarkable to our Purpose is, it happened, that in this Place, about the Time of the Fire of *London*, some Workmen digging in a Place where a Convent had stood, in order to build, they came to an old Wall, in the Cellar, of great Thickness, where appeared a Kind of Cupboard, which being opened, there were found in it four Pots, or Cases of fine Pewter, very thick, with Covers of the same, and Rings fastened on the Top to take up or put down at Pleasure. The Cases were flat before, and round behind. And in them were repositied four human Heads, unconsumed, preserved as it seems by Art, with their Teeth and Hair, the Flesh of a tawny Colour, wrapped up in black Silk, almost consumed. And a certain Substance, of a blackish Colour, crumbled into Dust, lay at the Bottom of the Pots. One of these Pots, with the Head in it, Mr. *Styve*, who wrote the *Annals of London*, says he saw in *October*, 1703; which Pot had inscribed, on the In-side of the Cover in a scrawling Character (which might be used in the Time of *Henry* the VIIIth,) *J. CORNELIUS*. This Head had short, thick, reddish Hair upon it, that could not be pulled off, yellowish on the Temples, a little bald on the Top; the Nose was somewhat sunk, the Mouth gaped; there were ten found Teeth in it; the Skin was like tanned Leather, and the Features were very visible. Of these Curiosities one was given to an Apothecary; one was made a Shew of by the Clerk, and it is thought they were afterwards sent abroad, and became holy Relicks.

The most remarkable Curiosity, at present in this Part is the King's Printing-house, which has been for some Ages in this Place,

Place, and Family, where it now is. It was rebuilt in the Year 1742, and is a very commodious, brick Building, esteemed the best for that Purpose in *Europe*.

Farringdon-Ward, Without.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are the *Parishes* and *Parish-Churches* of *St. Bartholomew the Less*, *St. Bartholomew the Great*, *St. Sepulchres*, *St. Dunstons in the West*, and *St. Bridget's*, alias *St. Brides*.

The *Temple*, or as it is recorded in History, the *New Temple*; because the *Templars*, before this was erected, had their Temple in *Holbourn*. It is said, when they took their Beginning in 1118, it was sacred to Religion; but in the Reign of *Edward III.* it was granted to the *Professors of the Law*. Since, several Reparations and Enlargements have been made.

The *Middle-Temple-gate*, next *Fleet-street*, is a fine Structure in the Style of *Inigo Jones*. It has a graceful Front of Brick-work, with four, large Stone Pilasters of the *Ionic Order*, and a handsome Pediment, with a Round in the Middle of it, having these Words inscribed in large Capitals: *SURREXIT, IMPENSIS SOCIETAT. MED. TEMPLI, 1684.* Lower, just over the Arch, is the Figure of an Holy Lamb.

The *Temple Church*, newly beautified and adorned in 1682.

In *Chancery-lane* is a Place for keeping the *Records of Chancery* called the *Rolls*, or *Rolls-chapel*; this Place being antiently the Chapel of the converted *Jews*. The Building is of Brick and some Free-stone, the Doors and Windows are *Gothic*. It is in Length 60 Feet, in Breadth 33 Feet. The In-side is properly furnished, and neatly ornamented.

Besides these, are *Barnard's-Inn*, which is an Inn of *Chancery* on the South-side of *Holbourne*.

Thavies-Inn, near the West-end of *St. Andrew's-Church*, is another Inn of *Chancery*. This Inn appears to be of great Antiquity, belonging to *John Thavie* in 1347.

Clifford's-Inn, to the North of *St. Dunstan's Church*, is an Inn of *Chancery*, and a Member of the *Inner-Temple*, belonging to *Robert Clifford*, by Gift of *Edward II.*

Serjeants-

Serjeants-Inn, Fleet-street. The Buildings thereof are very grand, having now a fine Chapel, an Hall, and stately Court of tall, brick Buildings. This College of honourable, grave, and learned Judges and Serjeants of the Law, is situate on the South-side of *Fleet-street*, and the principal Gate thereof opens into *Fleet-street*; and another opens at the South-west Corner, leading into the *Inner-Temple*.

Serjeants-Inn, Chancery-lane. This honourable Inn is situate on the East-side of *Chancery-lane*. It consists of two Courts, hath a pretty, little Hall, and other convenient Apartments, with proper Ornaments.*

There are two Markets in this Ward, one of which for Spaciousness and the Business transacted therein, and the other for its Neatness and Regularity, are not to be equalled in any Part of the Kingdom. The Former is that large Square of *Smith-field*, a most capacious Market for black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Hay, and Straw, and has been so for more than 500 Years. The other is *Fleet-Market*, situate in the Place where, of late, was the new Canal between *Holbourn-bridge*, and the Bridge commonly called *Fleet-Bridge*, at the Bottom of *Ludgate-hill*. It is adapted to the Sale of Butcher's Meat by Retail, Poultry, Fish, Herbs, Fruits, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c. The Stalls are ranged in two Rows of equal Height, with a handsome Walk between the whole Length from North to South, and secured from the Weather. In the Center is a neat Lanthorn, with a Clock. The whole is paved with Free-stone, and the Fruiterers Stalls are made in the Form of Piazzas, with proper Conveniences to deposit their remaining Stock.

Old-Bailey Sessions-house lies a little South-west of *Newgate*. It is a Foundation of great Antiquity for the Trial of Malefactors. It has a Communication with the Prison-yard of *Newgate*, in which the Prisoners are reserved till called to their Trials. The present Building is capacious. The Court-room is very large, square, light, and airy. There are many Apartments in it for the Entertainment of the Magistrates that attend the Court. Before it is a large Court-yard, and behind it a Garden-plat, and yet it has been known to be so offensive, by the

Smell

* The Two Hospitals in this Ward will be given Account of with the Rest.

Smell of the several Prisoners, as to have proved very injurious to the Health of many who have attended.

On the East-side of *Fleet-Market* stands the *Fleet-Prison-House*. This is not a large Prison, but there is a very commodious Court for the Prisoners; and the Government and Privileges of this Prison differs much from, and is generally greatly preferred to others.

Near to the South-extremity of the *Old-Bailey*, on the East-side, is lately erected *Surgeons Hall*, or Theatre, for transacting their Business, Dissections of human Bodies, and reading Lectures in Anatomy, Examinations, &c. It is a very handsome Edifice of Brick and Stone; containing all Conveniencies for such a useful and learned Body, and completed, as we are informed, by private Subscriptions among the free Surgeons of *London*.

Temple-Bar is situate at the South-west Extremity of this Ward, where, in antient Times, were only Posts and Rails and a Chain, such as now are at *Holbourn*, *Smithfield*, and *White-chapel-Bars*; afterwards, there was a House of Timber with a narrow Gate-way, and an Entry on the South-side; but since the great Fire, there is erected a stately Gate, with two Posterns, one on each Side, for the Conveniency of Foot-passengers. The Gate is built all of *Portland Stone*, of Rustic-work below, and of the *Corinthian Order*. Over the Gate-way, on the East-side, fronting the City of *London*, in two Niches, are the Effigies of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* very curiously carved, and the King's Arms over the Key-stone of the Gate, the Supporters being at a Distance over the Rustic-work. And on the West-side, fronting the City of *Westminster*, in two Niches, are the Figures of King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* in *Roman Habits*.

The State, since the Erection of this Gate, has particularly distinguished it, by ordering the Heads of such as are executed for Rebellion, or High Treason, to be fixed on the Top thereof.

In digging *Fleet-ditch*, in 1670, at the Depth of fifteen Feet, were discovered diverse *Roman Utensils*, a great Quantity of *Roman Coins*, of Copper, Brasses, and all other Sorts of Metal, (Gold excepted) those of Silver were Ring-money of diverse Sizes; the largest about the Bigness of a Crown, but gradually

dually decreasing even to the Size of a silver Two-pence; and at *Holbourn-Bridge* were dug up two brazen *Lares*, or Household Gods, about four Inches in Length, which, by the Quality of the Soil they lay in, were almost incrufted with a petrific Matter; one whereof was *Ceres* and the other *Bacchus*. But the Coins lying mostly at the Bottom of the Current, their Lustre was, in a great Measure, preserved by the Water incessantly washing off the corroding Salt. Besides these Antiquities, diverse Things of more modern Date were discovered, *viz.* Arrow-heads, Scales, Seals, with the Proprietors Names in *Saxon* Characters thereon, modern Medals, Crosses, Crucifixes, and *Ave-Marias* engraved thereon.

Near the Church of *St. Andrew*, about the same Time, was discovered Part of a *Roman* Pavement, tessellated, which is preserved in the *Museum* of the *Royal Society*.

This Society was first established in the Year 1580, for preserving Curiosities in Nature and Art, and for the Improvement of Science, for which Purposes they have had the Sanction of Royal Authority, and great Encouragement by Statutes, &c. It was first held at *Oxford*, since removed to this Metropolis, and at present, their House is in *Crane-Court, Fleet-street*, where *Richard Waller*, Esq; one of the Secretaries of the Incorporation, in the Year 1711, erected the Repository in the Garden, for the Reception of such Rarities as they had, or might collect, which are beautifully disposed therein, for the Entertainment of the Curious. It abounds with a great Variety of the following Species of Rarities, *viz.* Human, Quadrupedes, Birds, Fowls, Palmipedes, Eggs, Nests, Fishes, Viviparous, Oviparous, Exanguious, scaled and shelled, double and multiple, Insects, Reptiles, Woods, Stalks and Roots, Fruits of all Sorts, Mosses, Mushrooms, Plants, Sponges, &c. Animal and Vegetable Bodies petrified, Corals, and other Marine Productions, Fossils, Gems, Stones, irregular Metals, Antimony, Mercury, and other metallic Bodies, Salts, Sulphur, Oils, and Earths, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, *Indian, American* and other Weapons; with a Variety of Apparel, &c.

This Society, by Royal, and other Benefactions, the Admission Money, and annual Contributions of its Members, is

in a flourishing Condition; and the Fellowship has been always esteemed an honorary Appellation.

Four several Conduits were antiently erected in this Ward at so great an Expence, and with such Ornaments, and adapted to such beneficial Purposes, that Posterity may justly admire at their being demolished.

Langbourn-Ward.

This Ward contains four Parishes with the following Churches, viz. *St. Dionis Back Church*; *All-hallows, Lombard street*; *St. Edmund the King*; and *St. Mary Woolnorth*; and three Parishes without Churches, viz. *St. Gabriel Fen church*, *All-hallows Stonechurch*, and *St Nicholas Acons*. As also the following Halls.

Hudson's-Bay Hall, where the *Hudson-Bay Company* meet to transact Business, is a handsome brick Building, whose Front has been lately repaired and beautified, and is one of the finest Pieces of Brick-work, with Pilasters, Architraves, &c. in the whole City. This Hall stands backward, on the South-side of *Fenchurch-street*, about 100 Feet West of *Ironmonger Hall*. This Company was incorporated in 1670.

Pewterers Hall is a handsome, large Building, situate in *Lime-street*, with a Parlour and Court-room, adorned with Wainscot, Hangings, and the Picture of Sir *William Smallwood*, who was Master of this Company in the Reign of *Henry VII.* who gave this Common-hall, with six Tenements and the Gardens thereto adjoining, to the said Company.

General Post-Office for Country and Foreign Letters, in *Lombard-street*, is near the South-west Extremity, and facing *Popes-Head-Alley*. Of what Antiquity the Post in this Kingdom is we cannot ascertain. It appears at first to have been managed by several private Offices, from whence great Inconvenience arose, and a General Post-Office was erected by Act of Parliament in the 12th of *Charles II.* Anno 1660, to be kept within the City of *London*, under the Direction of a Post-master, to be appointed by the King. The Building is large and handsome; the Entrance to it is thro' a commodious Passage into a Court surrounded with convenient Offices.

Lime-street Ward.

There is no Church in this Ward, but it runs through several Parishes. In it are the following remarkable Things.

Leaden-Hall which is a very large Building of Free-stone, containing within it three large Courts, or Yards, all encompassed with Buildings, wherein is kept a Market, one of the greatest, the best, and most general for all Provisions in the City of *London*; nay, in the Kingdom, and if we should say, all in *Europe*, it is presumed to be true. The Building hath flat Battlements, leaded at the Top; and besides the principal Entrance to it out of *Leaden-hall-street*, there are three out of *Lime-street*, and three out of *Grace-church-street*, &c. Each several Yard is chiefly appropriated to its certain Commodities. 1. The *Beef-Market*, consisting of more than 100 Stalls for Beef only. This Yard is, on *Tuesdays*, a general Market for Leather; on *Thursdays*, *Colchester* Baize, and Felmongers Wool; on *Fridays*, for raw Hides, and on *Saturdays*, Beef, &c. in great Quantities. Wholesale and Retail.

The second Market is called the *Green-yard*, for Veal, Mutton, and Lamb; it has more than 140 Stalls, and likewise three Rows of Fish-mongers. Towards the East-end of this Yard is a fair Market-house, standing upon Columns, with Vaults underneath, and Rooms above, with a Bell, Tower, and Clock. The Tenements around this Yard are chiefly inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, &c. Leading out of the Street into the Market are Fish-mongers, Poulterers, Cheesemongers, &c. Lastly,

The Herb-market for all Kinds of Vegetables. The Square is large and the Conveniencies for this Purpose are very commodious. There is also in this Market one Range of Stalls for Neats-Feet, Tripe, &c. And on the South Side, the Tenements are taken up by Victuallers, Bacon-sellers, &c. Likewise, a new Row is built, called the *Bacon Market*.

The *East-India-House* is situate on the South-side of *Leaden-Hall-street*. The Front, next the Street, is very magnificent, being a strong, stone Building, with Pilasters and an Entablature of the *Doric* Order; the Rest of it is very spacious, having large Rooms for the Directors, and Offices for the Clerks. It has a large Hall and Court-yard for the Reception of People who have Business

Business there, to attend on the Company on their Court-Days, which are every *Wednesday*: It has also a handsome Garden and commodious Ware-houses.

Notwithstanding this, it is censured by the Curious, as rather suited to the private Life of a single Director, than the august Figure, Pomp, and State of the whole Body; and that, tho' it is built in Taste, there is not enough of it, and that, if a Portico had been added, it would have looked more like a finished Building.

Portoken-Ward.

In this Ward there are two Parish Churches, viz. *St. Botolph*, without *Aldgate*, and *Trinity*, in the *Minories*.

Also two Charity Schools; one, founded in the Freedom for 50 Boys and 40 Girls, by Sir *J. Cass*, Alderman; another, for 40 Boys and 30 Girls, by Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Alderman.

The *Victualling-Office* for the Royal Navy, for the *slaughter*, *salt*ing, and *laying-up* Beef, Pork, &c. consisting of proper Offices for those Purposes. There is also an Office for Payment of Short Allowance Money to the Crews of any of his Majesty's Ships.

Queenhithe-Ward.

In this Ward are three Parishes with Churches, viz. *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, *St. Mary Somerset*, and *St. Michael's Queenhithe*; and four Parishes without Churches, viz. *Trinity the Less*, *St. Nicholas Olaves*, *St. Mary Mounthaw*, and *St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf*.

The *Lutheran Church*, known commonly by the Name of the *Swedes Church*, is for the Use of foreign Protestants, situate in *Little-Trinity-lane*, and is supported principally by the *Hamburg Merchants*.

Also *Painter-stainers Hall*, situated in *Little-Trinity-lane*, is adorned with a handsome Screen, Arches, Pillars, and Pilasters of the *Corinthian Order*, painted in Imitation of Porphyry, with gilt Capitals: The Pannels are of Wainscot, and the Ceiling is embellished

embellished with great Variety of History Paintings, and others exquisitely performed; they are about 20 in Number, by different, yet greatly celebrated Artists; besides several other Pieces in the Parlour, and many more in the Court-room. There is in the Front of the said Room a fine Busto of Mr. *Thomas Evans*, who left five Houses to this Company; and of Mr. *Cambden*, the famous Antiquarian, who gave them a silver Cup and Cover, which is used every St. *Luke's* Day, the old Master drinking to the new One, who is then elected, out of it.

Blacksmiths Hall, situate on *Lamberts-hill*, has very pleasant, and convenient Apartments, with suitable Decorations.

Opposite to *Queen-bithe Wharf*, not many Years since, upon the River *Thames* was placed a Corn-mill upon, or betwixt two Barges, or Lighters, and there ground Corn as Water-mills in other Places, to the Wonder of Many who had never seen the like, but it soon grew to decay.

The Wharf is remarkable for large Storehouses lately erected there for Corn. And as considerable a Merchandize for Wheat and Flour is carried on here as at *Bear-Key*.

Tower-street Ward.

In this Ward there are three Parish Churches, viz. *All-hallows Barking*, *St. Olave's Hart-street*, and *St. Dunstan's* in the East.

The *Tower* of *London*, was originally built by *William the Conqueror*, and is made venerable by the frequent Mention which has been made of it in History, and famous for having been the Scene of many tragical Adventures. 'Tis at present not only made Use of for a Citadel, but also for a State-prison and Arsenal. Considered as a Building, it is neither a Place of Strength, Beauty, or Magnificence; tho' 'tis large indeed, and has a formidable Row of Cannons before it, to fire on rejoicing Days. It is under the Government of a Constable, &c.

In this Fortrefs are kept the several Offices here-under mentioned, viz.

The *Mint*. Here may be seen the ingenious Coinage of our Money, &c.

The

The Royal Repository, where are deposited the imperial Crown, wherewith our Kings and Queens have been crowned since the Time of *Edward the Confessor*. — The Royal Sceptre with a Cross, whereon is a Jewel of prodigious Value. — The Orb, held in the King's Left-hand, at his Coronation, wherein is a Jewel near an Inch and an half high. — A Diadem, worne by the Queen on her Coronation Day, and Procession. — *Edward's* golden Staff, then carried before the Queen. — The Coronation Crown, with the Sceptre and Orb, made for Queen *Mary*. — A golden Eagle and Spoon, for the anointing Oil, used at the Coronation. — A golden Spur and Armilla worne at the Coronation. — The Sword of Mercy, borne between the spiritual and temporal Lords at a Coronation. — A large silver Fountain, presented to King *Charles II.* by the Town of *Plymouth*. — A Model of the *Tower*. — A rich Salt-sellar, used at the King or Queen's Table, at a Coronation. — A large silver Font, double gilt, wherein the Royal Family were christened.

The *Horse Armoury*: Here are fifteen curious Figures of the Kings of *England*, represented on Horseback in rich Armour; as are likewise some of their Horses in the same Dress. In this Repository is a Suit of Armour seven Feet and an half in Height, said to have belonged to *John of Gaunt*.

The *Small Armoury* is a spacious Room, 380 Feet in Length, and 40 Feet in Breadth, wherein are contained Arms of all Sorts, sufficient to supply an Army of 60,000 Men, which, consisting of Muskets, Carbines, Pistols, Swords, &c. are placed in such admirable Order, as to form a charming Variety of curious and beautiful Figures, which, being as delightful as surprizing, never fail to charm and attract the Wonder of the admiring Spectator. Under this Armoury is the

Office of Ordnance, wherein is the Magazine of Cannon and Mortars, of all Dimensions; many of great Antiquity, and curious Workmanship; and others deemed remarkable of modern Invention.

The *Office of Record*, consisting of two Repositories for all Kinds of antient Writings, relating to the public Transactions of the Kingdom, &c. &c.

Without

Without the Tower, but within the Palisade, is the Place where the Lions, Tygers, Eagles, &c. belonging to the King are kept: Six of the present Lions are of *English Breed*. The several Officers for these respective Purposes constantly reside at the Tower; and the Battalion of Guards that patrol there, as well as the Curiosities within, render it much resorted to by Strangers.

The *King's Custom-house* is situate on the South-side, and not far from the East-end of *Thames-street*. After the Fire, a very handsome Office was built in 1668; that being burnt, it was rebuilt in the Year 1718, in a spacious and commodious Manner, with Brick and Stone, adorned with an upper and lower Order of Architecture; the latter is with stone Columns and an Entablature of the *Tuscan Order*; the former with Pilasters, Entablature and Pediments of the *Ionic Order*. The Length of this Building is 189 Feet, the Breadth in the Middle 27; it is notwithstanding much censured, as not costly and magnificent enough for such a Purpose, and as having a much more agreeable Appearance from the Water-side than its Front against the Street.

Cloth-workers Hall, situate near the East End of *Mincing-lane*, next *Fenchurch-street*. The Hall is a lofty Room, adorned with Wainscot to the Cieling, where there is curious Fret-work; the Screen at the South-end is Oak, adorned with four Pilasters, their Entablature, and Compass Pediment of the *Corinthian Order*, enriched with their Arms, and Palm-branches. The West-end is adorned with the Figures of King *James* and King *Charles I.* richly carved as big as the Life, in their Robes, with the *Regalia*, all gilt with Gold; where is also a Window of stained Glass, and the King's Arms, &c. painted thereon, and many other Arms on other Windows. The Out-side is adorned with curious Brick, and fluted Columns, with *Corinthian Capitals* of Stone.

Bakers Hall, sometime the Dwelling-house of *John Chicheley*, Esq; Chamberlain of *London*, situate in *Hart-lane*.

Trinity-House, in *Water-lane*. This Corporation is established by many Charters. Their Service and Use is to appoint all Pilots; direct the placing Buoy, Sea, or Land Marks, for the safe Directions of Ships. They have three Hospitals, do a great

great deal of Good, and have large Revenues, partly from Lands bequeathed to them. In their Hall there is an old Flag hanging up, which they say was taken from the *Spaniards* by Sir *Francis Drake*. There is also the exact Model of a Ship of a great Size, rigged, and inclosed in a Frame glazed round; also, two very large Globes, *ditto*; and in their Parlour, five large Plans drawn curiously, and exactly by a Pen, describing certain Sea-fights in King *Charles* the 2d's Time.

A Charity School, founded and endowed by *James Hichson*, Esq; for the Education of twenty poor Children.

Vintry Ward.

In this Ward there are four Parish Churches, viz. *St. Michael's Royal*, *St. Martin's Vintry*, *St. James's Garlick-hithe*, and *St. Thomas Apostle's*.

Vintners Hall, in *Thames-street*, is a curious large Building, which encloseth a large square Court, with a handsome Free-stone Pavement. The North Side fronts the Street, where there is a curious Pair of Gates, with Free-stone Pillars on each Side, wreathed with Grapes and Leaves, and upon each of the Pillars are three Tuns, with a *Bacchus* sitting thereon. On the back Part is a spacious Garden leading to the *Thames*, from whence the whole Building hath a fine Prospect.

Cutlers Hall, in *Horse-bridge Street*, is very antient, and belonged to *Simon Dalesy*, Grocer, and Mayor in the Year 1259. The Edifice is large, but there is nothing very remarkable in it.

Also *Plumbers Hall*, and *Fruiterers Hall*, which have nothing in them remarkable.

In this Ward were likewise *Whittington's College*, and a Royal Tower, with *Ormond's Place*, &c. but Time has almost obliterated their Memory.

Wallbrooke Ward.

In this Ward are the three Parish Churches following, viz.
1. The Parish Church of *St. Swithen*, 2. Of *St. Stephen Wallbrooke*, and 3. the Parish of *St. Mary Bothaw*.

The Church of St. Stephen in *Wall-brooke* demands particular Regard; we shall therefore give a concise Description of it from the ingenious Author of the critical Review, of the public Buildings, &c. He says, This Church in *Wall-brooke* is famous all over *Europe*, and is justly reputed the Master-piece of the celebrated Sir *Christopher Wren*. Perhaps, *Italy* itself can produce no modern Building that can vie with this in Taste or Proportion. There is not a Beauty, which the Plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in the greatest Perfection; and Foreigners very justly call our Judgment in Question, for not celebrating the Beauties of it in a higher Degree.

The *Mansion-house*, for the Residence of the Lord Mayors of this City for the Time Being, is built on the Ground which was formerly the *Stocks-Market*. This Edifice is all of *Portland Stone*, very capacious within, and well provided for the Entertainment of the Chief Magistrate and his Officers. The Corner-stone of this magnificent Edifice was laid on the 25th Day of *October* 1739, and in the 13th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, *George II*, by the Right Hon. *Micajah Perry*, then Lord Mayor of the City.

In the *Basso Relievo*, over the grand Pediment of this Structure, the principal Figure represents the Genius of the City of *London*, in the Dress of the Goddess *Cybele*, cloathed with the imperial Robe, alluding to her being the Capital of this Kingdom, with a Crown of Turrets on her Head, in her Right-hand holding the *Prætorian Wand*, and leaning with her left on the City Arms. She is placed between two Pillars, or Columns; to express the Stability of her Condition; and on her Right-hand stands a naked Boy, with the *Fasces* and *Axe* on one Arm, and the *Sword*, with the *Cap of Liberty* on it, in his other Hand, to shew that Authority and Justice are the true Supports of Liberty, and that while the Former are exerted with Vigour, the Latter will continue in a State of Youth. At her Feet lies *Faction*, as it were in an Agony, with Snakes twining round his Head, intimating, that the exact Government of this City not only preserves herself, but retorts Punishment on such as envy her happy Condition.

In the Group farther to the Right, the chief Figure represents an ancient River God; his Head crowned with Flags and Rushes,
his

his Beard long; he has a Rudder in his Right-hand and his Left-arm leans on an Urn, which pours forth a copious Stream; the Swan at his Feet shews this to be the *Thames*; the Ship behind him, and the Anchor and Cable below him, very emphatically express the mighty Tribute of Riches paid by the Commerce of this River to this City to which it belongs.

On the Left-hand, there appears the Figure of a beautiful Woman in an humble Posture, presenting an Ornament of Pearls, with one Hand, and pouring out a mixed Variety of Riches from a *Cornucopia*, or Horn of Plenty, with the other; signifying that Abundance which flows from the Union of domestic Industry, and foreign Trade. Behind her we see a *Stork*, and two naked Boys, playing with each other, and one of them holding the Neck of the *Stork*, to signify, that Piety, Brotherly-love, and mutual Affection, produce and secure that vast Stock of Wealth of various Kinds which appear near them in Bales, Bags, and Hogsheds; so that every Thing in this Piece is not barely beautiful and ornamental, but at the same Time instructive, and expressive of the happy Condition of that great City, to whose Honour for the Residence of their Chief Magistrate, this stately Edifice is magnificently finished and furnished; and the whole Expence of building the same (including the Sum of 3900*l.* paid for purchasing Houses to be pulled down) amounted to 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The Length, in Front, 100 Feet; in Depth 200.

On the North-side of *Canon-street*, under the South-wall of *St. Swithin's Church*, stands upright a great Stone, called *London-stone*. It was pitch'd, 'till of late Years, near the Channel very deep in the Ground, and fastened with Bars of Iron; and if by Chance Carts ran against it, the Wheels often broke, but the Stone seemed immovable. The Cause why this Stone was set up, the Time, or other Memory thereof is uncertain, antient Writings, specifying the Situation of some Lands, make Mention of the same, *A. D.* 1135. Various Conjectures have been made concerning it, but the most probable is, that 'twas an antient Monument of heathen Worship.

West, from *London-stone*, is *Wall-brooke Corner*, where was a Conduit, new built in 1568 at the City's Charge; but not rebuilt after the Fire of *London*. From hence runs a Street up to

Stocks-Market, which stood on the Side of a Brook, and thence gave Name to the whole Ward.

We have thus given a brief Account of the several Wards of this City, reserving, to this Place, a Description of some of the public Hospitals, &c. whose magnificent Structure, liberal Endowments, and extensive Usefulness, deserve, and demand a particular Account.

BETHLEM-HOSPITAL

We have already given some Account of, as to its Situation, Foundation, &c. see Page 245, to which we may add, that this Structure, which is in Length 540 Feet, and 40 broad, is commodiously adapted to the Maintenance and Care of unfortunate Lunatics. The first Benefactor was *Simon Fitzmary*; but it has been since augmented by other Benefactions. Here are generally about 170 Persons provided for at the annual Expence of 3000 *l. per Ann.* but at an inconsiderable Expence of the Friends of the Persons thus afflicted. And since this Benefaction appeared so useful, yet not adequate to the Number of such as were capable of Relief; for the Care and Support of Incurables,

ST. LUKE'S-HOSPITAL

(A large, commodious Building of Free-stone, on the North-side of *Moor-fields*) was erected, and is supported by private Subscription for the Maintenance of poor Lunatics. Some of the Motives to this Charity are, — That *Bethlem-hospital* was incapable of receiving all that were real Objects of this Charity. — That the Difficulty attending the Admission into it discouraged many Applications for it: Notwithstanding, by this Charity many valuable Lives have been preserved, and their Faculties restored, which otherwise would have been lost to Society: — That thereby many fatal Acts of Violence were prevented, either on themselves, or others: — And as hitherto no particular Provision has been made by Law for Lunatics: — Nevertheless, this is not placed under the same Governors as *Bethlem*, being under the Direction and Inspection of its own Patrons and Benefactors, and of other Physicians, and Surgeons, remarkable for their Skill and Humanity.

BARTHO-

BARTHOLOMEW-HOSPITAL,

Is situate on the South-east Side of *Smithfield*. It is erected for sick and maimed People, where not only Care is taken of them, but all necessaries for Food, Lodging, Attendance, Physic, and Medicaments proper for their Cure are administered. This Hospital was founded in the Reign of *Henry* the 8th, and began to be rebuilt in 1729, by the Subscription of the worthy Governors, and by other liberal Benefactions.

The general Plan of the new Building consists of four detached Piles, about a Court, or Area, 200 Feet long, and 160 Feet wide, into which there is to be Passage for Coaches, &c. thro' the principal Front; on one Side of which Passage are the Counting-house and Clerk's-house; on the other Side, a Room for the admitting and discharging Patients, and out of that, another Room for the private Examination of them, joining to which is the Stair-case, leading up to the Hall, which is 90 Feet long, and 35 Feet wide, and 30 Feet high, and lighted from both Sides. In the other Buildings are Wards for the Sick; each Pile containing 12 Wards, and each Ward 14 Patients; in all, 504. There is a private Room out of each Ward for the Nurse attending it. The ingenious Author of the Review takes Notice, that the Entrance, not the Front of this magnificent Hospital, is in a Taste not altogether amiss, but very erroneous in point of Proportion; and though so near a large and noble Opening, the Building is intirely detached from the Entrance, and in a Manner stifled with the circumjacent Houses; and tho' beautiful in itself, and erected at a prodigious Expence, it is far from giving Pleasure to a Judge. So that its Convenience and Usefulness are most worthy Notice; of which the following is a Specimen. In the Year 1754 were cured and discharged 6703 poor Persons wounded, maim'd, sick, and diseased; many of whom were relieved with Money, and enabled to return to their Habitations. Trusses were given with them; 74 by private Persons, and by the Hospital 43. In this Year 283 were buried. Remained under Cure 649, including about 60 at the *Lock-hospital*, and *King Island-hospital*, for the Reception of those who laboured under the venereal Disease; besides them, they have a great Number of out Patients; so that the annual Expences, amounting to about 10,000*l.* have lately exceeded the Revenue, and made it necessary

necessary for the Governors to desire the Assistance of charitable Persons, for the further Enlargement of the said Building, and for extending the Benefit more universally. The Subscription for this Purpose has been so liberal, that there is now erecting another large Wing leading to *Little-Britain*.

THE FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL

Is risen to an extraordinary public Benefit. It began from some generous Benefactions of some private Merchants, in the Reign of *Queen Ann*, but has been since greatly promoted by the Care and Solicitation of *Mr. Tho. Coram*, who obtained, not only a large Subscription for erecting a noble and commodious Edifice in *Lamb's-Conduit-field* for this Purpose, but lived to see it built, filled, regulated, and established by Royal Charter. This was intituled, *An Act for confirming, and enlarging the Powers, granted by his Majesty to the Governors, and Guardians of the Hospital for exposed, and deserted young Children*, and bore Date the 17th of *October*, 1739: Pursuant to which, the first Stone of this Fabric was laid (*September 16, 1742*) and the Work carried on under the Direction of many noble and honourable Trustees, and Others, qualified for that Purpose. On the 8th of *January* 1743, they proceeded to take in Children by Ballot, and to inoculate all that had not had the Small-pox, since which Time, all have been inoculated, without one dying, or suffering any ill Consequence.

At their general Meeting, *April* 1744, the Court being informed, that a Chapel was much wanted, and that several were ready to subscribe liberally for that Purpose, it was accordingly set on Foot; and a sufficient Sum being raised in the Year 1747, the Chapel was handsomely compleated. In some following Meetings, Care was taken for the Education of the Children in the Protestant Religion. Methods were likewise fixed on for employing the Children, Boys and Girls, suitable to their Strength and Capacity, and in such a Manner as might render them hereafter useful to the Public. Particular Care had been taken in erecting the Building, that it should be commodious, plain, and substantial, without any costly Decorations; but soon after the Hospital became habitable, several eminent Masters of Painting, Sculpt-

Sculpture, and other Arts were pleased to contribute many elegant Ornaments thereto, which are placed in the Hospital as Monuments of their Charity, and Abilities in their several Arts.

In the Court-room, they placed 4 capital Pictures, the Subjects being Parts of the Sacred History, suitable to the Place for which they were designed.

The first was painted by Mr. Hayman, and taken from *Exodus* ii. Verse 8, 9. And the next Picture was executed by Mr. Hogarth, taken from Verse 10.

The third Picture is the History of *Ishmael*, painted by Mr. Highmore; the Subject from *Genesis* xxi. Verse 17.

The fourth was painted by Mr. Wills; its Subject taken from the 18th Chapter of St. *Luke*, Verse 16. Besides these, there are several Views of the most remarkable Hospitals in and about *London*. And over the Chimney, there is a curious Bass Relief, by Mr. *Rysbrack*. Here are likewise several curious Pictures of the Governors and Benefactors; and in the Dining-room is a large and beautiful Sea-piece, representing the *English Fleet* in the *Downs*. Besides, there are many other beautiful Pieces of Workmanship, as Decorations of the Chapel, &c. and a Coat of Arms given by the Earl Marshal of *England*, for which they have received the Thanks of the Corporation, but no other Gratuity, it being an unalterable Resolution of the Governors, that no Part of the Money given to this Hospital shall be expended in any Thing but what is useful and necessary to answer the good Intention of the Benefactors.

For the extending this Charity to all exposed and deserted Children, (which was more than the former Subscriptions and Benefactions had enabled them to do) his Majesty, by and with the Consent of both Houses of Parliament, granted 10,000*l.* for facilitating this laudable Design,

LONDON-HOSPITAL

Consists at present of four Houses in *Prescot-street*, in *Goodman's-fields*, properly fitted up with 136 Beds, for the Reception of Patients; and in order to extend and perpetuate this Charity, they have likewise purchased a large Piece of Ground in *White-chapel Road*, and erected a more large and

commodious Building. This is also supported by charitable and voluntary Contributions, for the Relief of all sick and diseased Persons, but in particular for Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchant's Service, and their Wives and Children. This was erected in the Year 1742. This Charity is rendered extensively useful, not only by suitable Qualifications in the Physicians and Surgeons, and in the due Attendance given; but Persons who fall into any Accident, whether recommended or not, are received at any Hour of the Day or Night, and Out-patients are admitted to Relief upon a reasonable Application, &c. Notwithstanding this Charity has been fixed on this Foundation only 15 Years, more than 100,000 distressed Objects have been relieved from under the most malignant Diseases, and unhappy Accidents, and enabled to follow their lawful Employments.

LOCK-HOSPITAL

Is situate near *Hyde-park* Corner. It is principally intended for the Reception and Cure of venereal Patients. A Committee of the Governors meet every *Saturday* (at 10 o'Clock) to admit, or discharge Patients; adjust the weekly Accounts; receive the Report of the Visitors; examine into the Affairs of the Nurses; and to see that this Charity is so conducted, as to answer the Intention of the Donors. This also is supported by liberal and voluntary Subscription.

WESTMINSTER INFIRMARY, or HOSPITAL,

Commenced in the Year 1719. It was removed from *Chapel-street* to *James-street* in *Petty-France*.

In the Year 1720, this House was fitted up with all necessary Accommodations for an Infirmary, and proper Governors and Trustees were elected, who appointed Physicians, Surgeons, Matrons, Servants, &c. proper for their respective Offices. The whole has been conducted with great Decorum, and the Advantages that have accrued from hence will more fully appear from the following Account of the same in the Year 1747.

By Subscriptions, Benefactions, &c. 1476*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.
Disbursements, 1174*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Admitted

Admitted 705. Cured and discharged 705. Buried 48. Remain in the House 68. Our Patients 190.

LYING-IN-HOSPITAL for married Women,
situate in Brownlow-street, Long-Acre.

This Charity began, and is still supported, by voluntary Contribution. It was first instituted in the Year 1749; and between the 7th of *December* 1749 (the Day Women were first admitted) to the 12th of *April* 1751, 299 Patients received Orders of Admission, and the Number of Patients, recommended, greatly encreasing, they added four Houses to it, and fitted them up at great Expence. And to the End that this excellent Charity might be rendered as extensively useful as possible; and that the Nation may be supplied with well-instructed and experienced Midwives, it is concluded, that four female Pupils at a Time be permitted to attend this Hospital, who have a Right to continue in six Months: And the Gentlemen of the Faculty attending the Hospital do, at stated Times, give them Lectures in Midwifry, and instruct them how to act in natural and difficult Births; and when thoroughly instructed, are to give them a Certificate of their Qualification.

The City of London **LYING-IN-HOSPITAL, for married Women**

Is called *Thanet*, otherwise *Shaftesbury-House*, in *Aldersgate-street*. It was originally built by the noble Family of the Earls of *Thanet*. This is a most delightful fine Edifice, and declares the masterly Hand of *Inigo Jones*; an Edifice, that deserves a much better Situation, and greater Care to preserve it from the Injuries of Time; but the Politeness of the Town is so far removed from hence, that it is hardly possible that this Fabric should be admired as it ought, or be kept in suitable Repair; that the judicious Spectator at once wonders how it came to be erected there, and laments its present Decay.* This House, not many Years since, was converted into a Tavern; but *March* 30, 1750, was appropriated to the laudable Purpose before mentioned. Married Women are admitted into it on their producing the Certificates of their Marriage, the Places of their Husbands Settlements, and of their being free from any contagious

P p

Distemper.

* New Critical Review, page 10.

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Distemper. There is a Clergyman attends (*gratis*) to comfort the Women under their Affliction; and to read Prayers three Times a Week publicly, and to christen such Children as are born there.

Several eminent Physicians, Men-Midwives, and Surgeons, attend occasionally, *gratis*; besides those who have Salaries for giving constant Attendance. This is likewise supported by voluntary Contribution. The following is an Account of the Women delivered from the Institution of the Hospital to Lady-day 1754.

Children born	{ Males 387 } 826.
	{ Females 439 }
Out-Patients	{ Cured 280 } 301.
	{ Relieved 21 }

MIDDLESEX-HOSPITAL,

For the Reception of the Sick and Lane; and for *Lying-in* married Women, situate in *Windmill-street, Tottenham-Court Road*, consists of two convenient Houses adjoining to each other. It was first instituted in *August 1745*, for the Relief of the Sick and the Lane; and there was an additional Provision made in *July 1747*, for the Reception of *Lying-in* married Women.

The Qualification and Privilege of the Governors is an annual Subscription of three Guineas; by which they are empowered to recommend, or have in the House one sick, or lane Patient, or one *Lying-in* Woman.

A Committee of the said Governors, appointed Quarterly, meet at the House every *Tuesday* to receive and discharge Patients.

The Physicians visit the Patients three Times a Week, and oftener on special Occasions.

Patients in general are to be admitted by a Letter of Recommendation from any Governor; but all Persons hurt thro' Accidents are admitted without any Recommendation.

The Houses are rendered very commodious for the Purposes.

And that Ladies may visit the *Lying-in* Patients, the *Lying-in* Ward has no Communication with the other for the Sick and the Lane.

Such

Such Women are only admitted as can produce a proper Certificate of their Marriages, and of their Husbands Settlement.

No Gratuity whatever is permitted to be given; and lastly, No Pupil is to be admitted into this Hospital.

SMALL-POX-HOSPITAL.

Or, An Hospital for relieving poor People, afflicted with the Small-pox in a natural Way: As also for Inoculation.

This useful and necessary Charity (and the only one of this Kind in *Europe*) was instituted in the Year 1746, and supported by the voluntary Subscriptions of several Gentlemen and Ladies.

It being universally agreed, that amongst all the Distempers to which Providence has made the human Body liable, there is none so afflicting, so alarming, or which demands such careful, speedy, and continual Assistance, as the *Small-pox*; a Disease so frightful in its first Appearance, and at the same Time, contagious, and almost inevitable; for the better Security of private Families, and for the Preservation of the wretched Individuals, this Provision is made, where Persons of both Sexes, and of all Ages, may be carefully provided for, both as to Physic and Diet, and properly attended in that calamitous Condition.

As what has been said sufficiently shews how well adapted this Charity is, in respect to such as are afflicted with this Disease in a natural Way; so the other Part of this Charity, it is apprehended, is no less calculated for public Benefit, and to render this Disease less malignant, and less destructive, in the Way of Inoculation.

This Hospital consists of two Houses, which stand at a due Distance from each other in airy Situations.

That, for preparing Patients for Inoculation, is at *Islington*; and that for receiving them, when the Disease appears, and for the Reception of Patients in the natural Way, is in *Cold-Bath-Fields*. This Latter was erected convenient enough for that Purpose, but not grand.

A Committee of thirteen Governors are chosen Quarterly to transact all Business.

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Every Governor has a Right to have one Patient in each House at a Time.

There is no Charge attending Admission, except a Deposit of 1*l.* and 6*d.* from those in the natural Way, to answer the Expence of Burial in Case of Death; but it is returned to the Person who paid the same, when discharged the Hospital.

Sufficient Salaries are allowed to proper Apothecaries, Matrons, and Nurses, constantly to attend; and there is no Fee, Reward, or Gratuity, to be taken of any Patients, Tradesmen, or other Persons, on Pain of Expulsion. And,

Beside the constant Attendance of these, a Physician and Surgeon likewise attend *gratis*, every Morning.

There have been received into the House for the natural Way, from the 26th *September*, 1746, to the 31st *December* 1756, 2793. Of which 2047 have been cured; a very great Number, considering the Fatality of this Distemper, most of them Adults, often taken in after great Irregularities, and some when past Cure. There have been inoculated before the 31st *December*, 1751; (of which two died, one by Worms, who did not appear to have them before Inoculation, and the other apprehended to have first caught the Distemper in the natural Way) 131

From <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1751, to <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1752—112	} 874 {	out of whom 2 died.
From <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1752, to <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1753—129		
From <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1753, to <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1754—135		
From <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1754, to <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1755—217		
From <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1755, to <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1756—281		

Making in all ——— 1005

The Number received into the House this present Year, 1757, for the natural Way, has been greater in Proportion, and attended with great Success; from whence this Charity must appear the more necessary, beneficial, and worthy the Encouragement of such whose affluent Circumstances enable them to contribute to the Happiness of others. And hence, likewise, the prodigious Advantage of Inoculation is evident beyond all Contradiction.

The JEWS-HOSPITAL

Is called BETH-HOLIM, which signifies a House for the Relief of the Sick, and is situated in *Goodman's-fields*. It was founded in the Year 1748 by Subscription. It is confined to no Number.

The

The annual Expence is about 500 *l.* allowed by the Synagogue, and the private Contribution of all Persons whomsoever. They support, and administer Advice and Medicine to about 120 yearly within the House; and they have also a Ward assigned for poor Lying-in Women; besides whom, they relieve a great Number of Out-patients, by Advice and Medicine.

WESTMINSTER-HOSPITAL,

For the Reception and Relief of Persons afflicted with Ruptures, is situate on the South-side of *Westminster-Bridge*. This was opened on the 31st of *July* in the present Year 1757, and founded and supported by voluntary Subscription.

Besides those which are denominated Hospitals, there are many spacious Edifices liberally endowed for the comfortable Subsistence of aged, decayed, or infirm Persons. Mr. *Maitland* gives us an Account of the Foundation and Endowment of 96 of this Kind, besides the Corporation for the Relief of Clergymens Widows and Children, which was founded *Anno* 1678.

— The *Scots* Corporation first began in 1666, and was almost crushed by the Plague, and by the Fire of *London*; but was revived in the Year 1670, and has ever since flourished, as an extensive and well-conducted Charity, at the annual Expence of about 600 *l.* whereby they support the Aged, relieve the Sick, bury the Dead, and supply, with Money, such as chuse to return to their own Country.

We might here take Notice of the public Libraries, Schools, Courts of Justice, and public Offices in this City; but as we apprehend we have already deviated too far from our intended Plan, this must suffice for our Account of *London*; and we shall proceed therefore to a Description of *Westminster*.

WESTMINSTER.

Its Situation, Extent, Antiquities, Curiosities, &c. within the City and Liberty thereof.

This City hath for many Ages been famous for the Palaces of our Kings, the Seat of our Law-Tribunals, and of the High Court

Court of Parliament. This City had its present Name from its Abbey, formerly called *Minster*, and its *western* Situation from *St. Paul's Minster* in *London*; but its ancient Name was *Thorney Abbey*, and the Place it stands on called *Thorney Island*; and the Branch of the River that surrounded the same, now denominated *Long-Ditch*, had its Out-flux from the River *Thames*, near the East-end of *Manchester-Court*, *Channel-Row*, and intersecting *King-street*, glided along where *Gardener's Lane* is situate to *Long-Ditch*, wherein the Name of this antient Water-course is still preserved (and is said to have run thro' *St. James's Park* from West to East, and to have fallen again into the main River at *Whitehall*.) That properly called the City of *Westminster* contains only *St. Margaret's*, and *St. John's* Parishes, (the other adjacent Parishes being in its Liberties) and three Chapels of Ease. It forms a Triangle, whereof one Side extends from *Whitehall* to *Milbank*; another from thence to *Stafford-House*, at the West-end of the *Park*, and the third from thence to *Whitehall*, and the Whole is about two Miles in Circumference.

That which first claims our Notice is the PALACE in *St. James's Park*, which, tho' one of his Majesty's Places of Residence, is by far the least remarkable by Historians for external Magnificence, advantageous Situation, or any curious, finished Ornaments, or Curiosities of any of the Inside Apartments. Bishop *Gibson* only says, it is rendered exceeding pleasant by the *Park*, round which are large, and shady Walks, with many fair and beautiful Buildings. And the Author of the *New Critical Review* says, it is with no small Concern he is obliged to own, that this Palace of the *British King* is so far from having any remarkable Beauty to recommend it, that it is at once the Contempt of foreign Nations, and the Disgrace of our own. It will admit of no Debate, that the Court of a Monarch ought to be the Center of all Politeness, and a grand and elegant Out-side would seem, at least, an Indication of a like Politeness within. We may safely add, that this is necessary even in a political Sense; for Strangers very naturally take their Impressions of a whole People by what they see at Court. And the People themselves are, and ought to be dazzled at the august Appearance of Majesty, in every Thing that has any Relation to it. He adds, I could wish, therefore, that Ways and Means could be invented to bring about this necessary

cessary Point, that *Britain* might assert her own Taste and Dignity, and vie in Elegance, as well as Power, with the most finished of her Neighbours.

St. James's Park is near a Mile and Half in Length, and has a Canal 2800 Feet in Length, and 100 Feet in Breadth, with a spacious Parade at the End of it, for the daily Rendezvous and Exercise of the Horse and Foot Guards. On the North Side of this *Park* are several fine Walks of Elms and Limes, half a Mile in Length, one of which is called the *Mall*, and on this Side of it is erected the Royal Palace, *Marlborough House*, and other fine Buildings in *Pall-Mall*. The South Side has also shady Walks which run parallel almost with the Canal, and there is a beautiful Square that opens into the *Park*, which is called *Queens-Square*, and adorned with a Statue of *Queen Anne*, on a Pedestal at full Proportion. But the above-mentioned ingenious Gentleman observes of *St. James's Park*, That tho' some People are of Opinion that, in its present natural and negligent Circumstances, it is more beautiful than if methodized with Art, and decorated in a more grand and elegant Manner; yet he is of a very different Sentiment, and should be pleased to see it rendered as agreeable as the Nature of its Situation, and the Uses it must answer will give Leave. Neither, says he, is it necessary, that these Refinements should, in any remarkable Degree, interfere with its present Simplicity, or banish any one Advantage it now enjoys.

The *Green-Park*, he says, no body will controvert, but that the agreeable Variety of Ground there is capable of very great Improvements. Slopes might be contrived with a very little Expence in a beautiful, yet unaffected Taste. Basins of Water might be sunk in various Places, which would be no small Addition to the Landscape. New Walks might be laid out, and Trees planted in such a Manner as to make the Whole natural and picturesque together.

In the *Lower Park*, near the End of the Canal, we have a View of the Space between the *Mall* and the *Water*, in which Nature herself has marked a large Semi-circular Break, that in some Measure calls upon the Spectator to plead for Improvement; and therefore our Author says, he could wish to see it turned into a Terrass, in the Form it now appears in, with a large

large Gravel-walk to lead from the *Mall* to the Center; the intermediate Spaces to remain with wild Grass as they now are. From this Terrass, he would have a regular Slope continued to the Flat below, with a Flight of Steps, just in the Middle, both for Convenience and Decoration. The Flat should be covered with Turf, with a Statue in the Midst, and a Gravel-path round it. The Walk by the Side of the Canal he would have gravelled too, that it might at once adorn the Scene by Day, and also be a beautiful Evening Retreat in a Summer by Moon-light, to enjoy the Air and Water in Perfection.

Our Author would likewise have the Sides of the Canal kept in the most perfect Repair, both to preserve the Ground, and give the Line all the Advantage it is capable of. With the Regulations here proposed, he says, 'tis easy to imagine, how beautiful a Prospect the *Park* would afford from hence, especially when it is considered, that the *Banqueting-House* ends the View on one Side; the *Admiralty* on the other, and the Dome of *St. Paul's* between them both: Even as it shews at present, hardly any Prospect appears so grand and beautiful; particularly in a calm, clear Day, when the Sun is descending, the Water smooth, and the whole Picture reflected from the Surface, with more Graces than the Original.

Rosamond's-Pond is another Scene where Fancy and Judgment might be employed to the greatest Advantage. There is something wild and romantic round the Side of it, which a Genius would make a fine Use of, if he had Liberty to improve it as he pleased.

The *Vineyard*, and that whole Side of the *Park*, is notoriously neglected. Pity it is not kept neat, and its Beauty improved by Art.

The *Bird-Cage Walk* is exceeding pleasant. The Swell of the Ground in the Middle has an admirable Effect on the Vista, and the View from thence down to the Canal is perfectly simple and agreeable. It is capable of as much Improvement as the opposite Side, and that too pretty much in the same Taste: The Circle of Trees which grow there might be made the Center of a very beautiful Scene, and become one of the most delightful Arbours in the World. — It must not be omitted here, that from the last-mentioned Walk, *Whitehall* and *St. Paul's*

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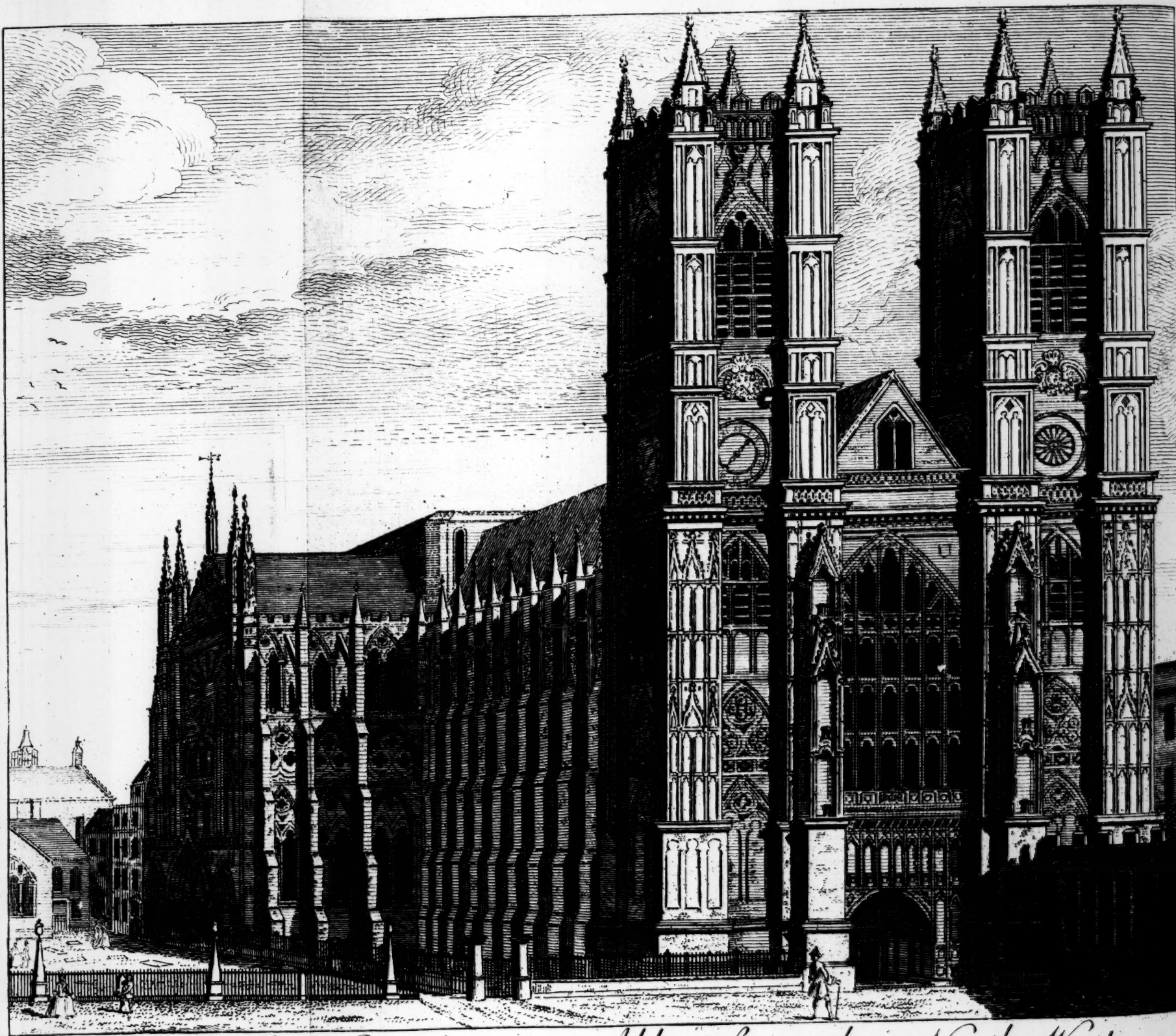
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to lead from the Mill to the
to form, with wild Grass as the
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The Flat should be
in the Mill, and a Gravel
side of the Canal he would have
at once above the Second Day
Retreat in a Summer by Moon-light
in Perfection.
likewise have the sides of the
Retreat, both to preserve the Ground
it is capable of. With the
he says, as easily to imagine, how
the Park would afford from hence, especially
that the Banqueting-Hall ends the View
the Advantages on the other, and the Dome of St.
on them both. Even as it throws at present, hardly
to grand and beautiful: particularly in
when the Sun is descending, the Water finds
reflected from the Surface, with more
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A View of Westminster Abby from the North West.

are seen over the Tops of the Trees in the *Island*, in a pretty, and picturesque Manner.

The Parade we have already mentioned, and have little more to add on that Subject. 'Tis certainly a grand and spacious Area, and if it should ever be adorned with truly noble and august Buildings, it would not be esteemed one of the most inconsiderable Beauties about Town.

The Public Structures in this City are, 1st; The Abbey Church of St. *Peter*; that truly venerable Pile, where most of the *British* Monarchs have had their Sceptres and Sepulchres.

The first Time we read of a Church and Convent here, was about the Year 850; when the Latter was destroyed by the *Danes*. It would be tedious; and, we presume, unentertaining, to give a particular History of this Church from that to the present Time. The Dimensions of this stately Edifice are as follow: The Length of the Abbey is 489 Feet; the Breadth of the West-End 66, and that of the Cross-Isle 189. The Height of the Middle Roof is 92 Feet. The Nave and Cross-Isles of the Church are supported by 50 slender Pillars of *Suffex* Marble, about 12 Feet and an half asunder: Besides 57 Demi-pillars, or Pilasters, there are 94 Windows in the upper and lower Ranges, of which those at the four Ends of the Church are very spacious; all which, with the Arches, Roofs, Doors, &c. are of the ancient *Gothic* Order. Under the lower Range of Windows, are about 40 Coats of Arms of Kings, Princes, and others, who contributed to the Building of this Church: And the Out-side was adorned with many Statues of the Kings, which are now greatly impaired by Time. Here were also the Figures of the Twelve Apostles, and others, in *Gothic* Niches, some of which still remain; besides a vast Number of small Figures carved in Relief. The Form of the Church, whose Roof is pitched, covered with Lead, and cambered within, is a long Cross, and the Walls without supported with Buttresses, on some of which are pyramidical Figures. The Length of the Chancel and Choir is 152 Feet, the Breadth at the West-End, and the adjoining Cloyster is 34 Feet long, on the East and West-Sides, and 141 on the North and South. The Arches over the Chancel are gilt with Gold, which has lasted many Years. The Choir, in which there is an Ascent by several Steps to a most stately Altar-piece of fine polished Marble of several

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Colours,

Colours, is paved, Lozenge-wise, with black and white Marble, and has 28 Stalls on the North-side, as many on the South, and Eight at the West-End. Here are 12 Chapels, viz. *Edward the Confessor's*, *Henry the VII's*, *St. Benedict's*, *St. Edmund's*, *St. Nicholas's*, *St. Paul's*, *St. John the Baptist's*, *Erasmus's*, *St. John the Evangelist's*, *St. Michael's*, *St. Andrew's*, and *St. Blaise's*, which contain the funeral Monuments of the *British* Kings and Nobility.

In the Confessor's Chapel are the two Chairs, in which our Kings and Queens have been crowned ever since the Reign of *Edward the First*, who brought hither, among other Spoils taken from the *Scots*, in the Year 1297, the famous Marble-stone, placed under one of the Chairs, on which the Kings of *Scotland* had been crowned for many Ages.

At the East End of this Abbey is King *Henry the VIIIth's* Chapel, for the Sepulchre of the Royal Family, in which there is such a Display of Art, that *Leland* calls it, *The Miracle of the World*. The Building of it is said to have cost 14,000 l. At the West-end of it are three spacious Portals of solid Brass, finely adorned with Figures of Roses, &c. which open into the Room, where the lower House of Convocation formerly sat. On the outer Walls are 14 little Towers; in each three large Figures in Niches. The Roof of this unparalleled Structure is supported by 12 Pillars and Arches of the *Gothic* Order, abundantly enriched with carved Portcullices, Figures of Fruit, &c. The Floor is paved with large, square, Marble Slates, and the Building is in the Nature of a Cathedral, with a Nave and two Side-Isles. At the East-end is a stately Window with painted Glafs, besides 13 other Windows above, and as many below on the North and South-sides. Under each of the upper Row of Windows are five Figures, placed in Niches, which are thought to represent Saints, Martyrs, &c. tho' they look more like Kings, Queens, and Bishops; and under them the Figures of as many, viz. 65 Angels, supporting imperial Crowns, resting on *Flowers de Lis*, Roses, and Portcullices. The Roof, which is all of Stone, is admirably divided into 16 large Circles of most incomparable Workmanship. This rich, and beautiful Chapel is 90 Feet long, the Breadth is 66, and the Height 54 Feet. The Figures of the Royal Founder and his Queen lie on his Tomb

Tomb at full Length, in solid Brass, richly gilt, with four Angels, one at each Angle of the Tomb; all very finely done in the same Metal. The Sides of its curious Pedestal are adorned with various Figures, particularly two Cupids, supporting the King's Arms, and an imperial Crown, an Angel reading on a Dragon, and a Greyhound and a Dragon supporting a Rose and an imperial Crown. The Screen, or Fence, is also of solid Brass, 19 Feet long, 11 broad, and 11 Feet high, and adorned with 42 Pillars; and their Arches also with 20 smaller, hollow Columns, and their Arches in the Front of the former, and joined at the Cornish, on which is a Kind of Acroteria, enriched with Roses and Portcullices, inter-changed in the upper Part, and with the small Figures of Dragons and Greyhounds on the lower. At each of the four Angles is a strong Pillar made open, or hollow, like Diaper and Gothic Arch-work. The four Sides had formerly 32 Figures of Men about a Cubit-high, placed in Niches, of which all but six or seven are lost.

It might here be expected, perhaps, that we should be very particular in our Account of the rich Shrines, stately Tombs, and costly Monuments, both antient and Modern, of the Princes and Nobility with whom this Abbey is honoured and adorned. We shall just mention all the Kings and Queens, and some of the Nobility; and give a concise Account of the most remarkable, and for the rest, refer the Curious to Mr. *Dart's* and Dr. *Bull's* Antiquities; to *Stow's* Survey, and Mr. *Maitland's* History of London, and to the New Critical Review of the public Buildings, &c. to whose ingenious Sentiments we acknowledge ourselves obliged for many of the Remarks herein made. We shall also attempt to give our Account of them in Order, according to the Time when they died.

1. *Egbert*, first King of the *East Angles*.
2. *Harold*, King of *England*.
3. *St. Edward* the Confessor, and his Queen.
4. *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the 1st.
5. *Henry* the 3rd.
6. *Edward* the 1st, his Son and Wife.
7. *Edward* the 3rd, and his Queen.
8. *Richard* the 2nd, and his Queen.

9. *Henry the Vth, and his Queen.*
 10. *Anne, the Wife of Richard the IIIrd.*
 11. *Henry the VIIth, and his Queen-Mother.*
 12. *Edward the VIth.*
 13. *Anne of Cleve, the Wife to Henry the VIIIth.*
 14. *Queen Mary.*
 15. *Queen Elizabeth.*
 16. *King James the Ist, Queen Anne, Queen of Bohemia, and their Children.*
 17. *King Charles the IId.*
 18. *King William and Queen Mary.*
 19. *Henry, Duke of Gloucester.*
 20. *William, Duke of Gloucester.*
 21. *Queen Anne.*
 22. *George-William, the young Prince who was Son to his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales.*
 23. *Queen Caroline, the Royal Consort of King George the IId. Vivat Rex.*
 24. *Edward the Vth, and his Brother Richard, Duke of York reinterred there.*
- (*N. B. King James the IId, was buried at St. Germain's. King George the Ist, at Hanover.*)

Here are also the Tombs of the Earl of *Essex*, several of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, *George Duke of Albemarle*, *Edward, Earl of Clarendon*, *William, Duke of Newcastle*, *James, Duke of Ormond*, *Sidney, Earl of Godolphin*, *Charles, Earl of Halifax*, *Maynard, Duke of Schomberg*, *John, Prince of Mindelheim*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*.

We must here pass by a Number of rude, *Gothic* Pieces, which, instead of adorning, really incumber the Church, and describe such only as either really excel, or were intended to do so by the Founders.

We shall begin with that of *Sir GODFREY KNELLER's*, in the North Isle, as it was designed by himself, and executed by *Rysbrack*; but tho' it may excite a common Attention, or Curiosity to view the Statue, and read the Epitaph, written by *Mr. Pope*; yet it is not finished with such Propriety of Ornaments as to please the Curious.

Young

Young Mr. CARTERET's is worthy our Notice, as the Thought it turns on is so fine and poetical. No Guardian is so proper of a Thing sacred to Memory as *Time*, and no Bribe so effectual to secure him in his Favour as *Merit*: The Epitaph he is made to display is in a fine Taste, and does honour to him who compos'd it, and him it alludes to. The Bust of the young Gentleman himself is beautifully simple, and preserves a fine Keeping, with Respect to the whole.

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN's Monument, on the other Side of the Isle, is by many People thought one of the best Pieces in the Abbey. Every one of these Figures is finely executed, and some Part of the Doctor's in particular, deserves sincere Applause; nor is there any material Fault to be found with the Order and Disposition of the whole; and tho' the Epitaph, it is certain, says many fine Things of the Doctor; yet we could wish there was more Boldness and Spirit thro' the whole, that might at once strike the Spectator's Imagination, as well as appeal to his Judgment.

As there is a Bust of Mr. BLOW, a late Musician, in our Way, dress'd up in a Beau-peruke, and a fine, laced Cravat, he would take it ill if we did not pay our Compliments to him as we pass by; for which Reason we make this Acknowledgment, but for fear the Heirs of another Musician should lavish away more Money to a like Purpose, our Author remarks, that *Purcell's* Epitaph is of more Value than *Blow's* Monument.

Sir GILBERT LORT's Little Tomb, with two Boys on each Side, is in a very pretty Taste, and a perfect Contrast to each other; one representing passionate, exclamatory Grief, and the other still and silent. 'Tis Pity they are divided by so bad an Ornament in the Middle: Had they leaned on a single Urn, which, in the antique Taste, might have been supposed to hold his Ashes, they would have had a fine Effect, and challenged more Admiration than many other more pompous and extensive Piles.

Looking through into one of the little Chapels, which is separated from the Body of the Church, we see a Monument that belongs to one of the VERES, and challenges some Attention. 'Tis true, the principal Figure is in the old *Gothic* Taste, flat on his Back, and of Consequence not to be relished, tho' executed in the most

most perfect Manner in the World: But then the four Knights, who support the Stone over him, with his Armour on the Top, are justly to be admired; and tho' both their Drefs and the Oddness of their Employ are Disadvantages; yet they strike you with Pleasure, and each independent Figure demands your Approbation: It is greatly to be wished, that more Care was taken to preserve those Monuments from Injury.

Just opposite to this Door, against the Wall, is a martial Figure, representing one of the HOLLESES, and, 'till that of Mr. CRAGGS's was put up, was the only one in the Abbey. An Attitude we cannot but commend, as, in our Opinion, Statues should always represent Life and Action, and not Languor and Insensibility. 'Tis peculiarly adapted to Soldiers and Heroes, who ought never to be supposed at Rest, and should have their Characters represented as strong as possible: This before us is bold and manly, tho' not chaste and elegant. 'Tis finely elevated too, and the mourning *Pallas*es at the Base of it are both well fancied and well adapted; and all executed with Propriety and Design.

The late DUKE of NEWCASTLE's Tomb is the next that demands our Attention. 'Twas erected to his Memory by the Countess of *Oxford*, his Daughter. To be sure, there is not any Mausoleum belonging to the whole Church, except *Henry* the VIIth's, which is built at so great an Expence as this: The Materials are exceedingly fine, the Space it fills grand and noble, the Architecture rich and ornamental, and yet they afford very little Pleasure to proper Judges. Magnificence has been consulted only, and not Propriety and Beauty; so that the Cost and Splendor seem to be in a Manner lavished away.

The Monument erected in Honour of the late Sir ISAAC NEWTON has pretty much divided the public Opinion; some extolling it as one of the most perfect Pieces both in Design and Execution, and others again depreciating it as no Way remarkable. By steering between these two Extremes we may come nearest the Truth. We think the Statue of Sir *Isaac* has something in it exceedingly venerable, bold, and majestic; it commands Attention, and expresses Importance; but then the Action it is employed in* is vain, and of Course out of the Character it represents: Sir *Isaac*, tho' one of the greatest Men that

ever

* Holding up the Scroll.

ever did honour to Humanity, was not, at the same Time, in the least proud or assuming; and delivered some of the finest Principles of Philosophy as doubtful, which all his Readers thought demonstrated. It was wrong therefore to give him that Vanity after his Death, which never belonged to him in his Life. If the two Boys at his Feet, who display the Scroll, had done it only to the Spectator, and Sir *Isaac* had not been concerned in it, it would have answered every Way; and had the Philosopher been engaged in profound Contemplation in the mean While, they had expressed his Knowledge as well, and his Character much better.

The *Bas-reliefs* on the Urn are most excellent, and do great Honour to *Rysbrack*. The principal Figure in particular, that weighs the Sun and all our Planetary System by the Steel-yard, is admirable, and the Device is beautiful, and fully expressive of Sir *Isaac's* Doctrine of *Gravitation*, which is the Basis of his *Fame* and *Philosophy*. The Globe on the Back of the Monument projects too forward on the Sight. It is thought another Pedestal, well-proportioned, would have been a more natural Support for the Figure of *Astronomy* above, and would have had Room in the Middle of it to introduce the Globe to more Advantage.

The upper Part of the Figure of *Astronomy* is, without all Doubt, one of the most delicate Things that can be imagined. The Manner and Action are both faultless, and the Expression of the Face is at once thoughtful and composed, sweet and majestic.

Upon the whole, tho' it is not without its Blemishes, we doubt not but the succeeding Age will be glad to see such another Genius as *NEWTON*, and such another Master as *RYSBRACK* to do Honour to his Memory.

Our Author, elsewhere speaking of the Intention of sepulchral Monuments says, had Sir *Isaac's* remained without a Name, like *Milton*, or *Shakespear*, it would have been no Diminution to his Merit: It would only have been a fresh Reproach to ungrateful People. — He adds, that, having lately observed, that this stately Mausoleum had made the Entrance into the Choir irregular, it was answered, if we waited for an equal Name among the Moderns to make it uniform, 'twould hardly ever be so; and if an Inferior was ranked with him, 'twould be disadvantageous to Both. 'Tis most certain, that there are
few

few Characters that approach any Thing near to an Equality, and the many vain Trials that have been made for his Epitaph, are the highest Compliments to his Desert. 'Twas a Proof that Language was too weak to express it, and Hyperbole itself too faint for the Admiration that was due to his Accomplishments.

But if this Monument of Sir *Isaac*'s must undergo such a severe Trial, and be liable to some Censure, what must be the Fate of that erected to the Memory of Lord STANHOPE? This is all a-like, huge and heavy; expensively *Gothic* and clumsy; the Statue of his Lordship might be very easily mistaken for that of *Ajax*, if Time and Place could afford the least Help to Imagination. It has the same unmeaning Air and Features which that Hero is described with, is as enormous in Bulk, and seems as void of Design and Penetration; Circumstances that don't agree with the Character of Lord *Stanhope*, nor are answerable to the Intention, *viz.* of doing him Honour.

Mr. CRAGG's Monument, at the End of the South Isle, appears much more agreeable. It is in a simple and elegant Taste; there appears much Judgment in setting his Statue upright; because it fills the Vista with great Harmony, and looks advantageously even at the greatest Distance; the Attitude of it is delicate and fine; the Thought of resting it on an Urn pathetic and judicious; and if the Face and Head had been more finished, the Whole had been without Blemish. The Architecture is alike plain, and the Embellishments few and well chosen. In a Word, many Tombs have more Beauties; none fewer Faults.

We shall mention the Lord GODOLPHIN's and Mr. CONGREVE's Monuments together, tho' somewhat differently situated, as they were both erected at the Charge of the same Person, in the same bad Taste, and the Epitaphs in the same Style. Tho' the Lady, doubtless, aimed at paying a Compliment to Men of distinguished Merit in those different Stations; yet it is to be wished that she had done it with more Decorum, and in a Manner more suitable to their respective Characters.

Dr. FREIND's Bust is greatly admired for its Plainness and Simplicity; and if his Epitaph had been in the same Strain, it would have been at least as high a Compliment both to the Scholar and the Physician.

Mrs.

Mrs. DESBOVERY's Tomb has something in it very pretty. The Figures are lively and free, and the Architecture agreeable; but her more amiable Character is the highest Decoration. To which we may add, that of her Friends, who had the Gratitude to pay this genteel Compliment to the Remembrance of their former Affection.

Not far from this is a Monument, inscrib'd with the Name of Mr. SMYTH, which is much in Taste. A fine Bust in Relief, of that Gentleman, is supported by a weeping Figure, representing his Daughter; both which are designed and executed with great Judgment and Spirit. If any Thing is wanting, it is a Rest for the Lady's Left-arm, which, being held up to the Head, appears painful for want of it: the Urn on which she sits, with its Base and Pyramid behind, finish the whole Tomb, and unite in a Style most harmonious and agreeable.

Mr. THYNN's Monument falls next under Consideration, and is one of the most celebrated Things in the *Abbey*. 'Tis, indeed, in a most elegant Taste, and the Execution is equal to the Design; the languid, dying Posture he is plac'd in, with the Action of his Hand, directing the Spectator to the tragic Story of his Death, which was once engrav'd behind him, are beautifully consistent with each other, and must have had a very pathetic Influence on all who had ever beheld it; particularly as so strongly inforced by the fine Relief which represented the Murder below; but since the Caprice of some, or the Prejudice and Interest of others, have eras'd the Inscription, neither his Action, nor that of the inimitable Boy at his Feet can be thoroughly understood.

The Monument erected in Memory of so great a Man as Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, and at so great Expence, is censured as a mere Gothic Heap; and as it's sufficiently notic'd and expos'd in the *Spectator*, N^o. 26. we shall not need to say any Thing more on that Subject; only beg Leave to put the two neighbouring Tombs of Admiral CHURCHILL and Mr. STEPNEY on the same Rank of Censure.

We would now pass by several Figures to come at the Corner where the Poet stands, but cannot well omit the droll Figure, erected at the Charge of a noble Peer, to the Memory of Mr. GRABE, a learned Commentator. He is elevated on a high

Funeral Chest, with a Lamp by his Side, and a Pen in his Hand, probably to represent his unwearied Application to Study, but then the ridiculous Height of the Statue, the Clumsiness of the Attitude, and the Odness of the Employ, expose it to the Censure of Spectators.

As there are few Circumstances which distinguish the real Patron so much as paying the last Compliment of an Urn and Inscription to the Ashes of a dead Genius, it argues a thorough and disinterested Esteem for Merit, sets the fairest Example of Magnanimity for the Great to follow, and excites a noble Emulation among the Learned to deserve a-like Honour.

With this View, many are charmed with the Recollection of the venerable Names of SPENCER, JOHNSON, COWLEY, and DRYDEN, that they have been perpetuated with just and noble Distinctions by such illustrious Personages as SHEFFIELD and VILLIERS, Dukes of *Buckingham*, and the Earl of *Essex*. Some Distinction, 'tis true, is necessary to be made in the Share of Applause which is due to these Noblemen for the same humane and generous Action. The Earls of *Essex* and *Oxford* did this Honour to SPENCER and JOHNSON, without complementing themselves at the same Time, by inscribing their own Name on the Stone; a delicate Piece of Self-denial, which VILLIERS and SHEFFIELD had not Firmness enough to practise in their Generosity to DRYDEN and COWLEY.

The Bust of JOHNSON is executed with great Happiness, and looks with abundance of Life and Spirit: The Tablature in which it is inclosed is beautiful, and the Decorations few, proper, and elegant. To talk like a Critic, there is nothing wanting but a Note of Admiration at the End of the Inscription. O RARE BEN JOHNSON! —

Tho' the Tomb of SPENCER has suffered greatly by Time, and was erected in an Age when Taste was in its Infancy in *England*; yet there is something in it venerably plain, and not absurdly ornamental. The Materials were certainly very rich, and there is not any Thing that we know of the same standing that deserves so little Censure.

The Monument in Memory of the Great BUTLER (Author of *Hudibras*) would give a greater Pleasure, was it raised in a more magni-

magnificent Manner, suitable to the Merits of of that illustrious Person.

Mr. PRIOR's Monument we cannot easily pass over; as it was designed to be magnificent; and undoubtedly few Men had ever better Title to a sepulchal Trophy than this Author; but still it must have pleased much more, had it been raised at any other Person's Charge than his own; 'tis extending our Vanity beyond the Grave. As to the Tomb itself, his own Bust, which is designed to be the principal Figure, is hurt by the whole Statues on either Side; and 'tis not to be question'd, but a simple Urn, with the Head of a Pedestal over it, would have better deserved our Admiration.

Perhaps every one that visits this Repository of the illustrious Dead cannot help looking round for the divine MILTON, and immortal SHAKESPEAR. Names which are the Honour of their Country; yet neither of them had any Statutes, or Monuments, erected in Honour of them till 1738. Then a very fine Bust of the Author of *Paradise lost* (was erected against the South-wall) with the Device of a Serpent and Apple, alluding to the Subject of that inimitable Poem. 'Twas made by the ingenious Mr. *Rysbrack*, and set up at the Expence of *William Benson, Esq;* one of the two Auditors of the Imprest, who, to do further Honour to MILTON, caus'd Medals to be struck to his Memory in Silver and Gold, as well as Copper; with the Poet's Effigies on one Side, and his monumental Inscription on the Reverse.

On the same Side of the Abbey, as a Tribute of public Affection, is a noble Monument to that Prince of the *English Drama*, SHAKESPEAR. It was erected with the Money arising from the Performance of one of his own Plays, given for that Purpose, as a Benefit, by each of the Masters of the two Theatres, where his Tragedies have given the Town so much Satisfaction. It was set up by the Direction of the Earl of *Burlington*, Dr. *Mead*, &c. The Poet is represented in white Marble, in the Dress of his Time; natural, free and easy; and over it, his Name is inscribed in Letters, rais'd in Gold.

Before we enter into the enclosed Part of the Abbey, we may just take Notice of the Tombs at the Left-hand of the Entrance. That of Dr. BUSBY, is certainly in a good Taste, and well executed; the Figure is bold and free, in a proper Action, and very

expressive of the Character it represents. But Dr. South's is really the Reverse; and we shall pass by many others on that Side, as having nothing to recommend them.

In the last of the Chapels, on the Right-hand, is a single Statue in Honour of one of the HOLLESES, which is expressive of great juvenile Sweetness and Beauty. If any Fault there be, it is in being described in a languid, sedentary Posture, and yet clad in Armour, and represented as a Hero in Bloom.

Opposite to the Door of this Chapel is the Bust of Sir ROBERT STAPLETON, which has something in it very lively and pleasing, and cannot be beheld by the Judicious without affording him some Satisfaction.

Much in the same Situation, in the other Isle, is the Bas-Relief in Honour of the LE TOURS, a Family of France, which has a Degree of Delicacy both in the Tale and Expression, which is very entertaining. 'Tis a Mother lamenting over her dead, or dying Daughter; and the Artist has been very happy in the Execution.

If we go back to the first Chapel on the Right-hand, we might take Notice of three Statues, but as they are Nameless we shall pass them.

Some of our Readers may, perhaps, expect, when writing of the Curiosities of the Abbey, we should say something in Honour of the fine Wax-work Figures, which are placed so curiously up and down this Abbey; particularly those of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, which have been lately so amicably shut up together in the same Box. These are censured as unnatural and ridiculous; expressing neither Figure like Statuary, nor Colour like Painting; neither suited to the Dignity of the Place, nor the Characters they represent.

The Inclosure behind the Altar, called St. Edward's Chapel, has nothing remarkable in it but certain Gothic Antiquities. At the End of it is the Tomb of HENRY V. but the Execution is far short of the intended Magnificence. 'Tis True, we meet with a Chest of Bones here, which are said to be of great Antiquity, but had they been buried long ago, it would have discover'd a Regard to Decency, and have been for the Honour of the Dean and Chapter.

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The Arch, at the Entrance of *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, is exceedingly grand and ornamental. The Steps underneath are a fine Preparation for the Scene at landing: The Doors are an admirable Expedient to favour the perspective within. The Roof is certainly one of the finest Things in the World; I mean, in the *Gothic* Stile. Nothing can well exceed the Beauty of its Form, or be more richly decorated.

There are few Tombs in *Europe* more famous than that of *HENRY* the VIIth's; neither, indeed, are there many which deserve to be so. The Undertaking was, in itself, vast and surprising; the Cost prodigious, and the Execution exceeding difficult, and laborious. Without doubt, the Statues of the King and Queen are grand and noble; yet as our Author observes, they ought to have been in living Attitudes, erect and bold; and the decorating Figures should have formed a corresponding Groupe, which, in every Light, would have stood the Test of Criticism, and given the Spectator an intire Satisfaction. A few more Steps too should have been added to raise the Foundation higher; a magnificent Arch might have been thrown over all, and the Boundary below should have been only a Guide, not an Incumbrance to the Prospect.

Yet erroneous as the Taste of this fine Monument may be, it may be called excellent, to that which prevailed several Years after in the Reign of King *JAMES* the Ist; as may be seen by the wretched Things done at his Command to the Memory of Queen *ELIZABETH*, and his Mother *MARY*, Queen of *Scotland*. Want of Attitude and Expression, Harmony and Proportion, Beauty and Decoration; nay, the Columns, which support the Superstructure, are of different Sorts of Marble: And to make the Figures splendid, they are painted, and dress'd out to the Life.

But in the Reign of his Son, a much better Taste prevailed; as appears by the Monuments of the Dukes of *RICHMOND* and *BUCKINGHAM*. In these, there are several fine Figures in Brass, and something like Meaning and Design; tho' even then, they had not learned to distinguish the principal Characters, and place them in such Attitudes, as should command the Spectator's first and last Attention.

These

These Faults are entirely avoided, by *Rysbrack*, in the Monument erected in Honour of the late Duke of *BUCKINGHAM*. There the Duke is the principal Figure in the Groupe; and tho' he is in a cumbent Posture, and his Lady, in the most beautiful Manner sitting at his Feet; yet her Figure is characterized, in such a Manner, as only to be a Guide to his; and both reflect back a Beauty to each other. The Decorations are Picturesque and elegant; the Trophy at his Head, the Figure of Time above, with the Medals of his Children, fill up all the Spaces with great Propriety and Beauty.

If we extend our Descriptions to some of the elegant and magnificent Monuments of our modern Patriots, the masterly Designs, and inimitable Finishing, will equally astonish and please.

The first of these which demand our Notice is that which is erected in Honour of the late Duke of *ARGYLE*. — On the Front of the Pedestal in Basso-Relievo appears Liberty seated in her Temple, and two Genii offering the Sword and Shield of the deceased Duke to the Goddess. The Pedestal is supported by two grand Figures; on the Right-side that of Eloquence, with the Works of *Demosthenes*, *Cæsar's Commentaries*, and the Emblems of *Justice* lying by; on the Left-side that of *Pallas* with the Emblems of *Wisdom* and *Valour*. The Cornice of the Pedestal is ornamented with various Trophies, alluding to his Grace's different Titles, Honours and Employments. Above is placed a *Sarcophagus* of black and Gold-marble, on which rests the Statue of the Duke, supported by a Figure representing *History*, whose Left-hand points to a Book, in which is recorded, *Born October the 10th, M. DC. LXXX. Died October the 4th, M. DCC. XLIII.* while the Right-hand is employ'd in writing upon an Obelisk the following Inscription.

Briton behold! if Patriot Worth be dear,
A Shrine that claims thy tributary Tear,
Silent the Tongue, admiring Senates heard;
Nerveless that Arm, opposing Legions fear'd;
Norless, O CAMPBELL! thine the Pow'r to please,
And give to Grandeur all the Grace of Ease.

Long

Long from thy Life, let kindred Heroes trace
Arts, which ennoble still the noblest Race:
Others may owe their future Fame to me,
I borrow Immortality from thee.

JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE.

Captain CORNEWALL's Monument is near 36 Feet high, has a bold Base and Pyramid of rich *Sicilian Jasper*. Against the Pyramid is a Rock (embellished with naval Trophies, Sea-weeds, &c.) in which are two Cavities. In one is a *Latin Epitaph*: In the other Cavity is a View of the Sea-fight in *Basso-Relievo*; on the Fore-ground whereof the *Marlborough*, of 90 Guns, is seen fiercely engaged with Admiral *Navarro's* Ship, the *Real* of 114 Guns, and her two Seconds; all raking the *Marlborough* fore and aft. On the Rock stands two Figures: The one represents *Britannia*, under the Character of *Minerva*, accompanied with a *Lion*: The other Figure is expressive of *Fame*; who having presented to *Britannia* a Medallion of the Hero, supports it whilst exhibited to public View. The Medallion is accompanied with a *Globe* and various honourary Crowns, as due to Valour. Behind the Figures is a lofty, spreading *Palm-tree*; (whereon is fixed the Hero's Shield or Coat of Arms) together with a *Laurel-tree*; both which issue from the naturally barren Rock, as alluding to some heroick and uncommon Event.

To the Memory of

Captain JAMES CORNEWALL,

Commander of his Majesty's Ship the

Marlborough,

Who was slain in the Engagement with the

French and Spanish Fleets

Off *Toulon*, Feb. 11, 1743-4,

This Monument was erected

At the public Expence,

In Consequence of a Vote of the House of Commons

Who address'd his Majesty for that Purpose.

Tho'

Tho' *Britain's* Genius hung her drooping Head,
 And mourn'd her antient naval Glory fled;
 On that fam'd Day when *France* combin'd with *Spain*,
 Strove for the wide Dominion of the Main:
 Yet CORNEWALL! all with general Voice agree
 To pay the Tribute of Applause to thee.
 When his bold Chief, in thickest Fight engag'd,
 Unequal War with *Spain's* proud Leader wag'd;
 With Indignation mov'd he timely came,
 To rescue from Reproach his Country's Name.
 Success too dearly did his Valour crown,
 He sav'd his Leader's Life, but lost his own.
 These funeral Rites a grateful Nation pays,
 That latest Times may learn the Hero's Praise:
 And Chiefs, like him, shall unrepining bleed,
 When Senate's thus reward the glorious Deed.

The Monument sacred to the Memory of the learned Dr.
 MEAD deserves our Notice. Over the Tomb is the Doctor's
 Bust exceedingly well finish'd; on his Right-hand a wreathed
 Serpent darting its Sting, and on his Left several Books: Below
 the Bust is a Representation of his Collection of Medals,
 &c. with a Coronet on the Top, on which stands an Eagle ex-
 panding his Wings. There is a long Inscription in *Latin* ex-
 pressive of his Character, and that he died the 16th of *Feb.* 1754.

Sir PETER WARREN's Monument in a special Manner
 claims a Description, being the Performance of Mr. *Reubiac*.
 The Back-ground of the Monument is the Ensign of a Ship.
 Fortitude, in the Character of *Hercules*, is shewn carefully plac-
 ing the Bust of Sir PETER. *Britannia* on the opposite Side, is
 in a reclining Posture, with a Countenance so amazingly ex-
 pressive of Sorrow, that the Spectators would scarce think it
 Marble; so near has the Artist resembled Nature. Near the
 Figure of *Britannia* is placed a *Cornucopia* pouring out Riches and
 Plenty; the Workmanship of which is excellent, as is that of
 the Ribband, Star and Arms of Sir PETER; but the Drapery
 of *Britannia* exceeds every Thing; that of the Linen is extremely
 thin and delicate, and the Lacing of her Sandals so curiously
 wrought that the Marks appear as if an Impression were made
 on

In real Flesh; an Excellence seldom observed to have been executed before, either by Antients or Moderns; the Attitudes of the Figures are disposed with the greatest Propriety, and the whole is finished in an elegant and masterly Manner.

We could freely enlarge on the Descriptions of the Monuments, but we fear, if it should entertain some of our Readers, it may be disagreeable to others. — Mr. *Maitland* has given us a general Account of the Number of Sepulchral Monuments; from whose Authority we add. “ There are interred in this Repository, 13 Kings, 16 Queens, 32 Princes, 29 Princesses, 16 Dukes, 17 Duchesses, 8 Marquesses, 3 Marchionesses, 33 Earls, 24 Countesses, 3 Viscounts, 1 Viscountess, 38 Barons, 31 Baroneesses, 68 Knights and Baronets, 7 Archbishops, 18 Bishops, 25 Abbots, 4 Deans, and 537 Gentlemen and Ladies, and other eminent Persons.”

We shall therefore conclude our Account of this Abbey, by some brief Reflections on the Use of Sepulchral Monuments in general, extracted from the Writings of the forementioned Author of the *New Critical Review*; as we think it will be agreeable to many of our curious Readers. He says,

“ However amiable Fame may appear to the Living, it is certainly no Advantage to the Dead. Whatever Dangers they have dared, whatever Toils they have undergone, whatever Difficulties they have surmounted, whatever Sciences they have improved, or how far soever they have excelled in Virtue, the Grave is deaf to the Voice of Applause. Neither a *Newton*, a *Shakespeare*, a *Shaftsbury*, or a *Nassau* could receive any Addition from the sublimest Inscription. The Noble and the Vulgar sleep alike in the same Obscurity together.

Yet to immortalize their Fame, to do them Honour, is the Pretence of erecting them; when, oftentimes the Fame of the Builders is their sole Motive; and from the Manner of the Inscriptions, they frequently mistake the very Design of the engraving them; and too often they give the Lye to themselves. Tho’ to use his own Words, Page 66. “ It is certain there is not a nobler Amusement in the World than a Walk in WESTMINSTER ABBEY, among the Tombs of Heroes, Patriots, Poets, and Philosophers; you are surrounded with the Shades of your Great-grand-fathers; you feel the Influence of their venerable Society, and grow fond

of Fame and Virtue in the Contemplation. 'Tis the finest School of Morality, and the most beautiful Flatterer of the Imagination in Nature. I appeal, says he, to every Man's Mind, that has any Taste for what is sublime and noble, if the Entertainment is not the most varying, and most instructive. I have spent (says he) many an Hour of pleasing Melancholy in its venerable Walks, and found more Delight in the solemn Conversation of the Dead, than the most sprightly Sallies of the Living. I have examined the Characters, and distinguished every particular Virtue, the Monuments of real Fame. — Being (in those gloomy Recesses) led to contemplate human Life, and trace Mankind thro' all the Wilderness of their Frailties and Misfortunes, from their Cradles to the Grave, I have reflected on the Shortness of our Duration here, and that I was but one of the Millions, who had been employed in the same Manner, in ruminating on the Trophies of Mortality before me: That I must shortly moulder to Dust in the same Manner, and quit the Scene to a new Generation, without leaving the Shadow of my Existence behind me: That this huge Fabric, this stately Repository of Fame and Grandeur, would only be the Stage for the same Performances; would receive new Accessions of noble Dust; would be adorned with other Sepulchres of Cost and Magnificence; would be crowded with successive Admirers; and at last, by the unavoidable Decays of Time, would bury the whole Collection of Antiquities in general Obscurity, and be the Monument of its own Ruin." — &c.

Westminster-hall next presents itself to our Notice. This Structure is supposed to be erected by *Edward the Confessor*, and is chiefly remarkable for being the largest Room in *Europe*, which has no Column to support it, being 228 Feet in Length, 66 in Breadth, and 90 Feet high. All that is excellent in it, therefore, is to be found in the Contrivance and Workmanship of its Roof, and, no Doubt, those are both admirable; but as Skill and Contrivance are both thrown away, unless they are to be seen in Effect; so a Room of half the Extent of this, supported on beautiful Pillars, and graced with suitable Cornices, according to the Antique Taste, would excite a great deal more Applause, and much better deserve it.

This

This *Hall* has been sometimes used for the Trial of Peers, and others impeached by the House of Commons. Here are always held, since *Henry* the III^d, at the four Terms of the Year, the three great Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas; as is that of the Exchequer, on the Right Hand above Stairs, and the Exchequer-office on the Left, where all the public Money is received and paid out. On the Top of the Hall are above 170 Colours and Standards, taken from the *French* and *Bavarians* at the Battle of *Hochstet* in the Year 1704; and at the Upper-end of the Hall is a fine brass Bust of King *Charles* the Ist.

St. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, so called, because founded by King *Stephen*, joins to the South-east Angle of the Hall. Ever since *Edward* the Sixth, it has been the Senate-house for the Representatives of the COMMONS of *England*. It will hold 600 Gentlemen compleatly; it being a neat, compact Room, with commodious Apartments about it; as the Speaker's Chamber, Rooms for Committees, &c. The Benches for the Members, which gradually ascend as in a Theatre, are covered with green Cloth; the Floor is matted, and there are Wainscot Galleries round it, sustained by Cantilevers, finely adorned with Fruit, and other carved Work; where Strangers are often permitted to sit, and hear the Debates. Betwixt this and the House of Lords are the Court of Requests, and the painted Chamber.—The former, not many Years since rebuilt, and made a noble Room, with convenient Additions, serves for the Attendance of such as have Business in either House.—In the latter, which is a spacious Room, said to be *Edward* the Confessor's, Bed-chamber, and the Room in which the Parliaments were antiently opened, Conferences are often held between the two Houses, or their Committees; there being a Gallery of Communication for the Members of the Lord's House to come up without being crouded.

The HOUSE OF LORDS is situate betwixt the old *Palace-yard* and the *Thames*. 'Tis an oblong Room, somewhat less than that of the Commons, hung with fine old Tapestry, containing the History of the Defeat of the *Spanish Armada* in 1588. The House stands North and South, as that of the Commons does East and West: When the King comes to the House, his Majesty

fty robes himself in the Prince's Chamber here; as the Nobility do in other Apartments adjoining to it. Here is a Throne for the King, with a Seat on the Right-hand for the Prince of *Wales*, and another on the Left, for the Duke and Princes of the Blood. The Benches here, both for the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, are covered with red. Before the Throne are three broad Seats stuffed with Wool, as a Memorial of its being the Staple of *England*, on the first of which, next to the Throne, sits my Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, who is the Speaker of the House of Peers; and on the next two, some of the other Judges, the Master of the Rolls, or the Masters in Chancery; but these only attend to be occasionally consulted in Points of Law, and to carry Messages from the Lords to the Commons; for unless they are Peers, they have no Vote. The Lords Sons, or Peers under Age, sit behind the Throne. The two Arch-bishops at some Distance from it, on the Right-hand, and the other Bishops in a Row below them. There is a Bar across the House at the End of it, to which the Commons advance, when they carry up Bills or Impeachments.

The *King's School*, commonly called *Westminster-school*, was erected about the Year 1070, but was new founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1560. It is under the Direction or Management of several Masters, and their Assistants; where the Scholars (generally amounting to 400 in Number) all Gentlemens Sons, are fitted for the University, and provided with all Necessaries, Cloathing excepted. When duly qualified, Six or more of them are yearly elected for *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, or *Christ-Church in Oxford*; where they have a competent Maintenance, in the Latter, for Life; and in the Former, 'till they are preferred to some important Office either in Church or State.

COTTON-HOUSE, which belonged to the Family of the *Cottons*, between the two Houses of Parliament, adjoining to the South Cloyster of *Westminster Abbey*, was the Repository of a great and most curious Collection of very valuable Manuscripts, relating to the Antiquities of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and other valuable Curiosities, collected by that judicious and excellent Antiquarian Sir *Robert Cotton*; but, by a late Act of Parliament, are, with Sir *Hans Sloane's* Musæum, now preserved in *Montague House*, in *Bloomsbury Square*.

The

The great and valuable Library of the curious Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. deceased, and late President of the *Royal Society*, amount to upwards of 42,000 Volumes; which, together with his vast Treasure of Rarities, both natural and artificial, are probably the greatest and most valuable Collections that are, or perhaps ever were, upon Earth, made by a private Gentleman. Mr. *Maitland*, after giving us the Number of the several Curiosities of different Denominations, makes the Total amount to 69,352.

NEW PALACE-YARD, on the North-side of *Westminster-Hall*, had antiently a Wall, with 4 Gates of very curious Workmanship; but at present there is only one remaining on the North-side. OLD PALACE-YARD, on the South, is not so spacious as the New; but accommodated to the convenient Reception of the Coaches, &c. of such Noblemen and Gentlemen as attend the Sessions.

WHITEHALL was antiently a Palace, built on the Confines of St. *Margaret's*, erected by *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, about the Year 1243. After many Vicissitudes, it was in the Possession of *Henry the 8th*; after which, it was the Residence of the Court till 1697, when it was almost all destroyed by Fire, except the Banquetting House. That stately Building was added by King *James Ist*, according to the Design of *Inigo Jones*. 'Tis a lofty, spacious, noble Structure, built of hewn Stone, adorned with an upper and lower Range of the *Ionic* and *Composite* Orders. The Capitals are enriched with Fruit, Foliage, &c. And the Inter-columns are adorned with handsome Sash-windows, from one of which, on the West-side, King *Charles the I.* was led forth to the Scaffold. Here is one stately Room 40 Foot high, and proportionable in Length and Breadth. The Roof is covered with Lead, surrounded with a Ballastrade of Stone, but that which is most admirable is the inimitable Painting of the Ceiling by Sir *Peter Paul Reubens*. ('Tis now only used as a Chapel Royal.) And the ingenious Author before referred to, says, it is one of the finest Things of the Kind in *Europe*; and though not so generally known as one could wish, needs only to be known, to be esteemed according to its Merit. However, he censures it as an unsuitable Decoration for a Place of religious Worship. The Contents, he says, are

no Ways a-kin to Devotion, and the Workmanship is so very extraordinary, that a Man must have a good deal of Zeal, or no Taste, that can attend to any Thing besides.

The ADMIRALTY-OFFICE is a very handsome Structure, (almost over against *Whitehall*) lately rebuilt with Brick and Stone; the East Front has two deep Wings, and a magnificent Portico, supported by noble Stone-pillars. Besides the Hall, and other convenient Apartments for the transacting all maritime Affairs belonging to the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral, here are several lofty Apartments, with the Convenience of separate Houses for the Seven Lords of the Admiralty. The Building is uniform and convenient; but Beauty and Decoration were not equally regarded.

The HORSE-GUARDS is a spacious, modern Building of Brick and Free-stone, situated on the East-side of *St. James's Park*, opposite to *Whitehall*. It consists of many large and convenient Apartments for Military Purposes. On the East Front there is a spacious Gate for Enterance, on each Side of which, two of the Horse-Guards are placed as Centinels. The back Part is used as a Parade, and Place of Exercise.

CHAIRING-CROSS had its Name from a Cross set up by King *Edward I.* in Commemoration of his beloved Queen *Eleanor*, on the Spot where its Successor now stands, which was then also called the Village of *Charing*. All that remained of it was quite destroyed by the Populace, at the Time of the Civil War; but after the *Restoration*, the Equestrian Statue of King *Charles* the Ist was erected in its Room. It represents him in Armour, with his own Hair, uncovered, as big as the Life. It stands on a stone Pedestal, seventeen Foot in Height, curiously adorned with his Majesty's Arms, Trophy-work, Cupids, Palm-branches, &c. in the Center of a Circle of Stone 30 Feet Diameter, the Area of which is inclosed with an iron Palisade.

The MEWS, on the North-side, is the Repository of his Majesty's Horses, who has as fine Sets there, both for Saddle and Harness, as any Prince in *Europe*. The North-side thereof has been lately re-built, in order to render it more commodious for that Purpose.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, betwixt *Pall-Mall* and the Park, has a magnificent Front towards the Park, much more like that
of

a Palace than its Neighbour. There is a very spacious Court before it, and the Apartments of the House are extremely grand, well disposed, and richly furnished, besides being adorned with Paintings, of which all that round the Vestibule is prodigiously admired, being the Representation of the famous Battle of *Hochstet*, where the Figure of *Prince Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Lord *Cadogan*, and the French Marshal *Tallard*, their Prisoner, are finely done to the Life.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE is a Building that attracts more Eyes, and has more Admirers than almost any other about Town; it was formerly called *Arlington House*, till bought and rebuilt by the late Duke's Father in 1703. It stands by itself, at the West End of *St. James's Park*, with a pleasant Prospect of the Mall, the Canal, with the Landscape on either Side, and of the Banqueting-house, at *Whitehall*. It has a spacious Court-yard fronting the Park, with Offices on each Side, separated from the Mansion-house by two Wings of bending Piazzas, or Galleries, that are arched and elevated on Pillars of the *Tuscan*, *Doric*, and *Ionie* Orders. The Hall is paved with Marble, and adorned with Pilasters and Intercolumns of Variety of exquisite Paintings; and has a curious Marble-statue on a Pedestal of *Cain* killing his Brother *Abel*. The Stair-case, which has Steps that are entire Slabs, is large, finely painted, and leads up to noble Apartments, richly furnished, and adorned with a great Number of very good Pictures, and other elegant Ornaments.

The QUEEN'S LIBRARY in *St. James's Upper-park*, West of the Palace, and joining to its Buildings, is a very handsome Structure, erected by that august Encourager of Learning, her late Majesty Queen *Caroline*; who, in *October 1737*, placed a choice Collection of Books, to the Number of 4,500 in diverse Languages and Faculties, finely bound, and beautifully disposed in a sumptuous stately Room next the Park.

Charlton-house and Gardens in *Pall-mall* belong to the Prince of *Wales*, who built a curious Octagon in the Garden, most elegantly furnished; the lower Part is a Grotto, or a fine Bathing-room, adorned with Pictures, &c. and with the Marble-busts of *Shakespear*, *Milton*, *Dryden*, and *Pope*; and on the Outside over the Door, one on each Side, are the Bustos of King *Alfred* and *Edward the Black Prince*.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, situate at the End of the Strand near *Charing-cross*, is a large, and very graceful Palace, and almost the only one of the antient Nobility remaining in Town. It was formerly the Inheritance of the *Piercy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*, since the Duke of *Somerset's* by his Grace's Marriage to his first Lady, the Heiress of that Family, but is now again the Property of the present Earl of *Northumberland*. The House is built round a Quadrangle (with 4 Towers at the Angles) lofty, and elegant, with fine Gardens and Walks of Trees down to the *Thames*. There are many antient and curious Paintings; but none valued at so high a Rate as that of the two Procurators of *St. Mark*, making their public Entry into *Venice*.

St. James's Parish Church is finely situated, with regard to the Prospect on the North-side of the Square. It was built at the Expence of 7000*l.* by the late Earl of *St. Albans*, and the Rest of the Inhabitants. It is about 85 Feet in Length, 60 in Breadth, and 45 in Height; the Roof is arched, and supported by Pillars of the *Corinthian Order*, and adorned with Crotchet and Fret-work, and is beautified with a handsome Steeple, 150 Foot high.

St. James's Square is an Area of at least 4 Acres, with Noblemens Houses on the East, North, and West-sides; beautifully built in the modern Taste, and beautified with exquisite Paintings. In the Middle of the Square is a noble Bason, with a Gravel-walk round it, which is inclosed with Iron Palisades.

BURLINGTON HOUSE. That which first presents to our View is a most expensive Wall, the Length whereof is 220 Feet, and a Stone-ballat on the Top, at the Distance of every 10 Feet; and the Height is wonderfully well-proportioned to the Length, and the Decorations are equally grand and magnificent. In the Wall are three Coach-gates; two for the Base-courts, and a great One, which is in the Middle; that for the great Court is of Free-stone, adorned after the Manner of *Inigo Jones* at *York-Buildings*, with Stone pillars and Sculpture. This Gate-way which leads to a Gallery, supported on each Side by twelve large Pillars, is finely paved, and ballustrated on the Top in a Semicircle, like the Portico at *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, from whence it is supposed its noble Owner and Architect took the Model, when in *Italy*. The Offices on each Side are of Free-stone, and the whole Court, which

which is as spacious as the Area of the *Royal Exchange*, appears extremely grand. The Apartments, which are altogether as noble, are adorned with *Italian Pictures*; and behind the House is an elegant Garden, beyond which, in some Fields that belong to the Earl, are 3 noble Streets, finely paved, and the Houses for the most Part are ballustraded with Iron.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, formerly called *Berkley-house*, stands in *Portugal-street*, *Piccadilly*, against *St. James's Upper-park*. It was the Residence for some Time of the Princess *Ann of Denmark*, before she came to the Crown, and was a noble Mansion, being built by the famous *Luigo Jones*. It had the Misfortune to be burnt down in 1733, but has been rebuilt since, with great Magnificence, by his Grace the present Duke of *Devonshire*, who has shewn his excellent Taste of Architecture, Sculpture, and Paintings, by the Structure, and its Ornaments, both within and without.

The Parish of *St. George the Martyr* affords many Things deserving Notice. The Church was one of the fifty new Ones, built by the Royal Bounty, besides 4 Chappels of Ease; viz. in *Conduit-street*, *Audley-street*, *May-fair*, and *Knight's-bridge*. The first of them, called *Trinity-chappel*, is said to be built after the Figure of *King James the II'd's Field-chappel*, a Wooden-building, erected in his Camp at *Hounslow Heath*, in 1686, and was from thence removed, as a Curiosity to *Glass-house-strait*, and remained there till 1716. In this Parish is Part of *Hyde-park*, with the Infirmary, and the two spacious Quadrangles of magnificent Houses, called *Hanover* and *Grosvenor Squares*, of which the former contains an Area of about two Acres, and the latter of about five. This is beautifully laid out with grave and green Walks, and is adorned in the Center with an Equestrian Statue of *King George the Ist*, finely gilt, on a Pedestal. In 1741, the Parishioners obtained a Grant for a new Market, on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, for Meat, Herbage, &c. Every House here has the *Thames-water* from a noble round Basin just within *Hyde-park*, which is supplied with it from *Chelsea*.

St. Ann's Westminster is chiefly remarkable for that, called *King's or Soho-square*, in which a Palace was begun by the Duke of *Monmouth*, but not finished till 40 Years after by *Sir James Bateman*. 'Tis an Area of three Acres, with handsome Walks

of Trees planted in it, and railed round, and in the Center thereof is a Fountain, with 4 Streams, wherein is a Stone-statue of King *Charles the II*d in Armour, erected on a large Pedestal, with Enrichments of Crowns and Foliage; and on the four Sides of the Base, and on the Plinth, are four Figures with Inscriptions, representing the four Capital Rivers of *England*; viz. the *Thames*, the *Severn*, the *Tyne*, and the *Humber*. There are 5 handsome Streets.

This Parish likewise includes the North and West Sides of *Leicester-square*, commonly called *Leicester-fields*. 'Tis an Area of between 2 and 3 Acres. The North-side of it is honoured with the Palace of *Leicester-house*, the Winter-residence of the Prince of *Wales*; the Apartments are nobly furnished, and have a grander Air than even the Royal Palace at *St. James's*. In the Middle of the Square is a noble Inclosure, which alone affords the Inhabitants round about it something like the Prospect of a Garden, in the Middle of which there is a fine Statue of King *George* on Horseback.

St. Pauls Covent-garden. The greatest Part of this Parish was antiently a Garden belonging to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, and was then properly called *Convent*, tho' since, by Corruption, it has obtained the Name of *Covent*, or *Common-garden*.

Covent-garden would have been, beyond Dispute, one of the finest Squares in the World, if finished on the Plan that *Inigo Jones* first designed for it; but this was neglected. However, the Piazza is grand and noble, and the Superstructure it supports light and elegant. The Market is very large for Vegetables of all Kinds, which may be convenient, but is far from being an Ornament to the Place.

The CHURCH here, is without a Rival, and one of the most perfect Pieces of Architecture that the Art of Man can produce. Nothing can possibly be imagined more simple, and yet Magnificence itself can hardly give greater Pleasure. This is a strong Proof of the Force of Harmony and Proportion, and at the same Time, a Demonstration, that *Taste*, and not *Expence*, is the Parent of Beauty. The Front of it is supported by strong Columns of the *Tuscan* Order, which form a stately Portico, (where the Poll is generally taken for Parliament-men for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*). This Portico is defended by

an Iron Palisade and Iron Gates; but what is most remarkable in the Building is, that it has no Pillars to support the Roof, nor has it any Tower, or Bells to ring a Peal.

As to the THEATRES, there is not Room to say much of either. They have no Fronts to the Street to require Grandeur or Magnificence; and with regard to their Insides, the old One appears to be best calculated for the Convenience of both Speaker and Hearer; and the New for Splendor and Admiration. The extravagant Largeness of the first Gallery in One, is as great an Absurdity as the Division in the Middle of the Other, and there might be much greater Propriety in the Decorations on the Stages of Both.

St. *Mary le Strand*, (besides the Parish Church) the most beautiful Building in this Parish, is the Royal Palace of SOMERSET HOUSE, built by the Duke of Somerset, Uncle to King Edward the VIth, upon whose Attainder it fell to the Crown.

The Author of the Critical Review observes, "That the Front of the first Court of *Somerset-house* must naturally please the Curious, as it affords a View of the first Dawning of Taste in England; this being, probably, the only Fabric, which deviates ever so little from the *Gothique*, or imitates ever so remotely the Manner of the Antients; here are Columns, and Arches that appear to have some Meaning. If Proportions are neglected, if Beauty is not perfectly understood, if there is a Mixture of Barbarism and Splendor in it, the Mistakes admit of great Alleviations. In all Probability, the Architect was an *Englishman*, and That his first Attempt to refine on his Predecessors. Perhaps, he had not Opportunity to review the *Italian* Models, or form his Judgment on the Plans of the Antients. At all Events, the Duke, who was at the Expence of this costly Undertaking, is to be applauded for setting this glorious Example of Taste; for choosing so charming a Situation; just in the Middle of the Bow, which the River forms between the Bridge and *Westminster*; commanding the Prospect both Ways, and looking directly on the fine Hills of *Surry*; and 'tis not to be doubted, but that the New Front next the Gardens has the Advantage of the Old. Nothing can be conceived more in Taste, or better calculated to answer the View from the Water. And 'tis far from being an ill Compliment to the Nobility of these Times, that so many of them

had

had their Houses by the *Thames* side from the *Temple* to *Whitehall*. Nothing could have been a nobler Decoration to the Prospect than a Range of magnificent Palaces, which by this Time would have improved into Taste and Magnificence.

SAVOY. Though the Liberty of the *Savoy* is not under the Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*; yet, as it is enclosed by its Liberties, and belonged originally to its Abbot and Commons, an Account of it may be proper in this Place. This Place obtained its Name from *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, who built an House here *Anna* 1245; since which Time it has undergone many Changes and Vicissitudes. It was the Seat of *Edmond*, Earl of *Lancaster*. His Son rebuilt it, and made a magnificent Palace of it. In the Reign of *Edward* the III^d, the Kings of *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*, then his Prisoners, were lodged here in great State; but in 1381, this stately Palace, with all its sumptuous Furniture, was destroyed by *Wat Tyler* and his *Kentish* Rebels. King *Henry* the VIIth founded an Hospital in the Place of it, with a Chappel, by the Name of *St. John Baptist*, and endowed it with a Maintenance for the Support of a 100 poor Children, and the Entertainment of Pilgrims. His Son added a Grant to five Chaplains, to pray for the Prosperity of the Royal Family, and the happy State of their Souls after Death, *Edward* the VIth suppressed it, and gave its Furniture and Revenue to the Support of *St. Thomas's* and *Bridewell* Hospitals. *Queen Mary*, his Successor, converted it again into an Hospital, and on the Accession of *Queen Elizabeth*, it was again suppressed, and the Revenues applied to the same Uses for which they had been appropriated by *Edward* the VIth. This Place has been in the Possession of the Crown ever since. Above 60 private Houses have been since built here. The Rest has been converted into Barracks, for lodging the King's Guards, and the Recruits, a *Marshallsea* Prison for Deserters, and other Offenders, and Chapels for the *German* and *French* Protestants.

Some remarkable Places, which are the Suburbs of London, tho' without the Liberties of London or Westminster.

St. GILES'S in the Fields. This Parish is very antient, and its Church, decayed by Time, was rebuilt in 1734. Besides which there are two Chapels; one *English*, and the other *French*, besides

besides the *Sardinian* Ambassador's Chapel for the Catholics, and two Charity-schools, &c. but what is most remarkable is *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*; a handsome Square, said to be the largest in Europe; the Area of which takes up about 10 Acres, and is inclosed with a Palisade of Iron upon a Dwarf-wall with a fine Bas-son of Water in the Middle, and adorned on three Sides with Noblemen and Gentlemen's Houses.

St. GEORGE'S, *Bloomsbury*, was taken out of St. Giles's in the Fields. The Church is one of the Fifty new ones, built soon after the Bounty given by Queen Anne for that Purpose; and is distinguished by its standing North and South, and by the Ornament at the Top of its lofty Spire, which is the Figure of the late King George the 1st.

MONTAGUE-HOUSE has been long esteemed one of the most beautiful Buildings about Town. It must be owned, that it is grand and expensive, and will admit of very noble Ranges of Apartments within; and fully answers all the Dignity of a *British* Nobleman of the first Rank. The Area is spacious and grand, and the Colonnade to the Wings graceful and harmonious; but the Wings themselves are no Way answerable to it. The Height of the House is not proportioned to the Length, and the Roof and Garrets are both a Load to the Fabric, and absurd in themselves. The Windows are too large and numerous, and Decorations are wanting; so that the whole Front is defective both in Beauty and Variety. This Edifice is now converted into a Museum for the Libraries of Sir Rob. Cotton, and Sir Hans Sloane, and the unparalleled Collection of natural Curiosities of the latter, of which we have given some Account, Page 312; but tho' this Collection may be esteemed one of the largest and most considerable in the World; yet that Sea-animal called the *Octopus*, or *Sea-Polypus*, is not to be found in it. Concerning which see our *Natural History*, Page 14.

GRAY'S INN is certainly too considerable a Place to be passed over unobserved; but the Notice we shall take of it will be rather in Compliment to what it might have been, not what it is at present. It took its Name from the noble and antient Family of the Grays, at *Wilton*, who resided here about the Year 1315.

* The Buildings have neither Order, Regularity, or Connection;

* Critical Review of the Public Buildings.

tion; and yet the Ground they stand on was capable of all. They might have had a fine open Front to the Street, and another to the Gardens, and both too with but little Expence. As to the Gardens belonging to this Inn, they are certainly an Advantage to the Students there, and a Convenience to the Town in general; and if they have not many Beauties to entertain you, they have few Absurdities to disgust you; and if the two Porticos at the End of the Terras had been in Taste, they would have given an Air of Magnificence, which at present is much wanting: But as the Gardens have a Prospect of the Country towards *Highgate* and *Hampstead*, are spacious and airy, and are adorned with Alcoves, and a great Variety of Terras and other Walks, nobly planted with Elms, they are greatly resorted to,† but especially in the Summer-time. Scarce any Place more so, except *Kensington* Gardens, and the *Mall* in the *Park*.

SOHO-SQUARE, Red-Lion-Square, Duke of Queensborough's Houses, General Wade's House, &c. it must be owned, have some Claim to a Description; but as we think it Time to close our History of *Middlesex*, we shall finish it with some Account of *Lamb's Conduit*. The original Spring is near the *Foundling-Hospital* (which we have already mentioned) erected in *Lamb's Conduit Fields*. The Water is admirably clear, soft, and pleasant: And over this Spring which is arched, is the following Inscription.

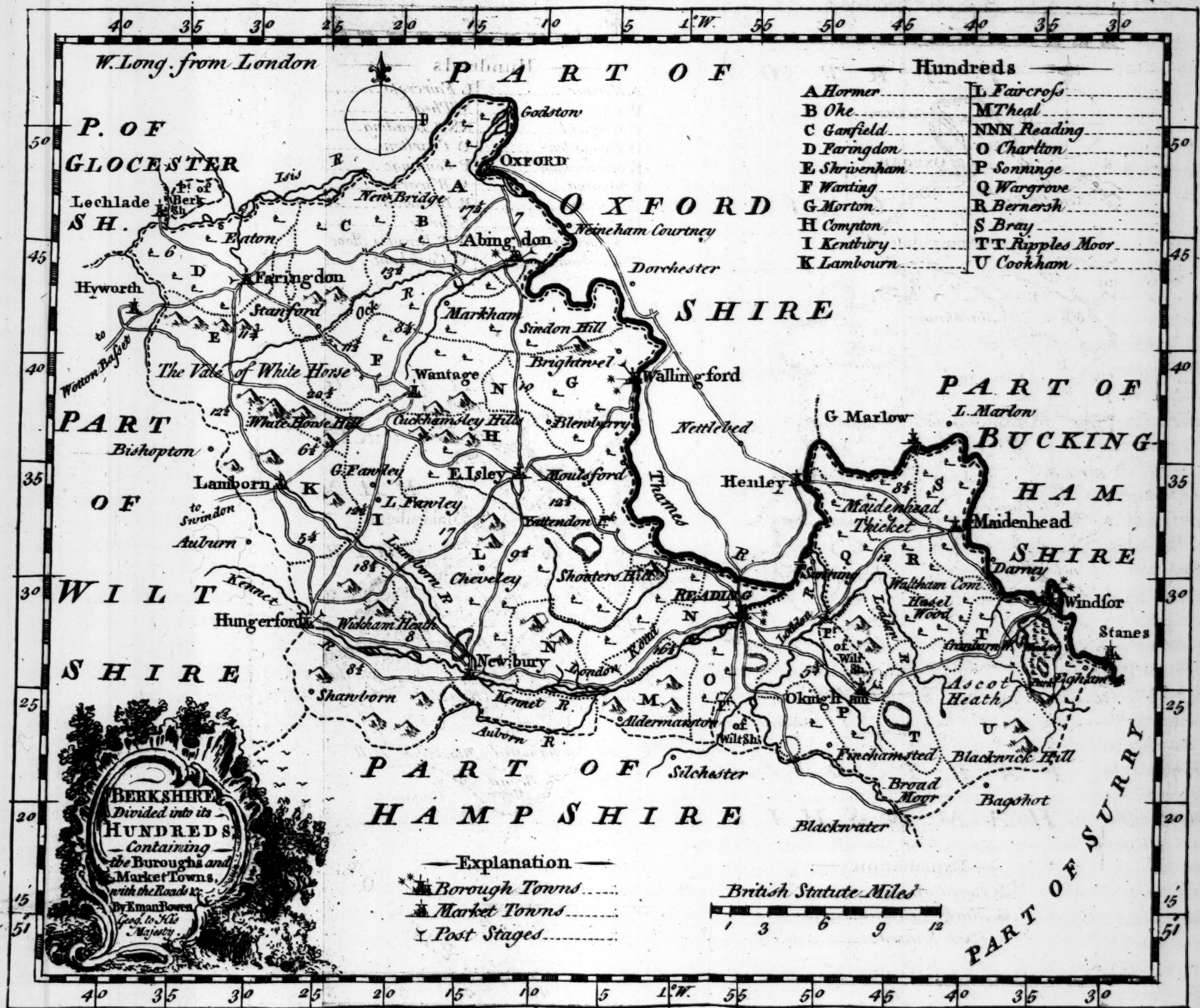
On this Spot stood the Conduit, commonly called and known by the Name of LAMB'S CONDUIT, the Property of the City of London, which was rebuilt in the Year 1736 by the said City; and tho' so lately built, was taken down in the Year 1746, at the Request of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, in order to lay open the Way, and make the same more commodious. The Waters thereof are still preserved and continued for public Emolument, by building an Arch over the same: And this Compartment is erected to preserve the City's Right in the said Ground, Water, and Spring.

† These Gardens, Walks, &c. are of late very much altered, beautified, and improved.

tion; and yet the Ground they stand on was capable
They might have had a fine open Front to the Street, and
to the Gardens, and both too with but little Expence
to the Gardens belonging to this Inn, they are certainly
convenient to the Students there, and a Convenience to
General; and if they have not many Beauties to entertain
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have given an Air of Magnificence, which as before
wonder: But as the Gardens have a Prospect of the
towards Highgate and Hampstead, are spacious and airy,
bordered with Alcoves, and a great Variety of Trees and
Walks, nobly planted with Elm, they are greatly
not but especially in the summer-time. Seats are placed
except Kew Gardens, and the Alder in the Park.
SOHO-SQUARE, Mrs. Lincolns, Duke of Devonshire
House, General Wals's House, &c. it must be owned
some Claim to a Description; but as we think it more
our History of Middlesex, we shall finish it with some
of Lamb's Conduit. The original Spring is near the
Hospital (which we have already mentioned) erected in
London Fields. The Water is admirably clear, soft, and
hot: And over this Spring which is arched is the following
Description.

On this Spot stood the Conduit, commonly called the
House of Lamb's Conduit, the Property of the City of London,
which was rebuilt in the Year 1736 by the said City, and
which was taken down in the Year 1746, at the Request of
Doctors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance
of exposed and deserted young Children, in order to lay
it out, and make the same more commodious. The Water
will preserve and continue for public Emolument, by building
over the former. And this Conduit is erected to preserve
it in the said Ground, Water, and Spring.

These Gardens, Walks, &c. are of late very much
improved, and improved.



Engraved for the General Magazine of Arts and Sciences for W Owen at Temple Bar 1758.

T H E
NATURAL HISTORY
O F
BERKSHIRE.

HE Inhabitants of this County were antiently called *Attrabatis*, from a Colony of the *Attrabates*, who came hither from *Gaul*. These were a considerable Part of the Kingdom of the *West Saxons*, and rendered themselves famous from the Share they had in the signal Defeat of the *Danes* at *Inghfeld*, about six Miles from *Reading*.

This County was termed by the *Latin Writers* *Bercheria*, and by the *English Saxons*, *Berrocseyre*. The most probable Conjecture, in Regard to the Name of this County, is, that it is derived from *Berroc*, a certain Wood, so called from the prodigious Quantity of Box-trees growing in it. Others imagine, that it was so called from an Oak, stripped of its Bark, under which the antient Inhabitants held their Assemblies.

Berkshire is bounded on the North by the River *Thames*, which parts it from *Oxfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*; on the East, by *Surry*; on the West, by *Wiltshire* and *Gloucestershire*; and on the South, by *Hampshire*, where some Part of it is washed by the River *Kennet*, which discharges itself into the *Thames*. It is in Length, from East to West, about forty-five Miles; and in Breadth near Twenty-five.

This is one of the most pleasant Counties in *England*, though it cannot be ranked among those that are most remarkably fruitful. The most fertile Parts of this County are those watered by the *Thames* and *Kennet*, and the Vale of *White-horse*, but the East-side, adjoining to *Surry*, is very barren, and produces but little, it being filled with Woods, and Forests. However, the Air is in general extremely healthful, even in the Vales.

The Commodities of *Berkshire*, are Wheat, Flour, and Barley, especially Malt, few Counties exceeding this in their Method of making Malt: It also abounds in Wood and Cattle; but there is much less Cloth made here than formerly.

The River *Thames* is of vast Advantage to its Inhabitants, by affording them an easy Conveyance of their Manufactures, and the Produce of the Soil, by Water to *London*.

On the West of this County stands *Farrington*, situated on a Hill not far from the *Thames*. It is now noted for its Market, as it formerly was for a Fortification, built by *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, against King *Stephen*, who took it, and levelled it with the Ground. The Church is a large, handsome Edifice, and the Town is governed by a Bailiff.

Nearer the *Thames*, is *Radcot-bridge*, famous for a Battle fought there in 1387, between the Duke of *Gloucester*, the Earls of *Derby*, *Arundel*, and *Warwick*, and *Robert de Verd*, Marquis of *Dublin*.

Hence the *Thames*, taking a long Compass to the East, waters several Villages of little Note, till winding inwards again, and dividing its Stream, it arrives at

Abingdon, 46 computed, and 55 measured Miles from *London*, has its Name from an ancient Abby. This Town is encompassed with very fruitful Fields, Meadows, and spacious Pastures. The several Streets center in a large Area, in which stands the Market-house, built on lofty Pillars, with a large Hall above it, where the Assizes for the County are held, and the Business of the Corporation transacted. This Town has two Churches, an Hospital, a Free-school, and a Charity-school. It is governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and nine Aldermen: Its chief Manufacture is Malt, great Quantities of which are sent by Water to *London*. Its Market-days are Mondays and Fridays; and Fairs are the first Monday in *Lent*, *June 20*, *September 19*, and *December 11*.

Near *Abingdon* the small River *Ock*, which washes the South Side of the Town, falls gently into the *Thames*. This River rises in *White-horse Vale*, which is so called from the fancied Resemblance of a white Horse on the Side of a chalky Hill. *Cambden* observes, that the Inhabitants of the Parish in this Neighbourhood have a Custom once a Year, of going about Midsum-

mer to view the Horse, in order to keep it in Shape and Colour, and after this is done, they end the Day in Mirth and Feasting.

Above the Head of the River *Ock*, is *Asbury-park*, near which is a Camp of about 100 Paces in Diameter, but the Works are almost entirely defaced, by digging for the Stones to build Lord *Craven's* House in the Park, which was a very magnificent one, but was unhappily burnt down.

Above *White-horse Hill* is another Fortification with single Works; but very large, and at the Distance of about two Furlongs, there is a Barrow called *Dragon-Hill*.

This River then runs through *Kingston-Lisle*, a Village in a fine sporting Country on the Edge of the finest Part of the Downs; and then receiving a small Rivulet, flows out of the same Vale to *Wantage*, an antient Royal Villa, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Alfred*; but which is now a Market-Town. A Mile above *Wantage*, there is a very large quadrangular Fortification on the Brow of a Hill. Then the *Ock*, leaving *Abingdon*, soon after runs into the *Thames*. The latter River, winding to the South, passes by

Wallingford, 38 computed, 46 measured Miles from *London*, which is situated on the Borders of *Oxfordshire*, and is a large, handsome Town, with a stately Stone-bridge over the *Thames*, above 300 Yards long, and with four Draw-bridges. It has a Market and a Town-hall, where the Assizes are sometimes held, and where the Mayor and Justices always hold the Quarter Sessions for this Borough, which is a distinct Jurisdiction. The Town is governed by a Mayor, High-steward, Recorder, six Aldermen, a Town-clerk, two Bailiffs, a Chamberlain, and eighteen Burgeesses, or Assistants. It has sent Members to Parliament, *ab Origine*, who are chosen by the Corporation and Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot; these are about 500, and are returned by the Mayor. The Town is chiefly supported by the Malt Trade, and the Carriage of Corn, &c. by Water to *London*. Before the Civil Wars it had four Churches; but two of them were then entirely demolished, and but a small Part of another left standing, so that at present there is only one in Use. The Markets are *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*; and the Fairs are *Tuesday* before *Easter*, *June 24*, *September 29*, and *December 17*.

The *Thames*, still running Southward, gently glides between fruitful Fields on both Sides, passing by several Villages, 'till it is met by the *Kennet*, which waters the South Part of this County.

This last River runs from *Wiltshire*, and enters this County at *Hungerford*, a small Town seated in a moist Soil: It is famous for the best Trouts; but notwithstanding its being upon a great Road, neither its Buildings nor its Market are very considerable.

Then the *Kennet*, running East, passes thro' *Newbury*, which it furnishes with the most excellent Trout, Eels, and Crayfish. This Town has Plenty of all other Provisions. It was formerly famous for the Manufacture of Broad-cloth; but not near so much is made there now as formerly; however, it has a considerable Manufacture of Druggets and Shaloons. It also sends a considerable Quantity of Malt to *London*; and is still a flourishing Town, with spacious Streets, and a good Market-place, in which is the *Guild-hall*. It is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Aldermen, &c.

The *Kennet*, running from hence, receives the little River *Lamborne*, which, contrary to the Nature of other Rivers, is always high in Summer, and so low in Winter, that it is entirely lost. It is usually dried up about *Michaelmas*, and sometimes sooner.* This Rivulet, at its Rise, gives its Name to a small Market-town, which, from a Grant from *Henry III.* is kept on *Friday*; and it has three Fairs, viz. *May 12, Oct. 2, and Dec. 4.* From hence the *Lamborne* runs by *Dennington*, or *Dunnington*, a small, but neat Castle, seated on the Brow of a woody Hill, and having Windows all round, has a fine Prospect on every Side. The *Kennet* then passes by *Aldermarston*, a neat Village situated on an Eminence, and then winding to the Northwest, runs into the *Thames* at *Reading*, after passing, at that Town and its Neighbourhood, under seven Bridges.

Reading, which is 32 computed, and 40 measured Miles from *London*, is the County Town of *Berkshire*, and larger than some Cities. It is in a great Measure encompassed by the *Thames* and *Thanet*, from the last of which Rivers it receives Plenty of Pike, Dace, Eels and fine Trout. It had, antiently, a Castle, which

was

was destroyed by the Saxons, an Abby, built of Flint-stone, and a Monastery of Grey-Friars. In the Civil Wars, this Town was taken in ten Days, by the Parliament's Forces, when King Charles I. had his Head Quarters at Oxford. It is at present the most considerable Town in the County, it having three Parish Churches, and three large Meeting-Houses, and at least 8000 Inhabitants. It has an Hospital, founded, and liberally endowed by Archbishop Laud; and an Infirmary has been lately erected here, after the Manner of those of Bristol, Bath, Winchester, Northampton, &c. It had formerly a considerable Manufactory of Woollen Cloth; but this is greatly declined, and is succeeded by a large Manufactory for spinning and weaving Sail-cloth for the Service of the Government; likewise, for making Camblets, and other Sorts of Stuffs; and within a few Years, there has been a Manufactory established for making of Carpets, &c. But the most considerable Branch of their Trade is in Malt; vast Quantities of which its Inhabitants send by the Thames to London, together with Meal and Timber, and receive back Grocery Goods, Oils, Tobacco, Salt, Coals, &c. Some of their Barges carry 1000, or 1200 Quarters of Malt at a Time. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and as many Burgesses, &c. who, with its Commonalty, chuse its Members of Parliament. Its Market is on Saturday; and its Fairs are February 1, May 1, July 25, and September 21.

At Cotsgrove, near Reading, a continued Body of Oyster-shells has been found thro' the whole Circumference of five or six Acres. The Foundation of these Shells is a hard rocky Chalk, above which the Oyster-shells lie in a Bed of green Sand, as nigh as can possibly be judged, upon a Level. This Stratum of green Sand and Oyster-shells is near two Feet deep. Immediately above this Layer, is a Bed of a bluish Sort of Clay, which is very hard, brittle, and rugged, and is near three Feet deep; and immediately above that is a Stratum of Fuller's-earth, which is nigh two Feet and a half deep; and above this Earth is a Bed of a clear, fine, white Sand, near seven Feet deep, and over this, the upper Stratum, which is a stiff, red Clay, the Depth of which cannot be conveniently taken, it being so high a Hill; on the Top of which is a little common Earth, about two Feet deep.

Dr.

Dr. *James Brewer*, from whom we have taken the above Particulars, farther observes,* That he has dug out several Oyster-shells whole, or with both the Shells lying together, as Oysters before they are opened; but in their Cavities there is some of the aforementioned green Sand. These Shells are so very brittle, that in digging for them, one of the Valves frequently drops from its Fellow: But 'tis plain to be seen, that they were united together, by placing the Shell that drops off, to its Fellow-valve, which exactly corresponds: but he dug out several that were entire; and some double Oysters with all the Valves united.

The *Thames* being thus joined by the *Kennet*, winds, with a broader Stream, towards the North by

Sunning, a small Village, that was once the See of eight Bishops, who had this County and *Wiltshire*, for their Diocese; but which was afterwards translated to *Sherbourn*, and at last to *Salisbury*. Near this Village is *Laurence Watbarn*, where the Foundations of an old Fort are still visible, and Roman Coins are frequently dug up.

The *Thames*, running by *Henly*, in *Oxfordshire*, with a winding Current, takes a Compass to *Maidenhead*, which, according to *Cambden*, was formerly called *South Arlington*, but owes its present Name to one of the eleven Thousand Virgins,† who, as they returned from *Rome*, suffered Martyrdom with *St. Ursula*. This Town, which is now so considerable, did not begin to flourish, 'till by the building of its wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, Travellers were brought this Way; it being now a great Thoroughfare from *London* to *Bath*, *Bristol*, and the other South-west Parts of *England*. This Town is governed by a High-Steward, a Mayor, a Deputy Steward, and ten Aldermen; out of which latter, two Bridge-Masters are chosen every Year. The Mayor and the Stewards are Justices: the Mayor is also Clerk

* *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. XXVI. p. 484.

† It is observed, in the Improvement on *Cambden*, that *Sirmondus*, the Jesuit, in a very antient MS Martyrology, tells us, that he met with the following Words, *Ursula & Undecimilla*, VV. MM. *Ursula* and *Undecimilla*, two Virgins and Martyrs. And that this *Undecimilla*, the Name of one Virgin only, came afterwards, through Ignorance, to be changed by the Monks into *Undecem Mille*, i. e. Eleven Thousand, which by Degrees came generally to prevail.

Clerk of the Market, Coroner, and Judge of a Court, which he holds once in three Weeks, and of two Sessions in a Year. The Bridge is maintained by the Corporation, for which they are allowed the Tolls both over and under it, and the Crown gives three Trees a Year, out of *Windsor* Forest, towards repairing it. The large Pier divides *Berkshire* from *Buckinghamshire*. Here is a Goal both for Debtors and Felons, a Chapel peculiar to the Corporation, and an Alms-house, the Minister of which is not obliged to attend the Bishop's Visitation. There is a great Trade here in Malt, Meal and Timber. The adjacent Wood, or Thicket, has been noted for many Robberies.

The *Thames* now runs to *Windsor*, remarkable for its fine Situation; and for its containing one of the Royal Palaces, the favourite Seat of many of our Kings. This Palace, being seated on a high Hill, commands a most delightful Prospect all around. Its Front overlooks a long and wide Vale, chequered with Meadows and Corn-fields, adorned on each Side with Groves, and watered with the smooth Stream of the gentle *Thames*. On the back Part, Hills arise to a moderate Height, adorned with Woods, and proper for Hunting. *William the Conqueror* built the Castle; and *Edward III.* the Conqueror of *France*, built the Royal Palace, and Chapel; *St. George's* Hall and Chapel, the Tower, the Houses for the Deans and Canons, with all the Walls, Towers and Gates: It is about a Mile in Compass. Here he kept *John*, the King of *France*, and *David*, King of *Scotland*, Prisoners: He here also, for the Encouragement of military Virtue, instituted the most noble Order of the Garter. *Henry VII.* added the fine Buildings joining to the King's Lodging; *Henry VIII.* the great Gate that opens into the outer Court, and *Edw. VI.* and Queen *Mary I.* a curious Fountain in the inner Court.

The Castle is divided into two Courts; that on the East contains the King's Palace, which is extremely magnificent, and on the North-side next the River, Queen *Elizabeth* added a fine Terrass, faced with Free-stone Ramparts, which is a sumptuous Work, covered with a fine Gravel, and so spacious, especially on the North-side, that none of the Palaces in *France* or *Italy* have any Thing like it. On the West-side of the Chapel, at the Entrance of the outer Court, are the Houses of the Warden, or Dean, and the twelve Prebendaries, and on the Right-side a Build-

Building for the twenty-six poor Knights of *Windsor*, who are supposed to be aged Soldiers, and Gentlemen born. These constantly wear a scarlet Gown, which reaches down to their An- cles, with a purple Mantle over it; and are bound to attend dai- ly at divine Service, and to offer up their Prayers to God for the Sovereign and Knights of the Order. Between the two Courts there rises a high Mount, on which the round Tower is situated; and near it is another lofty Tower, called *Winchester Tower*, from *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, whom *Edward III.* made Overseer of the Work. The Palace, Hall, and Chapel, have, within this last Century, been adorned and beautified with noble Improvements, and curious Paintings.

Under the Castle, towards the South and West, is the Town, which is pretty large and populous: This, since King *Edward's* Time, has been growing into Repute, and the other, which stands at a greater Distance, now called *Old Windsor*, has gra- dually fallen to Decay. Here is a large Church with eight Bells; and in the High-street is a handsome Town-hall. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, High-steward, Deputy-ste- ward, a Town Clerk, two Bailiffs, and 28. Burgesses, chosen out of the principal Inhabitants, 13 of whom are called Fellows, or Benchers of the Guild-hall, and ten of these called Alder- men, out of whom are chosen the Mayor and Bailiffs. The Members of Parliament are chosen by the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, and the Mayor is the returning Officer. The Manor, or Honour of *Windsor*, which was granted, or rather leased to the Corporation, by *James the Ist.* on paying a Quit- Rent of about 4*l.* has Jurisdiction over many Lordships.

The little Park, which is not above three Miles in Circum- ference, is well stocked with Deer, and the Walks finely shaded with Trees. The Keeper's Lodge is a charming Habitation. Adjoining to this Park there is a neat Palace, which was pur- chased by the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, who lived in it, while under the Displeasure of the late King *William III.*

The great Park, which is 14 Miles round, and stocked with Game, is so embellished by Nature, that it surpasses the most curious Gardens formed by Art. The Ranger's Lodge, which was built in the Reign of King *Charles II.* has received such Additions from the late Earl of *Portland*, and the Duchess

Dowager

Dowager of *Marlborough*, who both enjoyed that Post, as makes it a most delightful Villa, and is now the Residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

In the Forest, which is 30 Miles round, are several noble Seats, particularly *Cranbourn-Lodge*, built by the late Earl of *Ranelagh*, which stands on the Top of a Hill, and commands a delightful Prospect, not only of *Windsor* and its Parks, but of *London* on the East, and on the West, of rising Grounds covered with Trees.

This Forest extends along the southern Part of *Berkshire*, and is thinly planted with Villages; the only Town worthy of Notice being *Wokingham*, which is partly in *Berkshire*, and partly in *Wiltshire*. It has a Manufacture of silk Stockings, and Cloth, especially the Former, of which large Quantities are bought in its Market. It is a pretty large Town, and is governed by an Alderman, Recorder, and capital Burgeffes. It has also a Free-School, and an Hospital, with a Chaplain to it. The Markets are held on *Tuesdays*; and Fairs on *Thursday* before *Shrovetide*, *June 11*, and *November 2*.

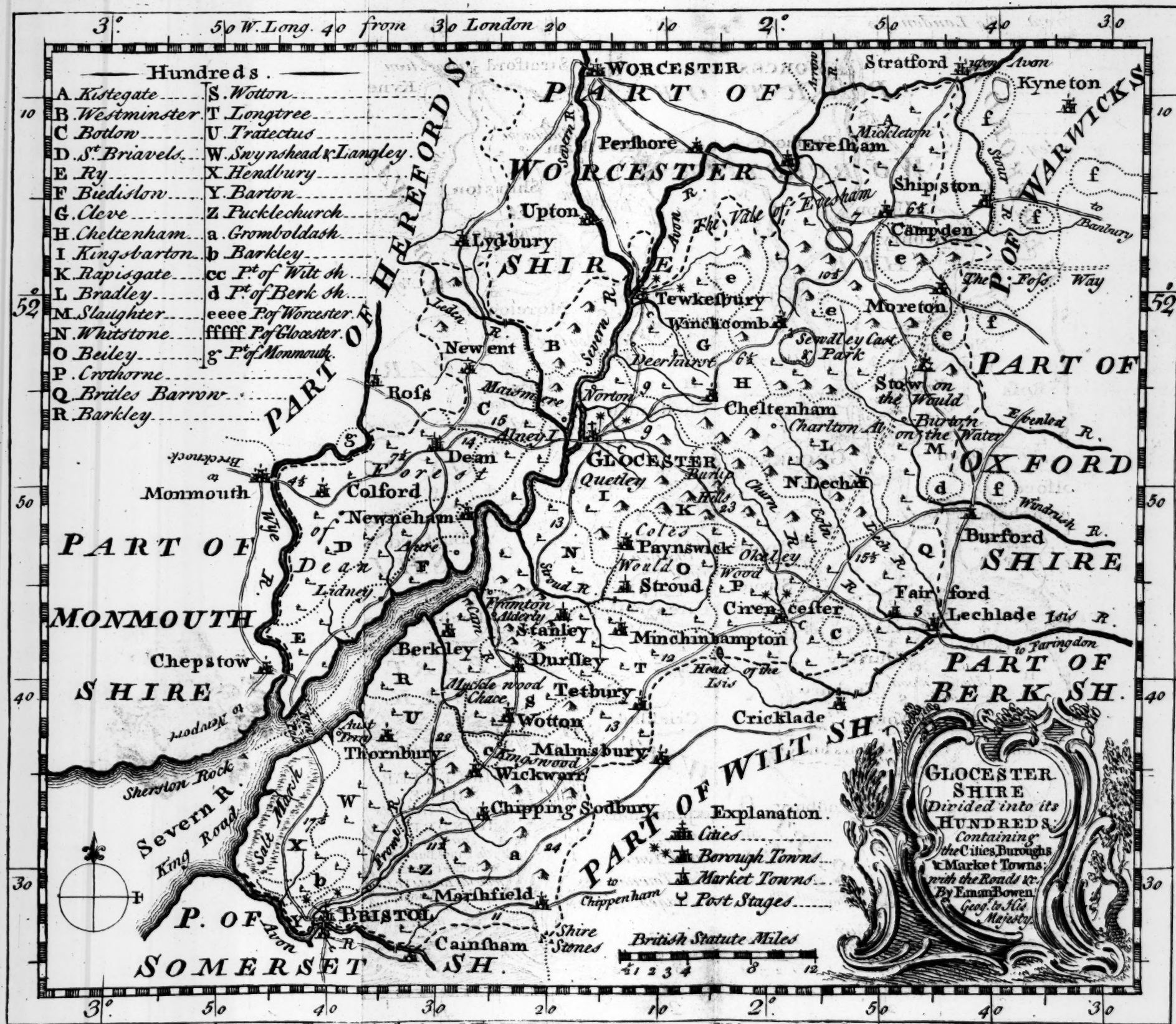


T H E
NATURAL HISTORY
O F
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

S the antient *Britons* distinguished the Land of this County by the Term *Dofu*, a Word which exprefles the Richnefs of the Soil ; fo, from this Term, the *Romans* formed that of *Dobuni*, by which they diftinguifhed the Inhabitants both of this County and of *Oxfordfhire*. It derives its prefent Name from the City of *Gloucefter*, called by the ancient *Britons* *Caerglow*, the *Fair City* ; whence the *Romans* formed the Name *Gleoum*, and the *Saxons* *Gleaucefter*, and *Gleaucefterfcyre*. This appears to be the Origin of its prefent Name *Gloucefterfhire*.

This County is bounded on the South, by Part of *Somerfetfhire* and *Wiltfhire* ; on the Weft, by *Monmouthfhire*, and *Herefordfhire* ; on the North, by *Worcefterfhire* ; and on the Eaft, by *Oxfordfhire*. The County extending in Length, from the N. E. to the S. E. about 55 Miles, in Breadth from Weft to Eaft 35, contains about 800,000 Acres of Land ; and is, in Circumference, above 156 Miles.

The Weft Part of this County is very fertile and pleafant, the Eaft Part is hilly, and not fo very fertile ; it is more expofed to Winds and Cold, but it makes amends by its Healthfulnefs ; it is called *Cotfwould*, or *Cottefwold*. The Middle Part is a large, and fruitful Plain, called the Vale, which is watered by the River *Severn*, and produces a Variety of Plants, Fruits, and Grain ; and, as Mr. *Cambden* obferves, enjoys a quite different Clime from that of *Cotfwould*, where it may be faid, that there are eight Months Winter, the Others too cold for Summer ; while it may be affirmed of the Vale, that there are eight Months



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Months Summer, and the other Four so warm, as scarcely to deserve the Name of Winter. So that upon the whole, few Counties in *England* are better supplied with all Manner of Necessaries; no one can better subsist of itself. The Land, in general, is well manured, and the Inhabitants are disposed to Business and Industry.

There are but few natural *Curiosities* in this County, but the like are to be met with in many others; as *medicinal Springs*, *Minerals*, *subterraneous Vaults*, Quantities of *Fish*, *Shells*, &c. In many Parts of *Gloucestershire* are Coal-mines, especially within 10 Miles of *Bristol*. There are also many Coal-pits in the Forest of *Dean*, but the best Supply of Coal comes down the *Severn*, out of *Shropshire*, and *Worcestershire*. Sir Robert Atkins (in his History of this County) observes, that if you lay a Line on the Terrestrial Globe from the Mouth of the *Severn* to *Newcastle*, and so pass round the Globe, Coal is to be found within a Degree of that Line, and scarce any where else in the World. Before we enter upon the particular Division, Description, or remarkable Produce of this County, we shall take Notice of the Rise and Course of the principal Rivers.

I. The *Severn*, by the Britons called *Halfren*, in Latin *Sabrinus*, rises at *Plinlimmonhill* in *Montgomeryshire*, 70 Miles above *Gloucestershire*, and runs by the Towns of *Shrewsbury*, *Bridgnorth*, *Bewdly*, *Worcester*, *Tewksbury*, and *Gloucester*. It is navigable to *Shrewsbury*, which is 50 Miles, by Land, above *Gloucestershire*.

This River comes into the County two Miles above *Tewksbury*, to which Place the Tides do sometimes flow. It runs through the County about 70 Miles, accounting the Windings of the River, and for a considerable Length is one and an Half, or two Miles broad.

It is remarkable for its Tide, called by the Name of *Hygra*, in Latin *Hygra*; it swells not by Degrees, but comes in an Heap, occasioned by the Mouth of the River opening to the great *Atlantic Ocean*, which pours in its Tide with great Violence; and the River growing narrow on a sudden, it fills the Channel at once. It is also observed, that the Tides of this River are largest, one Year at full Moon, and the next at the Change; and that one Year the Night-tides are the largest, and the next

the Day-tides.* The River is rapid, which makes it muddy, and not plentiful in a Variety of Fish. It is, however, well furnished with Salmon, and is particularly famous for Lampreys. The Rapidity of this River has often occasioned Inundations, and very considerable Damage, particularly in the Years 1606, 1687, and 1703. Much Care has been of late taken, and very considerable Expence is necessary to preserve it from overflowing the lower Grounds; for which Reason, the Inhabitants and Occupiers of the *Levels*, on the East-side of the River, pay a peculiar Tax, levied on 11,392 Acres for that Purpose.

The River *Severn*, after it hath ran a great Way in a narrow Channel, at its first Entrance into this Shire, receives the *Avon*, and another small River that runs into it from the East; between which is seated *Tewksbury*, from whence the *Severn* flows to *Deerhurst*; then, after various Windings and Turnings, it parts itself, and serves to water the *Isle of Alney*,† and render it rich and beautiful; and then hastens to the chief City of the County, *Gloucester*, a little below which Place, uniting its divided Streams, the *Severn* waxeth broader and deeper by the ebbing and flowing of the Tide: It rages like the Estuation of the Sea; towards which it hastens with frequent Turnings and Windings; but touches no remarkable Place in its Course.

III. The next considerable River is *Wye*, in *Latin Vaga*; it riseth in *Montgomeryshire*, not far from the Head of the *Severn*. It runs by *Hereford* and *Monmouth*, and is navigable to *Hereford*. It comes into *Gloucester* not far above *Chepstow*; where there is an exceeding high Timber Bridge, the Flood sometimes rising 60 Feet at a Spring-tide; the Reparation of which was settled by Parliament on the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Monmouthshire*. This River is well stored with Salmon, and was antiently accounted the Boundary betwixt *England* and *Wales*. It now separates this County from *Monmouthshire*.

III. The River *Avon*, so called from *Avone*, the antient *British* Word for a River. It rises in *Northamptonshire*, and runs by *Warwick*

* Sir Robert Atkins's antient and present State of *Gloucestershire*. Fol. Ed. p. 32.

† *Isle of Alney*, famed for the single Combat fought there between *Edmund Ironside*, King of *England*, and *Canute the Dane*, for the whole Kingdom, in Sight of both Armies.

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Warwick and Stratford (where it begins to be navigable) down to *Evesham*, and from thence to *Perthore*, and then to *Tewksbury*, and is there discharged into the *Severn*.

IV. *Avon*, another navigable River, though of the same Name, rises near *Tetbury* in *Gloucestershire*, and runs into *Wiltshire* by *Malmesbury* and *Chippenham*, down to *Bath* and *Bristol*, and is swallowed in the *Severn* Sea, about six Miles below *Bristol*. This River was heretofore navigable from *Bristol* to *Bath* for Ships, and Boats of good Burthen, till obstructed by Mills. It parts *Gloucestershire* from *Somersetshire*.

V. The River *Isis* is remarkable for being the Head of the *Thames*, and gives one Half of the Name to that famous River *Tam-isis*. It rises in the Parish of *Cotes* in *Gloucestershire*, and immediately runs by *Cricklade*, *Kempsford*, and *Litchlade*, where it is navigable, and continues its Course into *Berkshire*, which County is parted by this River from *Gloucestershire*. This is that *Isis*, of which *Camden* observes, it may be truly said of it, as it was of *Euphrates* in the East, that it both plants and waters Britain.

VI. The River *Windrush*, which rises in this County near *Guiting*, runs by *Bourton* upon the Water, by *Barrington*, and so to *Burford* in *Oxfordshire*, and afterwards into the *Thames*.

VII. The River *Coln*, which rises in this County near *Withington*, runs by *Compton*, *Forbridge*, *Bibery*, *Coln*, *Aldwin*, *Fairford*, and into the *Isis*, a little above *Litchlade*.

VIII. The River *Churn*, which riseth in this County near *Cubberly*, where it is called the *Thames-head*, runs by *Coleburn*, *Rendcomb*, *North-Cerney*, and into the *Isis* near *Cricklade*.

IX. *Stroud-river*, which riseth in this County at *Brunsfild*, near *Burlyp-hill*, runs by *Miserden*, *Saperton*, *Stroud*, *Stonehouse*, and *Eastington*, and discharges itself into the *Severn*, not far above *Framylodes* Passage.

X. The River *Leden*, which rises in *Herefordshire*, runs by *Ledbury* in that County; thence to *Upladden*, *Hartpury*, and runs into the *Severn*, near *Gloucester*, a little below *Over-bridge*.

XI. The River *Froom*, which ought not to be forgotten, because of the convenient and wealthy Harbour it makes within the City of *Bristol*, riseth at *Doddington* and *Rangeworthy*, not far from *Sodbury*; and from thence runs to *Acton*, *Hambrook*, *Stapleton*, and under the Walls of *Bristol*.

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Gloucester was erected into a County, and divided into *Hundreds* and *Tithings*, by King *Alfred*, about the Year 890, at the same Time, when the Rest of the Kingdom was divided in like Manner, and the Governors of this County, by Way of *Distinction* and *Dignity*, were called *Vice-Roys*, or *Sub-Reguli*.

This County is distributed into four Divisions, and into 26 Hundreds. The particular Mention of the Latter, and their Sub-division into Parishes, being in all 280, are too numerous for us to insert, and therefore we refer the Curious to Sir *Robert Atkyns's* History beforementioned, regulating our Descriptions according to the four principal Divisions, viz.

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| 1. <i>Forest</i> Division, | 3. The <i>Seven Hundred</i> Division, |
| 2. <i>Barkley</i> Division, | 4. The <i>Kist's Gate</i> , or <i>Kistegate</i> Division. |

The First is the most westerly Part, between the *Severn* and the *Wye*, which last River separates it from *Hereford* and *Monmouthshire*, and includes in it the *Forest of Dean*. This was formerly so over-grown with large Oaks, and covered with thick Woods, that it was a notorious Harbour for Robbers, who much infested the Banks of the *Severn*; so that in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* a particular Act of Parliament was made to suppress them; but since the Discovery of many rich Veins of Irons in these and the adjacent Parts, these Woods have been thinned. The present *Forest of Dean* contains 30,000 Acres, and is in some Parts 20 Miles in Length, and 10 in Breadth. The Soil is a deep Clay, proper for the Growth of Oaks, for which it has been much famed in History, as furnishing great Part of the Timber used for Building our Ships. The Hills are full of Iron-Ore, which colour the several Springs that pass through them. "The Ore is of various Sorts, and differs both in Colour, Weight, and Goodness: The Best, which they call their *Brush-Ore*, is of a bluish Colour, very ponderous, and full of little shining Specks, like Grains of Silver. This affords the greatest Quantity of Iron; but, being melted alone, produceth a Metal very short and brittle. To remedy this Inconvenience, they make use of Cynder, which is found in great Quantities through all Parts of the County, where any former Iron-works stood; for in former Times, their Bellows being moved only by the Strength

Strength of Men, their Fires were much less intense than in the Furnaces they now employ ; so that they melted down only the principal Part of the Ore, and rejected the Rest as useless. This is called Cynder, which, being mingled with the Ore in due Quantity, gives it that excellent Temper and Toughness ; for which this Iron is preferred before any that is brought from Foreign Parts." * In other Parts of this Forest, there are also found *red* and *yellow Oker*. In many Places, there lies, upon the Surface of the Earth, a great Quantity of rough Stones, some of which are of vast Bulk ; but in sinking their Mines, they meet with what may be called Veins of Scaly-stones, rather than solid Rocks.

The *Miners* have a Court here, under the Jurisdiction of the Steward, appointed by the Constable of the *Forest* ; and *Juries* of *Miners* are returned to judge between the *Miners*, who have their peculiar Laws and Customs. Here every Miner is sworn, by touching the Bible with a Stick, that they may not defile *holy Writ*, and they wear a peculiar Kind of Cap, when they give Evidence. The most considerable Towns and Villages in this Forest are

Dean, a Market-town, 113 Miles from *London*, consisting of one Street, was once famous for the Clothing-trade ; but now the chief Manufacture is Pin-making.

Newland, a large Parish, situated near the River *Wye*, in a pleasant Plain. It is computed to be 30 Miles in Compass, and to consist of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable Land, and many Woods. There are also some Mine-pits of large Extent, and 60 or 70 Feet deep.

Newnham, a Market-town, 8 Miles from *Gloucester*, consisting of one Street, but the Parish is 8 Miles in Compass, and contains rich Arable, and Pasture-land. It has to this Day the Sword of State, which King *John* gave with their Charter, and the Remains of the first Glass-house that ever was in *England*. Here was also the first Fortification, erected on the West-side of the *Severn*, against the *Welsh*. Here is a *Ferry* over the *Severn*, and a spacious Road leading to the Forest, lately repaired at his Majesty's Expence.

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* Philosophical Transactions, N^o. CXXXVII.

Coleford, in the Road from *Monmouth* to *Gloucester*, is a small Town, the Market-day *Friday*, and has two Fairs, viz. *June* 20, for Wool; *November* 24, for Cattle, &c.

Newent, 104 Miles from *London*, had its Name from a new Inn, erected there for the Accommodation of Travellers. The Parish is 20 Miles in Compass. Here are three Alms-houses, and two Charity-schools. Its Market is on *Friday*, and Fairs on *Wednesday* before *Easter*, *Wednesday* before *Whitsuntide*, *August*, and the *Friday* after the 8th of *September*.

Tudenham and *Westbury*, are large Parishes in this Division, but afford nothing very remarkable.

Having thus taken a View of the Country, West of the *Severn*, we should return to the City of *Bristol*, Part of which is in the Division of *Barkley*; but as this City has been described in our History of *Somersetshire*, we shall omit it in this Place. Near two Miles from *Bristol*, in the Parish of *Clifton*, is

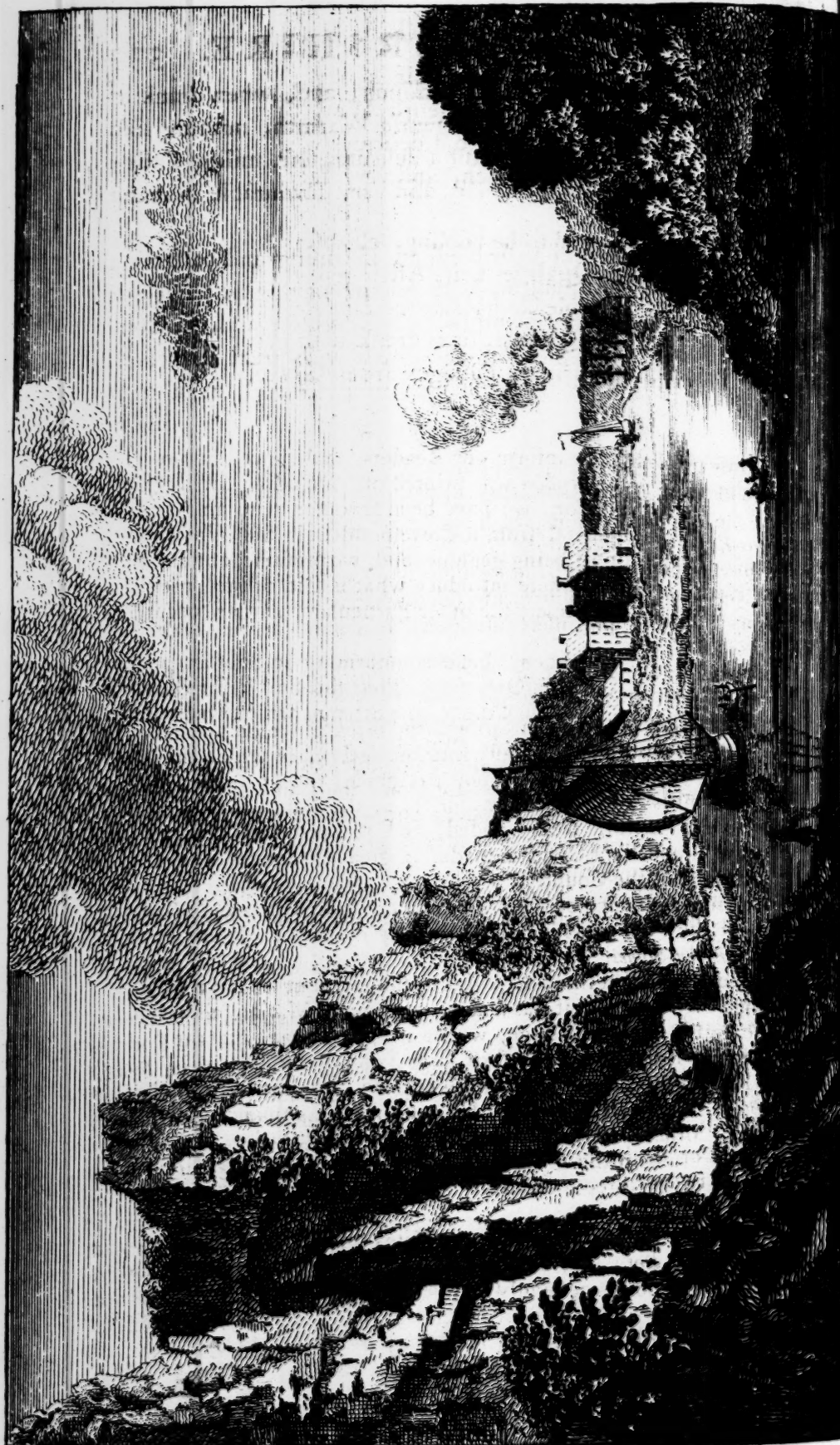
St. Vincent's Rock, which is a roundish Fortification or Camp, the Rampart of which is but small; (for by Reason of the Nearness of the Rock, which is as hard as Marble, the Ground was not easily dug.) This Rock had once a Church on it, dedicated to *St. Vincent*. Besides the principal one, whereon the Church stood, there are others remarkable for Plenty of shining Stones, which are not much inferior in Lustre to true Diamonds, and generally go by the Name of *Bristol Stones*. These Rocks are of great Height, and are perpendicularly steep. On the Bank of the *Avon*, there are the like Rocks for Height, on the other Side of the River, which makes it admired how the River should penetrate through such vast Rocks.

The Rock, out of which issues the famous Water called the *Hot-well Water*, and in other Places the *Bristol Water*, stands on the North-side of the River *Avon*, and affords a romantic and beautiful Prospect. The Water is much admired in *London*, but its true Excellency is very little known here, for, to taste it in Perfection, it must be drank warm from the Spring. Those who have not drank it there, cannot, from what they have drank of it elsewhere, form any real Judgment as to its very Flavour.

As this Water passes through a vast Bed of Rocks, and among a Variety of different Substances, it doubtless borrows Taste and

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Virtues from the most particular Kinds; and, when drank at the Spring-head, it has a fine, gentle Warmth, nothing like the Heat of the *Bath-pump*: And a delicate, soft, milky Taste; it is very grateful to the Stomach, and very favourable in many Complaints.

It is generally allowed to be cooling, cleansing and balsamic; but one of its great Qualities is its Astringency; this renders it useful in that very terrible Complaint the *Diabetes*; and, in Consequence of its other Qualities, it is drank with great Success in Obstructions of the urinary Passages from Gravel, as also in

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We must beg leave to inform our Readers, that since the preceding Account of *Gloucestershire* was printed off, including the Description of the Forest Division, we have been favoured with an Account of *Gloucestershire* in general from a Correspondent in those Parts; and as we may depend on its being genuine, and, we presume, entertaining to our Readers, we shall here introduce what is said of the Forest Division as a Note; and insert the other Particulars, as they occur, in their proper Places.

Our friendly Correspondent, besides confirming in Substance what has been related of the Iron Ore, says, That the Soil is for the most Part a deep Clay of a reddish Colour, the Streams which water it generally running to the South-east, into the *Severn*, of which the principal is the *Leden*, but this is not navigable, tho' it serves to drive some Corn-mills and some Forges for Iron; the Lands thro' which it runs are very fruitful, well wooded, and planted with Fruit-trees; from which, excellent Cyder is made, in great Quantities, and is the chief Produce of the Country.

Near the Confluence of the *Leden* with the *Severn*, stands *Lassington-Hill*, near the Foot of which are frequently found the *Astroites*, called here *Lassington-Stones*.

Our Correspondent likewise adds, to the Account we have given of the Town of *Dean*, that it has a new, convenient Market just finished; that the Parish-Church is large, with a neat Spire, and that the Town stands on the Edge of the Forest of *Dean*; one of the principal Forests in the Kingdom. Near the Entrance into the Forest, from *Dean*, *Maynard Colchester*, Esq; has an Hunting-seat, commanding a more extensive Prospect, than, perhaps, any other Seat in the County, for from the Terras, in the Front, eight Counties may be seen in a clear Day, and two or three more from the Back of the House. Our Author adds,

"The Forest of *Dean* is about 17 Miles long, and 9 broad; much of the Soil is a wet Clay, and in most of the green, or void Spaces between the Woods, generally called *Meends*, are sometimes deep Bogs, which are oftentimes inconvenient, and sometimes dangerous to unwary Travellers, their Surface being frequently covered with as fair Herbage as the other Parts of the Greens; but the principal Roads

many of the chronic Cases which are least to be relieved by the common Course of Medicine.

Its cooling Quality makes it of service in many of the internal Inflammations; and, by its Restricting, it strengthens the Stomach. Those who use Words I do not pretend to understand, say, it conveys a fine balsamic Sulphur into the Blood; but this they may explain also, if they think it convenient.

To speak from what I know, it promotes an Appetite, and assists Digestion, and this, without that Effect upon the Taste of Food, which it must be allowed that many of the mineral Waters have, and which is not at all agreeable.

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Roads from Town to Town, thro' the Forest, are sound and firm. The Herbage in many Places is a wild Thyme, very aromatic, commonly called *Tump Thyme*, which, together with the large Range and Change of Pasture, is thought to be the Cause of that fine Flavour, which distinguishes the Venison of this Forest from any other. There is a Breed of Sheep in these Parts of very small Size, but their Flesh much sweeter, and their Wool finer than that of the large Sheep in the *Vale* or *Cotswold*. In many Parts, bordering on the Forest, particularly about *Newland* near the *Wye*, are made considerable Quantities of an excellent Cyder, called *Stire*, which has a peculiar Flavour and Strength, and is generally thought, by the best Judges, to exceed any other Liquor of the Kind in *England*, and is often sold for 14 or 15 Pounds *per* Hogshead. The Soil in which the *Stire*-trees flourish most, is on a Lime-stone, or where iron Ore is commonly found: Frequent Attempts have been made to propagate this Fruit in the *Vale* of *Gloucestershire*, where it soon degenerates; so that the best *Stire* is to be had only in the Forests. There is another Fruit of nearly equal strength, called *White-apple* frequently mixed with it. The Forest Cyder is, in general, stronger, and better flavoured than that of *Herefordshire*. The Soil of the Forest, near the River *Wye*, is generally rocky, and the Stone for the most Part of a reddish Colour, very hard and durable. Very good Coal is dug in most Parts of the Forest in great Plenty; which finds Employment for a great Number of Miners, who are here governed by Laws and Regulations of their own; none having Liberty to dig, or carry Coals, in the Forest but free Miners, whose Freedom is either honorary, or obtained by working at the Business for a certain Time. There is a Court held at the *Speech-house*, a large Building in the Center of the Forest, called the Miners or Mine-law Court, where Differences are decided by a Jury of these Miners, and 48 of them here assembled have a Power to make By-laws, which oblige the whole Body. At this Court, they are sworn upon a Bible, with an Holly-stick shut up in it, and when they give Evidence, they always wear a particular Cap, called the *Hoof*: Those of their own Body of the greatest Volubility of Tongue are usually retained, and plead here as Council. The Constable, or Deputy-Constables of the Forest

When the Lungs are too far gone, its Use is to be avoided; but in the first Stages of what would proceed to these dangerous Inflammations; that is, in Obstructions, for I am apt to believe they are the Origin of all Inflammations, this Water is admirable. There require some Cautions in the Use of it, as there do in that of all other Medicines; because whatever can do Good, may do Harm, but this requires fewer than any; and perhaps more Good and less Hurt have been done by it, than by any Thing medicinal in the World.

When People first drink it upon the Spot, and warm from the Spring, it is often astringent in the Bowels; and some few are

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Forest are the Judges in this Court: At the same Place is also held a Swanimote Court by the Verdurers, who are four in Number, elected by the Free-holders. The *Speech-house* is one of the Lodges for a Keeper, and there are five others.

At St. *Briavel's*, in this Forest, are large Remains of an old Castle, where the Hundred Court is held; this is a Court of Record, and Fines are here passed — Part of the Castle is used as a Prison. The Timber of this Forest is mostly Oak, but is not well preserved, notwithstanding the particular Laws for that Purpose. The Forest is well situated, between the two navigable Rivers *Severn* and *Wye*, for the Exportation of large Timber, for Ship-building; but it is to be feared, that this Sort of Timber is much diminished, and a Succession not well provided for.

The River *Wye* begins to wash the Borders of *Gloucestershire*, not far from *Ruar-dean*, in the Forest, where it parts this County from a small, detached Part of *Monmouthshire*; thence it runs in a rocky Channel between the Counties of *Gloucester*, and *Hereford*, till near *Monmouth* it parts the main Body of *Monmouthshire* from *Gloucestershire*, and is swallowed up in the *Severn* at *Beachley*. The *Wye* is here very serpentine, and its Banks have a most romantic Appearance from its first Approach to the Forest, abounding with high craggy Rocks, particularly on the *Gloucestershire* Side, opposite to *New-weir* in *Herefordshire*, where some of them are entirely dissevered from the main Rock, and rise to a great Height. From hence the River runs by *Monmouth* to *Chepstow-Bridge*, which is built of Wood, of a great Height from Low Water, and is supported in the Middle by a strong Pier, and kept in Repair at the Expence of the two Counties of *Gloucester* and *Monmouth*; half of it lying in each County. At this Bridge, the Tide sometimes flows 60 Feet. A little lower upon the Point of Land at *Beachley*, at the Confluence of the *Severn* and *Wye*, stand the Remains of a very antient Chapel, dedicated to St. *Tecla*, called by the Sailors the *Treacle*; to be seen among the Rocks at Low-Water.

Not far from the *Wye* stands the Town of *Colford*, which has a neat Chapel, and Market-house, and a weekly Market on *Friday*; and near it a considerable Copper-work at *Redbrook*.

perhaps deterred from continuing it, when there requires nothing but Continuance to get the better of this little Inconvenience which attends it only on the first Use. People have also complained of unaccustomed Uneasinesses in their Head at the first drinking; and this has occasioned perhaps more to leave it off than the other. They have got a Phrase of its flying up into their Heads, and are alarmed at it; but there requires no more than the Advice of any Physician, or of that Degree of Knowledge in Physic every Man has who is not a Fool at Forty, to get the better of all these Inconveniencies. The Business is to proceed, but to do it prudently; the ill Effects will go off, and all that could be reasonably expected come in their Place.

There are some others who leave off drinking with much more Appearance of Reason, but with no real Reason at all. These are such as have continued it for some Time without any sensible Advantage. The Effects of the Water are slow, but in right Cases they are very sure. Many who have left off as they supposed unrelieved, have found the Advantage some Time after, and then lamented they had not remained longer on the Spot.

Some People, when they come in hot to drink the Water, have thought it colder than it used to be; and others, when they come in cold, have thought it warmer; but, by the nicest Experiments made by Lord *Muclesfield*, it must be entirely owing to the Temper of their Bodies at that Time; for the Water scarcely ever varies at all with Respect to Heat or Cold.

If those who are under Complaints, which it is reasonable to suppose the *Bristol* Water can remove, and whom their Physicians recommend to the Use of it, will take the Word of one, who has no Motive to speak well of it, but from the Benefit he has found, they will quickly take up the Resolution of going thither; for the Water is very good all the Year.

Tho' it must be owned, that the Advantages arising from drinking the *Bristol* Hot-well Water, are much better obtained upon the Spot than any where else; yet there are sufficient Testimonies that it possesses its Virtues at a Distance, on which Account great Quantities are continually sending abroad.

Besides the Virtues this Water has from the several Substances amongst which it passes in the Earth, it has some Advantage from

from its Warmth, which, tho' not so hot as that of the *Bath*, is mild and gentle, and excellently suited to the Temper of the human Frame: This may be best preserved by keeping it in a warm, dry Place, the Cold and Damp of a Cellar prejudice its Virtue. To restore the Quality and Heat, it is thought expedient, at a considerable Distance, to put the Bottle into a Pan of warm Water.

As to the Taste of the Water, it is at all Times so mild and gentle, that Experience and Custom will fully satisfy any Person, that it is neither disagreeable, nor its Use to Persons of common Discretion attended with Difficulties.

Such is the Character, and such are the Qualities of this Water, that it has been the Enquiry of the Curious how it is impregnated, and very pompous Accounts have been written on this Subject; but this still remains Matter of meer Conjecture.

It is a most plentiful Spring, and is therefore thought to be supplied from some vast Resource. Like most other Springs, it rises in wet Weather, and falls in dry, so that it has much in Common with Waters of less Virtue. But this is also to be observed, that they are obliged to leave off pumping a few Hours in the Day, always for a Day or two before, and two or three Days after every new and full Moon.

This is owing to the accidental Situation of the Spring near the Bed of the *Avon*; for, at the Times of all Spring-tides, the Salt-water of the River *Avon* rises very high, and usually so high, as to break in upon the Hot-well Spring. When there has been much Rain, however, and the Spring is full, it in a great Measure resists the Spring-tides, which then affect it but little; and, in the same Manner, when the Season is very dry, and the Spring low, the Spring-tides affect it the more.

This might appear a very formidable Disadvantage, but it is, in Effect, very trifling: The Spring is so considerable, that it will bear continual pumping; and a few Hours of this, in the very worst Times, render the Water bright and pure again as at first. *

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* This Account is principally taken from Mr. *Owen's* Treatise on the Hot-well Water; to whom we must also refer the Curious for a more full, and particular Description, as well as of Earths, Rocks, Minerals, Stones, &c. near *Bristol*. And the Reader may also see many curious Observations on the Hot-well Waters in Dr. *Randolph's* and Mr. *Lucas's* Treatises on this Subject.

There is another Spring in the same Parish, denominated the *Cold-spring*, otherwise, called *Jacob's-well*, which is much esteemed as a fine, crystal Spring, and for the salutary Effects it produceth in many Cases, is especially beneficial in Disorders of the Eyes.

About two Miles from *St. Vincent's Rocks*, is *Henbury*, where there is a Camp, with three Ramparts, which seems rather the Work of the *Britons*, than of any other People.

About three Miles from *Bristol*, and three from the *Severn*, is *Pen-park Hole*; the Passage into which, is down a rocky and ragged Funnel, in some Places two Yards wide, and in others three or four, but nothing very observable is to be seen in this Passage, except some of the Spar usually found in Lead-mines; but as this Cavern is particularly described by Capt. *Sturmy* in the *Philosophical Transactions*, we shall give an Abstract of his Description as near as possible in his own Words: "I descended, says he, by Ropes four Fathoms, almost perpendicular, and from thence, three Fathoms more obliquely between two great Rocks, where I found the Entrance into this spacious Place, from which a Miner and myself lowered ourselves by Ropes 25 Fathoms perpendicular into a very large Place which resembles the Form of a Horse-shoe; for we stuck lighted Candles all the Way we went, to discover what we could find remarkable: At Length we came to a River, or great Water, which I found to be 20 Fathoms broad, and 8 Fathoms deep; the Mine-man would have persuaded me, that this River *ebbed* and *flowed*; for we found that the Water had sometimes risen 10 Fathoms above its present Height; but I proved the contrary, by staying from three Hours Flood to two Hours Ebb, in which Time we found no Alteration in the River; besides, its Water was fresh, sweet, and cool, and its Surface, as it is now 8 Fathoms deep, lower than the Bottom of any Part of the *Severn Sea*; so that it can have no Communication with it. As we were walking by this River, 32 Fathoms under the Ground, we discovered a great Hollowness in a Rock, upwards of 30 Feet above us, so that I got a Ladder down to us, and the Mine-man went into it, and walked on about 70 Paces, till he had just lost Sight of me, when he chearfully called out, he had found a rich Mine; but his Joy was presently turned into Amazement, and he returned af-

frighted,

frighted, imagining he had seen an evil Spirit, which he cannot persuade himself but he saw, and for that Reason will not go thither any more. Here are Abundance of strange Places, the Flooring being a Kind of white Stone enamelled with Lead Ore, and the pendent Rocks are glazed with Salt-petre, which has distilled upon them from above, and Time has petrified. Sir Robert Atkins quotes this Gentleman's Account, and tells us, that this Experiment was in the Year 1669, and that afterwards, Capt. Collins, in the Year 1682, attempted to make some farther Discoveries, who gives us the following Account, viz. That the Funnel, whereby he and his Companion descended, is two Yards over, and 39 Yards deep, and then there is a rocky Cavity in the Earth, of 75 Yards long, 41 Yards broad, and 19 Yards high. In this Cavity was a Pool, 27 Yards long, 12 Yards broad, and 5 Yards $\frac{1}{2}$ deep; the Water was sweet and good, and by the Mud on the Sides, it was supposed, that this Pool was sometimes 6 Yards deeper; the lowest Bottom of this Pool is 20 Yards higher than the highest Tides in the *Severn*, which River is three Miles distant from this Place.

Marshfield is five Miles from *Bath*, 84 computed, or 103 measured from *London*, in the Road to *Bristol*. On the other Borders of *Wiltshire*, is a considerable Cloathing-town, which drives a good Trade in Malt. It consists chiefly of one Street, near Half a Mile long, is governed by a Bailiff, has a large Church, with a well-endowed Alms-house, and Chapel to it for eight poor People, founded by Mr. Alderman *Crisp* of *London*, a Charity-School, maintained by the Lord of the Manor, a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on the 13th of *October*.

Derham, or *Durham*, is remarkable for certain huge Ramparts and Trenches, which shew, that it has antiently been the Scene of some Military Action; and here *Cœaulin* the *Saxon*, in a bloody Engagement, slew three *British* Princes, and by that Means dispossessed the *Britons* from that Part of the Country: It is likewise noted for many fine Springs, which supply the *Bayd*.

Pucklechurch, a Parish of large Extent, was antiently a Royal Palace; it consists of fine Pasture-lands and Woods. The *Boyd*, a small Rivulet, runs by it, and great Quantities of Coals are dug here. In this Parish, there is a Well, dedicated to St. *Aldam*,
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the Water of which is esteemed singularly excellent, and salutary in its Effects, especially for sore, or weak Eyes.

Kingswood, though entirely surrounded by *Gloucestershire*, and in the same Diocess, having no Place in *Wiltshire* nearer to it than seven Miles, yet belongs to that County. It is pretty considerable for the Cloathing-trade, and pretty populous. It was antiently a Town, and gave Name to the Forest; but now the latter is the most considerable; being computed at 5000 Acres. The Houses in general are very old and irregular, but there is an old Fortification, somewhat impaired by Time, called *Babel's Tower*, which is somewhat remarkable, and the Forest abounds with Coal-mines, particularly in *Coal-pit Hill*, in the Parish of *Westerleigh*, commonly called *Sodbury* Coal, which has less of that pitchy, or bituminous Quality, found in some Degree in the *Shropshire* Coals, but more in those of the Forest of *Dean*. It is therefore a more durable Coal, but no bright and clear Fuel.

Sodbury is situated about 10 Miles North from *Bristol*, is a large, antient Town, and a great Thorough-fair; the River *Frome* rises near it. It is remarkable for some Branches in the Woollen Manufacture, particularly of cheap Hats; near this Place is a Quarry of very hard, dark, grey Stone, much used for Hearth-stones, Tomb-stones, and the like, where they are exposed to Fire or Weather.

Wickware is 101 measured Miles from *London*, a very antient Corporation, and Mayor-town, and a Parish of 10 Miles compleat. It abounds with Brooks, Rivulets, &c. over one of which is a handsome Stone-bridge. There are plenty of Coals dug in Places adjacent, and some Trade in the Woollen Way is carried on here. The Market is on *Monday*, and Fairs *April* 5th and *July* 2d.

Thornbury is a large Parish, 20 Miles in Circumference (to which *Oldbury* adjacent is an Hamlet). In this Town are the large Ruins of a magnificent Castle, begun, but never completed by *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, who was beheaded by *Henry VIII.* The Town has a Church, built in a Cathedral Form, four Alms-houses, and a Free-school. It has a customary or titular Mayor, and lies upon a Rivulet (that runs two Miles distant into the *Severn*) which renders it convenient for the Woollen Manufactory. Its Market is on *Saturday*, and its Fairs on *Easter Monday*, *Augst*

gust 15th; *Monday* before *St. Thomas's Day*, and *December 21st*. Near it, in the Parish of *Alvington*, is a large round Camp, on the Side of a Hill, from whence is a pleasant Prospect of the *Severn*, where there is a Ferry, called *Aust-passage*.

Mr. *Camden* thinks this Place peculiarly memorable for this Event, "King *Edward* the Elder, lying at *Aust Clive*, invited *Leolin*, Prince of *Wales*, then at *Beachly*, on the opposite Shore, to a Conference about Matters in dispute between them, but *Leolin* refused, and thereupon, *Edward* passed over to him, which so affected *Leolin*, that he leaped into the Water, and embraced the Boat King *Edward* was in; saying, Most wise King! your Humility has conquered my Pride, and your Wisdom triumphed over my Folly. Mount on my Neck, which I have foolishly exalted against you, and enter into that Country which your Goodness has this Day made your own. And taking him on his Shoulders, made him sit on his Robes and did him Homage."

Tortworth, which stands on the Side of the River *Avon*, is likewise a large Parish; and *Camden* informs us, that in his Time, there was a remarkable Chesnut-tree of an uncommon Bulk, which grew in an adjacent Garden; and which, according to Tradition, had been growing since the Reign of King *John*, 1226. Near this Place is *Myckle-wood-Chace*.

Wotton-under-Edge, is a pretty large Town, 99 measured Miles from *London*, seated on a rising Ground and has been for a long Time famous for the woollen Manufactory. It is remarkable for its Church, and some curious Monuments; for many charitable Donations, towards supporting a Free-school, Almshouses, &c. and for that *Hugh Perry*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, at a considerable Expence, in 1632, brought Water from the River *Avon*, in Pipes, to this Town, which before his Time, stood in great Need of that invaluable Element. The Market is *Friday*, and Fair *Sept. 25*.

Stinchcombe-hill is a fine large Hill, that affords amost extensive and delightful Prospect; great Numbers of Sheep are fed on it, and many pleasant Rivulets run at the Bottom, and contribute to make the Scene a more variegated Landscape.

Berkeley is a Market Town, 18 Miles from *Gloucester*, and 111 from *London*, remarkable for giving Title to the noble and an-

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tient Family of *Berkeley*, and for its Castle, a Seat of that Family, which is large, and has a venerable Aspect. The Castle is very old, and the Manor has belonged to the *Berkeley*-Family ever since the *Norman* Conquest: Here it was that *Edward* the II^d, was basely murdered. Sir *Robert Atkins* says, that "there is a Rock of Stone near *Dursley*, without any Chop or Slit, of an incredible Durance, yet soft to be hewn: It is by the Inhabitants called Puff-stone: The Walls of *Berkeley*-Castle were built of this Stone, and tho' they are about 600 Years standing, yet no Decay can be perceived." The Church of *Berkeley* is large, and has some good, old Tombs in it for some of the *Berkeley*-Family. The Tower, and Belfry stand at a Distance from it, on the other Side of the Church-yard, and were lately rebuilt by a Brief; for tho' the Town is small, the Parish is very extensive, being not less than 20 Miles in Circumference, consisting chiefly of the richest and most profitable Pasture. The Cheese made in this Parish, and in the Hundred of *Berkeley*, and Places adjacent, is all called *Berkeley*-Cheese, and is excellent in its Kind, little short of the *Cheddar*; great Quantities are sent to *London*, where some of the thickest Cheeses are commonly known by the Name of Double *Gloucester*. The *Severn*, for near six Miles, runs near this Parish, which lies so low, as neither to be esteemed pleasant, nor healthful, especially in the Winter-Season.

Not long since the Room, in which King *Edward* the II^d was imprisoned, was shewn as a great Curiosity. The Market is on *Wednesday*, and the Fair on *May* 14.

Dursley, a little to the North, is a pretty Market-town, adorned with the Statue of *Queen Anne*. The cloathing Trade carried on here is chiefly in Drabs and Medleys. Near this runs the small River *Cam*, which discharges itself into the *Severn*, a little below a small Village, called *Cambridge*, at a Place called *Frampton-Pill*, near which is a Passage, or Ferry over the *Severn*, called *Purton-passage*. The Market is on *Thursday*, and the Fairs on *May* 6, and *Dec.* 4. — On some Hills adjacent, called *Alderly Hills*, are some Stones resembling Cockles, and Oysters.

Tetbury, or *Tedbury*, between *Sodbury* and *Cirencester*, is a Market-town, pleasantly situated on a rising Ground, and in a healthful

healthful Air. The principal Article of its Market is Woollen Yarn. Here is a commodious Market-house, and an Assembly-Room; likewise, a handsome Church, with many curious Monuments, but it is suffered to run to Decay. Here is a Manufacture for Woollen Cloth; also, a Free-school, and Almshouses with small Endowments. At the End of it is a long Bridge over the *Avon*, one Half of which is in *Wiltshire*; and on the North-side of it, there is a petrifying Spring, that covers, with a stony Incrustation, whatever lies long enough in it. These Incrustations are frequently cut away, that the Water may have free Course.

At *Tormarton*, about 10 Miles from *Tetbury*, there are found, in the North-Fields, Stones, about the Bigness of *Pistol Bullets*, which being broke, look rusty like Iron-ore. There are many *Cockle-shells* incorporated into large Stones. Within a Quarter of a Mile of this Parish, is a Spring, called *Tormery-well*, which has the petrifying Quality of turning Wood into Stone.

At *Minchinghampton*, near the above Place, there is a Spring of the like Nature. It is a large Parish, bounded on the North by the River *Stroud*, and on the South by the Brook *Avigny*. Here is a good Church of a Cathedral Form. The Market is on *Tuesdays*.

Near the Town are some large ancient Camps, and many Fulling-mills. The Country about it is variegated with Woods, Hills, and deep Vales, and many pleasant Prospects.

Stroud, 93 measured Miles from *London*, stands on a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the River of that Name, thro' the most populous Part of the County, where the cloathing Trade is principally carried on. The Woollen Manufacture is here so considerable, that it employs many Thousands of Hands: The scarlet Cloths made here are judged to excel most others; which is supposed to be owing to a particular Quality in the Waters of this Place. It is remarkable, that the Waters of a Spring here are always found to have the same Temperature, with respect to Heat and Cold, the whole Year round. Great Quantities of Scarlet, as well as White, and other Dies, are sent weekly to *London*. The *East-India* Company take great Quantities, and most other Countries, which make use of *British* Woollen Manufacture, are mostly served from hence.

Notwithstanding the growing Trade of the *French*, this Manufacture flourishes here in an extensive Way, tho' perhaps not so great as it was 30, or 40 Years ago; for still Industry is encouraged in this Branch, and no Work-men are seen destitute, tho' *Stroud-Water* is extremely populous. The Women maintain themselves by Spinning, and the Children are made useful very early; but, as the Poor are, almost, wholly employed in this Manufacture, Labour of other Kinds is dear; Lands set at a high Rent, and the Produce of them brings in a good Profit.

No Part of *Gloucestershire* wears a more agreeable Aspect than this about *Stroud-Water*. From the Borders of the Hills (under which, upon the Streams in the small Vallies, the Manufacturers have their Dwelling) there appear delightful Prospects of several Villages, forming, as it were, one Town, in a straggling View, intermixed with scarlet Cloths upon the Racks or Tenters, which agreeably variegate the View, and give the more Pleasure to a Lover of his Country, and to a benevolent Mind, as they are the Produce of Industry, the only Support of a trading Country.

With a View to the Improvement of the cloathing Trade in this Neighbourhood, an Act was passed, in the 3d Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for making the *Stroud-Water* navigable from *Framelode* to *Walbridge*, near to the Town of *Stroud*. And tho' some Proposals were made for carrying it into Execution; yet nothing has appeared consequent thereto, except the Opening a Subscription for the raising 10,000*l.* for that good End, which Subscription is not full.

A Proposal was made at the Beginning of the Year 1758, for making this River navigable, by some Persons, who have lately obtained a Patent for making Rivers navigable, in a Method invented by themselves; by which it is proposed, instead of using Locks, to shift the Lading of the Vessel at the several Mills, by Means of certain mechanical Powers, from one Vessel to another; and this to be performed in less Time than is required in passing Locks.

The Town of *Stroud*, which gives Name to the River, stands on the Side of a Hill; is not very populous, being inhabited by few of the principal Clothiers, who generally chuse their Residence

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dence in the Villages, upon the *Stroud-Water*, and other Streams, for the greater Conveniency of carrying on their Business. The Market is on *Fridays*; the Fairs on *May 12*, and *August 21*. Near the Town lies

Chalsford-Bottom, remarkable for a petrifying Spring, its agreeable Situation, its deep Vale, rising Hills, and other beautiful and uncommon Prospects.

About 9 Miles to the East of *Stroud* lies

Cirencester took its Name from the River *Churn*, which runs thro' it, and from *Cestre*, derived from the *Latin Castrum*, a Camp.

It is the longest and oldest Town in this County, situate about 15 Miles from *Gloucester*, and 85 West from London.

It is said by some to have been built by *Cissa*, one of the *Saxon* Vice-roys, and was of great Note under the *Romans*, who made it an eminent Station for their Armies. Two of the *Roman* Consular Ways, cross each other here, one of which is visible by a high Ridge, as far as *Bird-lip-hill*; the other runs to *Cricklade* and *Newbury*; the Foundation of the old Wall is visible in many Places, and several Antiquities, especially *Roman*, have been dug up, as was a fine *Mosaic* Pavement in 1723, and many ancient Coins. The *Saxons* are said to have built the *Town-Abbey*, of which two old Gate-houses still remain. It was formerly two Miles round, but suffered much from the *Danes*. It is said, that *Constantine*, the first Christian Emperor, was crowned King of the *Britons* in this City. However, this Place was in great Esteem in that Emperor's Time, and was strongly fortified with Walls, and a Castle, in 577. The *Britons* long defended themselves here against the *Saxons*.

In 628, the King of *Mercia* fought a great Battle against the King of the *West-Saxons*. — In 879, the *Danes* took it from the *Mercians*. — In 1020, King *Canute* held a general Council of the Kingdom here. — In the Year 1150, the Town was made a Garrison for *Maud*, the Empress, against King *Stephen*. — In 1216, in the Reign of *Henry III.* the Castle was demolished. — In 1321, *Edward II.* rendezvouzed his Army here. And in the Year 1400, the Dukes of *Exeter*, *Surrey*, and *Aumerle*, and the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Gloucester* took up Arms against *Henry IV.* but were suppressed. And it is observable, that in this Town, the

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the first Act of Rebellion was committed in 1641, and here was the first Blood-shed in 1688, at the Revolution.

This Town is a large, and populous Borough, and is a Hundred of itself. The Church is very remarkable, having 28 Windows of painted Glass, representing Scripture-History, the Fathers, Martyrs, &c. It has a lofty Tower, and beautiful Porch fronting the Market-place. There are several Chapels in this Church, with good Paintings: Also, a free Grammar-school, with three Hospitals, and other Habitations provided for the Poor. It has a Market on *Mondays* for Corn, and on *Fridays* one of the greatest in the Kingdom for Wool, there being no less than 5000 Packs brought hither, in some Years, from *Leicestershire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, which are sold, for the most Part, to the Clothiers of this County and *Wilts*. *Easter-Tuesday*, *July 18*, and *Nov. 8*, are Fairs for Commodities in general; but the Weeks before *Palm-Sunday*, and before *Bartholomew-Day*, are considerable Fairs for Cloth.

Lord *Bathurst* has here a handsome Seat, and noble Park laid out in an agreeable Taste. Near the Park is a large Wood, called *Okeley-Wood*, from the Center of which run out ten Vistas of great Length, most of them terminated by some remarkable Object at a Distance. The Disposition of the Park, and Wood, do honour to his Lordship's Taste, and were much approved of by the late Mr. *Pope*.

Fairford, on the East-side of the County, 20 Miles from *Gloucester*, and 78 from *London*, has its Name from its old Ford over the *Coln*, a little above its Influx into the *Thames*, on which it has now two fair Bridges. The Parish is 10 Miles in Compass, and distinguished by the Borough, *East-End*, and *Mill-town End*. Medals, and Urns are often dug up here; and there are several Burrows in it, supposed to have been raised over Men that were slain. The Church is large, and beautified with 28 Windows, curiously painted with Scripture-History, designed by *Albert Durer*, an *Italian*, and the Colours are so lively, especially in the Drapery, that Sir *Antho. Vandyke* affirmed, that the Pencil could not exceed them. Here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and Fairs on *May 14*, and *Nov. 12*.

Letchlade, or *Lechlade*, is a small Town on the Borders of the County East-ward, about three Miles from *Fairford*, and about
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Nine from *Cirencester*. The River *Churn*, which rises near *Cubberly*, sometimes called the *Thames-Head*, runs immediately into *Wiltshire*, and revisits *Gloucestershire* near *Kempsford*, thence gliding on, in a gentle Course, parts this County from *Berkshire*, and runs by this Town, near which the *Thames* begins to be navigable, by the Help of Locks ; so that they here carry on a considerable Trade in Malt, Meal, Cheese, Corn, and other Commodities : The Wharfingers here are the common Carriers of these Goods, by Water, to *London*. Near the Town, but in the Limits of *Berkshire*, viz. at *St. John's Bridge*, is annually held a large Fair for Cheese, in the Beginning of *September*, and the Price it then bears is the usual Standard for the Year.

North of *Letchlade* is *Sherborn*, a Parish of small Extent, but consisting of rich meadow, arable, and pasture-Land : On the N. E. Side runs the River *Windrush*. There are many excellent Quarries of Free-stone ; and at *Great Barrington*, near *Sherborn*, there is a large Quarry of Free-stone, remarkable for its Durableness ; on which account, much of it has been used in repairing *Westminster-Abbey*, and in the Buildings at *Woodstock*.

Paynswick, about three Miles North of *Stroud*, is remarkable for its healthy Air. It is inhabited chiefly by Clothiers, or those employed by them. It has a Brook running thro' it into the *Stroud*. It is remarkable for a large Sheep-market, which is on *Tuesdays*, and its Fairs on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and *Sept. 19*.

After the *Severn* has received the *Chilt*, and one or two other Streams, or Rivulets, which run into it a-cross the Vale from the Foot of the *Cotswold Hills*, it visits

Gloucester, the Metropolis of the County. It lies in Lat. 51° 53', and 102 Miles from *London*. This is a very ancient City, called *Glevum* by the *Romans*, who here settled a Colony. The *Saxons* named it *Gleaucestre*, borrowing the Name from the old *British Words* *Glaw*, which signifies *Fair*, and *Caer* a City. It continued in after Times to be very eminent ; some Parliaments were held here ; *Henry the III*d was crowned here, and it has given the Title of Earl and Duke to many of the principal Nobility, and Royal Family of *England*. At present it is a pretty large, but not very populous Place, consisting, principally of four spacious Streets, meeting each other at right Angles, near the Center of the City, and taking their Names from the Situation of the

the Gate at the Bottom of each, as the *East-gate-street*, *West-gate-street*, &c. there are also some back-Streets and Lanes, chiefly on the West-side of the City. Where the chief Streets meet, stood a lofty and beautiful Cross; but this Cross running to Decay, and being found to stand in the Way of Carriages passing near it, was, a few Years since, taken down; as were also several Houses, a small Market-house, over which was a Cistern of *Severn-water*, and the Tower of *Trinity Church*, all which stood in the Midst of the *West-gate-street*, the Church itself having been taken down several Years before. The Removal of these Buildings has made the Street airy and spacious: And the new *Tolsey*, which is built at the South-east-corner of this Street, is now seen to great Advantage, which must otherwise have been hidden by old Houses. This is an elegant Brick Building, ornamented with Stone. In the front Pediment, the City Arms, adorned with the Cap of Maintenance, Sword, and other Ensigns of the City Honours are well carved. In this *Tolsey* the City Courts are held; and the Affizes and Quarter Sessions in a large, old Hall, in the same Street, called the *Booth-hall*. There is, in the Middle of this Street, a good Statue of K. *George I.* in a *Roman Habit*, crowned with Laurel, and another of *Queen Anne*, in the *South-gate-street*, where there is also a convenient, old Market-house for Wheat, with a Statue of K. *Charles the II.* in a Niche over one End of it, but wretchedly executed: Here also stands an old Conduit, with a small, but not inelegant Building over it, in the *Gothic Taste*. This Conduit, with one at the Cross, both supplied with Water from a Spring at *Robin Hood's Hill*, about a Mile and Half from the City, were, 'till lately, almost the only Places from whence the Inhabitants of this Part of the Town could be supplied with good, Spring-water; but a few Years ago, Col. *Selwyn*, many Years the worthy Representative of the City, at his sole Expence, caused a capacious Reservoir to be dug at the Foot of the above-mentioned Hill, from whence the Water is brought in Pipes to all Parts of the Town; and every Family, who will, may have it brought by Leaden-pipes into their Houses, at an easy Rent. The public Conduits for this Water are continued as before; but an Engine, by which the *Severn-Water* was forced to the western Parts of the Town, is destroyed, as unnecessary. With this

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Reservoir-water the County Infirmary is supplied, which is very lately finished, and is a large, brick Building, with convenient Wards for the Reception of a great Number of Patients, in an unconfined, airy Situation, without the South-gate. While this Building was erecting, the Patients were lodged in a temporary Infirmary, but are soon to be received into the new one. Upwards of 3500*l.* was subscribed for erecting the new Infirmary, which is supported by annual Contributions of about 1000*l.* besides casual Benefactions. But the chief Ornament of this City is its magnificent Cathedral; which was begun by *Aldred*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, nearly on the same Ground, where *Osric*, King of *Northumberland*, had before founded a Monastery; but was much enlarged, and beautified, by subsequent additional Buildings. The whole together is now one regular, and noble Gothic Structure. Its lofty, and stately Tower, which was built in the Reigns of *Henry V.* and *Henry VI.* at the Expence of Abbot *Seabroke*, equals, if not exceeds, in curious Workmanship any Thing of the Kind in *England*, and has a very striking Effect in the Prospect of the City at a Distance, especially from the West: The Choir is also very lofty, and well adorned, and exceeded by none: There is also a very neat Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, at the East-end beyond the Choir. This Chapel has an elegant Altar-piece of Stucco-work; given by the late worthy Bishop of *Gloucester*, *Dr. Benson*, who was at considerable Expence in beautifying every Part of the In-side of the Church; which, chiefly by the Generosity of this excellent Prelate, is, of late Years, much improved. The aukward Paintings with which the vicious Taste of superstitious Times had decorated the Roof and Walls, are entirely struck out, and the whole washed of a plain Stone-colour, appearing in its proper Simplicity: And at the sole Expence of this worthy Benefactor a fine Screen is erected under the Organ, between the Body of the Church and the Choir, in the Gothic Manner, built with Free-stone, and curiously adorned. Out of a Regard to the Virtues of this Prelate, *Gabriel Hanger*, Esq; of *Driffild*, in this County, lately set up a very sumptuous, marble Monument to his Memory; which Token of Respect his own Modesty had urged him to prohibit his Executors to pay him. There

is also a good, old Tomb of *Edward* the II^d near the Choir, and one of Wood, for *R. Custhoise*, with some other good Ones, but not remarkable. The Whispering-place, which is a narrow Passage behind the Choir, is observed as a Curiosity, but falls far short of that in the Dome of *St. Paul's* in *London*. The Cloisters are much, and justly admired: The only Blemish in the Church is, the enormous Size of the Pillars in the Body of it, which are much too large in Proportion to their Height, and would have been reduced to a proper Size, chiefly at the Cost of the late Bishop, had it not been thought that it would have weakened them too much. The Bishop's Palace was also much improved by him, at a considerable Expence. The Green near the Church is laid out in Walks, planted with Rows of Elms, and Lime Trees; and is airy and pleasant, surrounded by the Houses of the Dean and Prebendaries, and other good Buildings. Five only, out of eleven of the old Parish Churches, now remain; four of them entire, but one of them, *St. John's*, has been partly rebuilt; a sixth, *St. Adate's*, has been lately built of Brick, with a small wooden Turret, upon the Spot where one of the same Name formerly stood; some Remains still stand of the Monasteries of Black, and White Friars, and *St. Oswald's* Priory; but very little of the old City-walls, only the four Gates remain nearly entire. The North-gate is used as the common Goal of the City. The County Goal, which is the Remains of the Castle built by *Fitz-Osborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, stands on the Out-side of the Town, near the *Severn*, and is remarkably large and airy. Here are four Hospitals, or Almshouses for poor Men and Women, but two of them, *St. Margaret's* and *Magdalen's* stand a little without the Town, on the *London* Road; *St. Bartholomew's*, within the City, is largely endowed. There is also a Blue-Coat Hospital, where Boys are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and from thence apprenticed to Trades; and a Work-house, and several other considerable charitable Donations. There are two Grammar-schools, called the *College* and *Crypt* Schools; the latter of which is a free School, and sends every four Years an Exhibitioner to *Pembroke College* in *Oxford*; and (as are, likewise, most of the Charities) is vested in the Corporation; which consists of a Recorder, 12 Aldermen, one of which is annually chosen Mayor, a Town-Clerk,

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OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 357

Chamberlain, Sword-bearer, 40 Common Council-men, four Sergeants at Mace, &c. there are also 12 incorporated Companies for Trade. The private Buildings are, in general, old and irregular; and the Inhabitants do not make the most of their advantageous Situation for Trade; only one Manufacture, that of Pin-making, being carried on with Spirit, and a Sugar-work, lately set up by one Person; they have a very convenient Quay on the *Severn*, and a Custom-house with proper Officers. There is a Market on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and the Fairs are *April 5, July 5, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28*. There is a wooden Bridge, with Stone Piers, over the *Severn*, at the West-Gate, which leads to a long Cause-way, called *Over's Cause-way*, which runs thro' an Island, formed by the *Severn*, called the Isle of *Alney*.

A little below *Gloucester*, on the Banks of the *Severn*, are some Remains of the old Monastery of *Llanthony*, removed hither from *Herefordshire* about seven Miles lower. The *Severn*, now grown wider, receives the *Stroud-water*, which here discharges itself into it at *Framelode*, where there is a Passage over the *Severn*, and a large Wharf for the landing of Coals which are brought here; as they are also to *Tewksbury*, from *Shropshire*.

At *Lassington*, near *Gloucester*, there are found, on the Side of a Hill, small *Astroites*, which are of a greyish Colour, flat, and surrounded with little Points, like Rays; they are about the Breadth of a Silver-penny, and as thick as an Half-crown, and when put into Vinegar have a Motion like other *Astroites*.

Northleche is a small Market-town, 80 measured Miles from *London*. Here is a good Church, and Grammar-school. The Roman Fosse-way is carried on from near *Tedbury*, by *Cirencester*, to this Place; and the Road from *Gloucester* to *Oxford*, which formerly went on the Top of the Hill near this Place, is lately carried thro' it, and the old Road is disused. From *Northleche* the Fosse-way, which is here very entire, passes to *Stow* (already described), from thence to *Moreton-Hindmarsh*, (an old, neglected Market-town;) a little farther it leaves this County, and is continued to *Scotland*. The other Roman Way crosses the Fosse-way at *Cirencester*, is called *Irmin-street*, which coming from *St. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*, enters *Gloucestershire* on the West-side, and from the City of *Gloucester*, after passing *Cirencester*, en-

ters *Wiltshire*, near *Cricklade*, and thence is carried to *Southampton*: But this is not so entire as the Fosse-way.

About eight Miles South-west of *Campden*, in a Bottom, stands,

Winchcomb, an old Market-town, formerly famous for its Abbey; and near it stands large Remains of a fine Castle, at *Sudeley*. In later Times, the Inhabitants hereabouts attempted to raise Tobacco, and with so much Success, that the Scheme was suppressed by Act of Parliament.

From the western Parts of the *Cotswold-hills*, there is a delightful, and most extensive Prospect into one of the richest Vales in *England*, which runs thro' the Middle of this County from North-west to South-east, without any Interruption from intervening Hills, from near the Vale of *Evesham* almost to *Bristol*, more than half the Length of the County. In some Places, the whole Vale may be seen at one View; which, as it chiefly consists of fine Pasture-ground, agreeably interspersed with Towns and populous Villages, and most of the Hedges planted with tall Elms, and the large River *Severn* running thro' the whole, forms a very striking Prospect; especially when it is first seen after travelling over the *Cotswold-hills*, and cannot but give Pleasure, as it seems to promise abundant Amends for the comparative Sterility of the eastern Parts: Nor does it fail to answer the most sanguine Expectations in this Respect. Here the Air is much warmer, and, except in some few Places in the lower or southern Parts of the County, which lie near the Banks of the *Severn*, and are somewhat marshy, is, in general, very pure and healthy. The Soil, in most Parts of the Vale, is rich and soft, inclining to Clay, but in some Parts, for a small Extent, is gravelly, in others sandy. It is every where cultivated, and does every where amply pay the Husbandman for his Labour in the Cultivation. The greatest Quantity of Corn is raised in the North-east Part of this Vale about *Cheltenham*, where the Wheat is larger, fuller, and heavier than on the Hills. Corn-fields are more thinly interspersed among the Pastures towards the South-west; and about *Berkeley*, the Grounds are almost wholly Pasture, and so continue to *Bristol*.

Tewksbury stands near the Confluence of this River with the *Severn*; it has also two other lesser Streams, called Rivers, running

running by it, the *Garon*, which discharges itself into the *Avon*, and the *Swilgate*. This Town, and *Cirencester*, are the only Places in the County (besides the City of *Gloucester*) which send Members to Parliament: But *Tewksbury* is not of so high Antiquity as the other. It receives its Name of *Theocsbury*, or *Tewksbury*, from *Theocus*, an Hermit, who, about *A.D.* 700, had a Cell for Devotion at this Place, and occasioned, by the Fame of his Sanctity, a great Resort hither to him; soon after this, a Priory was founded here by *Odo*, and *Dodo*, *Mercian* Noblemen. This Priory, in the Year 980, was subjected to the Abbey of *Cranborne* in *Dorsetshire*; but, about *A.D.* 1102, was rebuilt by *R. Fitzhaman*, and converted into an Abbey, the Abbot and Monks removing from *Cranborne* hither, as the most desirable Situation; and *Cranborne*, thenceforward, became a Priory, subject to the Abbey of *Tewksbury*. This Abbey was richly endowed by subsequent Benefactions, and with the Abbey the Town increased and flourished. It is now a large, handsome, and populous Town, 96 measured Miles from *London*, consisting of three good Streets: The Buildings, indeed, are most of them old and irregular, but being raised high, and the Streets wide, well pitched, and accomodated with broad Pavements next the Houses for Foot-passengers, fenced with Posts, the whole makes a good Appearance; particularly the High-street, which is long, wide, and strait, and agreeably terminated at the Upper-End by a distant View of the Country. The Church (which, with an old Gate-way near it, and some few lesser Ruins, is all that remains of *Fitzhaman's* Abbey) is a large, and venerable Pile. It is very lofty, built, as most of our Cathedrals, with cross and Side-ises, and a large Tower in the Middle. The Choir and West-end are well ornamented with Pinacles, Battlements, &c. but the Tower is low, in Proportion to its Bigness. Many illustrious Persons are here buried; particularly those who were here basely put to Death after the Battle of *Tewksbury*, so fatal to the *Lancastrian* Cause. The Body of the Church is large, but so crowded with Galleries, that it does not appear to Advantage: The Choir is neat, well paved, and adorned. There is a good Altar-piece, and the Communion-table is a handsome marble Stone, supported by a well-fansied, and executed Representation of a Passion-flower Tree, in strong,

but

but neat Iron-work, properly painted. The Church-yard has been not long since enclosed with an handsome, iron Palisade, and laid out into pleasant Walks, well gravelled. The Town is governed by two Bailiffs, who, with two others are the ruling Magistrates. The Inhabitants carry on a considerable Trade in Malt, and other Commodities; their Poor are chiefly employed in knitting of Stockings, Caps, Waist-coats, &c. mostly Cotton; tho' there are of late Years seven Stocking-looms set up; and they do not fail to take Advantage of their two navigable Rivers. The Roads about this Town, were, 'till very lately, almost impassable, and wholly so for Wheel-carriages, by which Means their Markets and Trade suffered; but they have lately been repaired about two Miles every Way, chiefly by the Generosity of their Representatives; and Turnpikes have been since erected to compleat this useful Work. The Corporation are Lords of the Manor, and have the Tolls of the Markets, which are kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and the Disposal of the Charities, which consist of some Alms-houses, and several other Donations. There are two Ferries, or Passages, over the *Severn* near *Tewksbury*, called the upper and lower *Lode*, and another somewhat lower, called the *Haw*; a little below which, it receives a small River, or Brook called the *Chilt*, which rises in *Dowdsfell*, and thence runs to

Cheltenham, a Market-town of one long Street, eight Miles in the Road from *Gloucestershire* to *Winchcombe*, and 95 from *London*. It took its Name from the Brook *Chilt*, which passes thro' it. The Parish is very large, and has a good Trade in Malt; but is remarkable for nothing so much as its medicinal, purging Waters; which occasions a great Resort both of the Rich and Gay, as well as the Poor; the Waters, in their Season for drinking, being an agreeable Purge, never attended with a nausea, or griping; they are compounded chiefly of a nitrous Salt, Sulphur, and Steel; and a Quart has been found to contain near two Drachms of nitrous Salt, and about Half a Drachm of alkaline Earth. They are deemed a good Remedy in all inflammatory, scorbutic, or schrophulous Disorders; and are remarkably beneficial in all nephritic, and hæmorrhoidal Cases. A pleasant Walk has been made leading to this Spring, where the Waters are dispersed; and a great Number of commodious Lodgings

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ings are built for the Reception of Company. According to *Camden*, this Water is much of the same Nature as *Scarborough*, and were, not many Years ago, found out by the Resort of vast Flocks of Pigeons hither, as the Curious conjecture, — to provoke their Appetite, and quench their Thirst. — The Market here is on *Thursdays*, and the Fairs the 2d *Thursday* in *April*, *Holy Thursday*, and *August 5*.

Deerhurst, two Miles distant south of *Tewksbury*, and six Miles from *Gloucester*. It derives its Name from the Saxon Word *Herst*, which signifies a Wood; antiently of great Note for the Number, and Excellency of the Deer which subsisted there. The Church had an handsome Spire and Steeple, which was blown down in 1666; it has now a small Tower at the West-end, with Pinacles. The Body of the Church is a very handsome, large, high Building, covered with Lead, the Chancel somewhat higher than the Body of the Church, and hath a large Isle on each Side. The Parish, in general, consists of rich meadow and Pasture-land; but it is subject to receive Damage by the Over-flowing of the River *Severn*, which runs two Miles on the West-side of the Parish.

Having thus taken a cursory View of the western, and middle Part of the County, we shall now pass to those which are more easterly, distinguished by the Name of *Cotswold*.

Cotswold is the eastern Part of the County, so called from the great Number of Sheep-cotes upon it, and *wald*, the old Word for a Hill: It is also called *Cotswold-hills*, or simply *The Hills*. The Air on the Hills is very bleak and sharp, but very pure and healthful; the Soil, not so fertile as in the Vale, having very little good Pasture-ground in it for Cattle; but Abundance of Sheep-pastures on some of the Downs, which feed a great Number of Sheep. It was from a Present of these Sheep, from *Edward I.* to *Alphonso*, King of *Spain*, that the present Breed of *Spanish* Sheep is said to descend; tho' the *Cotswold* Wool is now much coarser than that of *Spain*. The Soil also produces considerable Crops of light Wheat, and Barley, but the Barley is so early sown, and so long in growing and ripening, that, when any Thing is long delayed, it is a proverbial Saying, that *It is as long in coming as Cotswold Barley*. The Grass, called *St. Foyn*, is also propagated here with good Success. Timber is very scarce in
this

this Part of the County; and in many Parts of *Cotswold*, not a Hedge is to be seen for some Miles. The Mounds here are generally Stone-walls, the Materials of which they are built lying not more, in some Places, than a Foot, or even half a Foot under the Surface of the Ground. The Stone, in general, is a small, coarse, kind of Free-stone, and unfit for the Purposes of neat Building, and is, therefore, commonly used for ordinary Houses, for these Walls, or for mending the Roads: Tho' there are, at no great Distance from each other, several Quarries of better Stone interspersed, some of which, particularly that near *Painfwick*, is very white, fine, and durable, little inferior to that of *Bath*; fit to be used in the most elegant Buildings, and capable of being finely wrought in ornamental Works. There are also many Tile Quarries, where many durable Tiles are made, particularly, in and near *Bisley*. Some small Rivers have their Rise among the *Cotswold-hills*, which very agreeably Water the little Bottoms there; and some of them have pretty good Meadow-ground near their Banks, and are well stored with Fish, particularly Eels, Trout, and Cray-fish. Most of these Streams take their Course from North-west to South-east, and run into the *Thames*. The most observable of these are the *Windrush*, *Coln*, and the *Churn*.

Stow, generally called *Stow on the Wold*, lies about 18 Miles N. E. from *Gloucester*, 11 from *Cheltenham*, and 77 from *London*, is situated on a Hill, which has given rise to an Observation, that they have but one Element, viz. Air; there being neither Wood, common Fields, nor Water belonging to the Town. The Roman Fosse-way runs through it to *Northleche*. The Church is remarkable for a high Tower, and it stands on such an Eminence, that it commands a very distant Prospect. The adjacent Lands are esteemed good for Growth of Hops, as well as good for Pasture; so that their Fairs have been remarkable for Hops, Cheese, and Sheep; but for Want of a proper Manufacture, their Poor are very numerous; for whom Provision is made for their Relief and Support, by Hospitals, Almshouses, and Charity-schools, liberally endowed. The Market-day is *Thursday*, and the Fairs are *May 12*, when near 20,000 Sheep are usually sold; and *October 24* is a remarkable great Fair for Cheese.

Moreton

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Moreton, is a small Market Town, situated on the River *Evenlod*, in the great Road from *London* to *Worcester*. About a Mile from hence are four Shire-stones, where the four Counties of *Gloucester*, *Oxford*, *Worcester*, and *Warwick* meet.

Campden, 87 Miles from *London*, is a Borough, and a Market Town, situated under the Side of a Hill; so called from a Camp near it, where a Battle was formerly fought. There is a small Brook runs through it into the *Stour*. The Town is famous for the Manufactory of Stockings; and the Church for several remarkable Tombs, *Viscount Campden's*, &c. and the Country round about for its Fertility and Pleasantness. The Market is on *Wednesday*; and the Fairs are on *Asb-Wednesday*, *April 23*, *July 25*, and *Nov. 3*.

At *Little Sodbury*, near this Place, there is a Camp, remarkably entire, and several others of less Note.



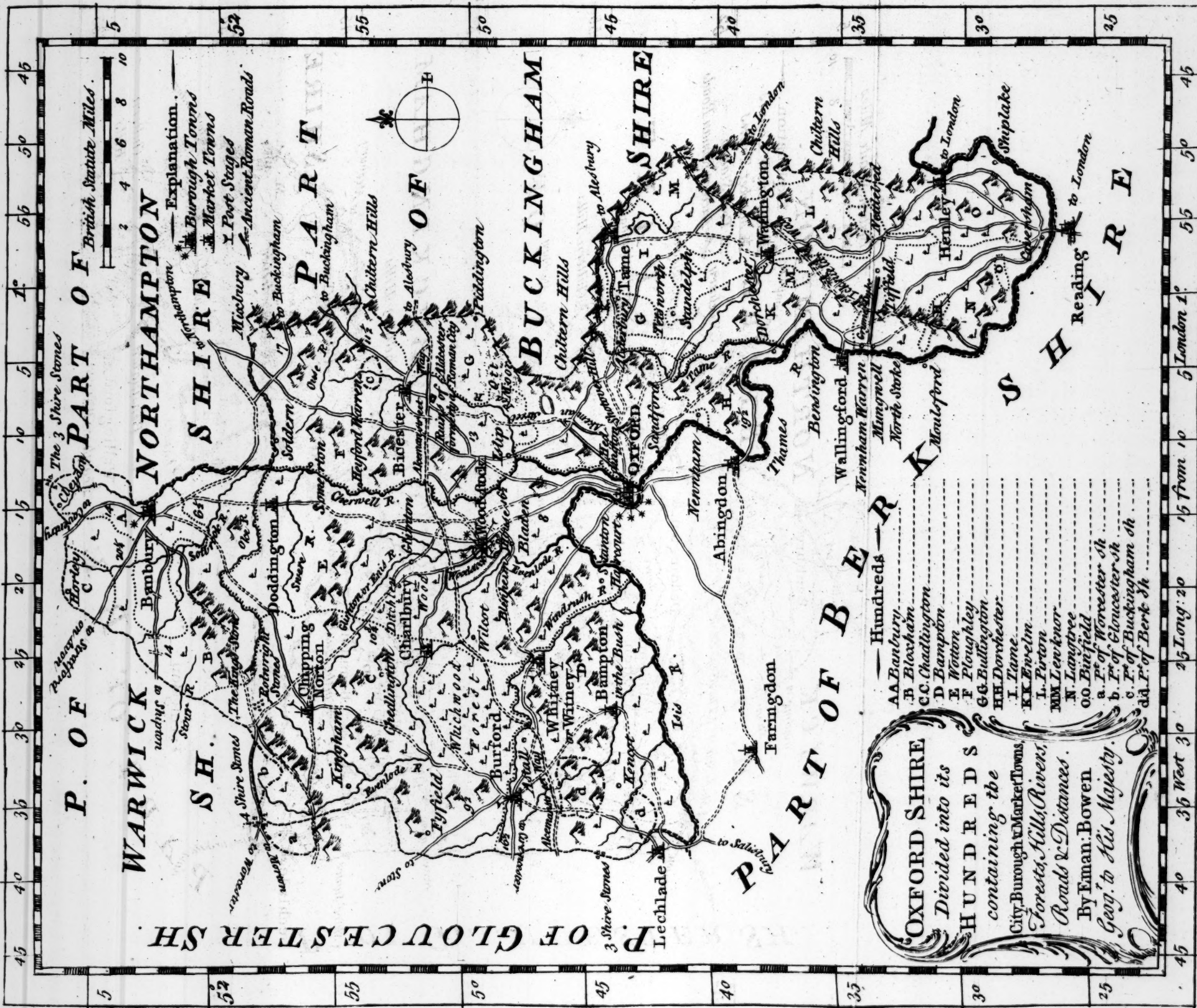
T H E
NATURAL HISTORY
O F
OXFORDSHIRE.



HE County of *Oxford*, called by the *Saxons* *Oxna-ford-ſcýne*, did belong to the *Dobuni*, and by its Situation, particularly to the North-east at *Otmore*, and the adjacent Places, exactly answers the Original of the Name *Dobuni*, as being low and level. On the West, it borders upon *Gloucestershire*; on the South, where it is broadest, the River *Iss* divides it from *Berkshire*, as far as *Dorchester*, and from thence the *Thames*; and on the East, it is bounded by *Bucks*; on the North-east-side it has *Northamptonshire*; and on the North-west, *Warwickshire*. It is 130 Miles in Circumference, in which are contained 15 Market Towns, 280 Parishes, 534000 Acres of Land, and has in it one of the noblest Universities in the World.

The antient Inhabitants of this Place were those *Britains*, who possessed this County and *Gloucestershire*, called *Dobuni*; but we find nothing memorable of them, but some Pieces of Coin, which Dr. *Plot* met with in his Search after the Antiquities of this County; to whose History, of their Inscription, and many other Curiosities, we must refer the Reader.

After *Julius Cæsar* had found a Way into *Britain*, the *Romans* never left their Inroads, 'till they became at length perfect Masters of the greatest Part of the Isle; and tho' they are long since departed, the Roads they made are still remarkable; and of the four principal, or public Ways, one passeth through this County, viz. *Ikenild-street*, which, in many Places, still retains that Name; it reaches, in this County, from North-east, entering at the
Parish



OXFORD SHIRE
Divided into its
HUNDREDS
containing the
City, Burrough & Market Towns,
Forests, Hills, Rivers,
Roads & Distances.
By Eman. Bowen
Geog. to His Majesty.

- Hundreds —
- AA Banbury
 - B Bloxham
 - CC Chaddington
 - D Bampton
 - E Watlington
 - F Ploughley
 - GG Bullington
 - HH Dorchester
 - I I. Tame
 - KK Ewelton
 - LL Perton
 - MM Leeknor
 - NN Langtree
 - OO Binfield
 - a. P. of Worcester sh.
 - b. P. of Gloucester sh.
 - c. P. of Buckingham sh.
 - dd. P. of Berk sh.

Engraved for the General Magazine of Arts and Sciences, for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1758.

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Parish of *Chiner*, in *Buckinghamshire*, and going out, over the *Thames*, at the Parish of *Goring*, into *Berkshire*.

There is another between *Colebrook* and *Wallingford*, now called *Grimesdyke*. It goes single, 'till it comes to the Woods near *Tuffield*, and thence holds on its Course through the Woods to the River *Thames*.

Beside these, there is another *Roman Way* between *Aldchester* and *Wallingford*, Part of which is now to be seen, continued quite across *Otmore*, by *Beckley-Park-wall*, and crossing the *Worcester Road*, it goes by *Stafford Grove* and *Hedington Quarries*, through *Magdalen-College-Coppice*, and so to *Wallingford*.

To these Roads, our Author adds a Description of the *Roman Way*, called *Akeman's-street*, leading through this County to *Bath*.

The true *Akeman-street*, by others called *Akerman-street*, after it has left *Buckinghamshire*, enters this County, at a Village called *Black-thorn*, from whence it passes *Alcester*, *Chesterton*, *Cherwell*, and *Woodstock-park* to *Stunsfield*, where, breaking off, it goes over the River *Evenlode*, to *Wilcot*, to *Ramsden*, and so into *Gloucester*, and thence to *Bath*.

Nigh to these raised Ways, the *Romans* placed their *Tumuli*, i. e. the Sepulchres of their Generals, or other valiant Persons. The Reasons of their so doing was, to pay Honour to the Deceased, by a raised Monument; and also, to remind Travellers that they were mortal. These *Tumuli* were Hillocks, in the Form of a Cone: *Dr. Plot* tells us, he found two of these in *Oxfordshire*, one upon the *Prætorian Way*, and another on the Side of *Akerman-street*.

There is another Sort of *Roman Antiquity* worth Notice, viz. a Sort of Pavement made of small Tiles, not much bigger than Dice, artificially tinged with various Colours, annealed and polished; of which, one was discovered at *Great Tew*, and another at *Steeple Aston* in this County.

These are some of the Monuments of *Roman Power* and Greatness, which, for Regularity Sake, we have taken Notice of in this Place. The natural Curiosities, and some others of Art, will occur in the Sequel of this History.

This County is, in general, rich and fertile; the lower Parts are cultivated into pleasant Fields and Meadows. The Hills

were covered with great Store of Woods, 'till the late Civil Wars, in which they were destroyed to such a Degree, that few Places, except the *Chiltern*, answer that Character. At present, *Fuel* is very scarce in general, and in some northern Parts is even sold by Weight. To remedy this, justly merits the Attention of the Inhabitants, by propagating the Growth of Timber. And as the Country is fertile for Corn, and Grass, so it likewise abounds in all Sorts of Game, both for Hunting and Hawking; And their Rivers abound with a Variety of Fish, which otherwise add to their Pleasure and Convenience.

The principal Rivers are, the *Thames*, *Isis*, *Windrush*, *Evenlade*, and *Cherwell*; besides which, Dr. Plot reckons Seventy of an inferior Rank.

I. The *Thames*. Having anticipated a Description thereof by a large Account of it in our Natural History of *Middlesex*, we shall here only observe, That the *Thame* is but a small River, which, rising near *Ting* in *Hertfordshire*, crosses the County of *Bucks*, and falls into the *Isis* at *Dorchester*, in this County; since that Junction, called *Thamesis*.

II. The *Isis* riseth near the South Border of *Gloucestershire*, not far from *Torleten*, a small Village, hard by the *Fosse-Way*; and, in its first Entrance into this County, is straitened by *Radcot-Bridge*; whence it passes by *Bablac*, famous for being the antient Seat of *Robert de Vere*, the great Earl of *Oxford*, and soon after receives an Addition by the

III. *Windrush*. A small Brook, that flows out of the *Cotswold*, and first salutes *Burford*, standing on the Banks of it; from hence it runs to *Minster Lovel*, heretofore the Seats of the Lords *Lovel* and *Tichmarsh*; from thence it visits *Whitney*; afterwards it goes by *Coggs*, the antient Seat of the Baron of *Arsc*, hard by *Which-wood-Forest* (of large Extent); hence glides to *Stanton Harcourt*, an antient Seat belonging to that Family; from thence it passeth to *North Moor*, and falls into the *Isis*. After this Conflux, the *Isis* has a N. E. Course to *Ensham*, and unites with the River

IV. *Evenlade*, which rises in the *Cotswold*, in *Gloucestershire*, and first visits *Chastleton*, in this County, and glides S. E. to *Which-wood Forest*, and thence runs round to *Cherbury*, the *Baub*, *Hanborough*, and passing by *Rollrich-stone* comes to *Cas-*
senton,

senton, where it falls into the *Ifis*, near to which are several Mills, erected for different Purposes.

V. The River *Cherwell* rises in *Northamptonshire*, out of a Hill, whence spring three Rivers, running different Ways. This River enters this County near *Banbury*, from thence it continues its Course to *King's Sutton*, near which it receives the small River *Solbrooke*; and from thence, for many Miles, passing thro' the Middle of the County, it crosses *Akerman-street-Way*, and visits *Woodstock-Park*, and many well cultivated, and pleasant Parts of this County, among which is *Islip* (of great Note in Antiquity,) where it is joined, from the East, by a small Brook, which runs by *Alchester*; a little below which, it is joined by the River *Rhea*, and thence continues its Course a little to the East of *Oxford*, and then empties itself into the River *Thames* above-mentioned, which River from hence continues its Course, after many Windings and Turnings, by *Abingdon*, *Dorchester*, *Wallingford*, &c. to *Reading*, dividing this County from *Berkshire*.

This County is divided into fourteen Hundreds, viz.

<i>Wotton,</i>	<i>Bullington,</i>	<i>Corchester,</i>
<i>Banbury,</i>	<i>Bampton,</i>	<i>Ewelme,</i>
<i>Bloxham,</i>	<i>Tame,</i>	<i>Langtree,</i>
<i>Chadlington,</i>	<i>Llewknor,</i>	<i>Binfield, or</i>
<i>Ploughly,</i>	<i>Pirton,</i>	<i>Henley.</i>

I. *Wotton-Hundred*, not only because it lies Southward, but on the Account of the Situation of the City of *Oxford*; which not only gives Name to the County, but, indeed, is also the Glory of it, claims the Preference.

Oxford, in *Saxon* *Oxen-ford*, 47 Miles distant from *London*, is, by *Mr. Camden*, not undeservedly stiled our most noble *Athens*, the *Muses' Seat*, and one of *England's Pillars*; nay, the *Sun*, the *Eye of Britain*. It is a most delicate and beautiful City, whether we respect the Neatness of the private Buildings, the Statefulness of the public Structures, or the Healthfulness, and Pleasantness, of its Situation.

This City (says *Dr. Plot*), is seated on a rising Ground, in the Midst of a pleasant and fruitful Valley, of a large Extent, near the Confluence, and extended between the two Rivers of

Ifis

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Ifis and *Cherwell*, with which it is bounded on the East, West, and South; as also, with a Ridge of Hills (somewhat woody) about a Mile distant; so that the whole lies in the Form of a Theatre; and the City is adorned with so many Towers, Spires, and Pinnacles, that scarce any afford so agreeable a Prospect. 'Twas (no Doubt) the Sweetness and Commodiousness of the Place, that first invited the great, and judicious King *Alfred* to select it for the *Muses*' Seat; and some succeeding Kings to remove hither their Royal Courts, both the Houses of Parliament, and Courts of Judicature, Synods, and Convocations of the Clergy; of which the fore-mentioned, curious Historiographer gives us a Catalogue, and of which there is a List in *Corpus Christi* College.*

The Air, likewise, is so sweet and wholesome, that if it may not be compared with that of *Montpellier*; yet it has been conspicuously useful, and efficacious for the Removal of many Disorders, and Recovery of Consumptive Persons. It has been an Observation of some Persons, that tho' the Small-pox is as frequent here as any where else, the Effects of it are seldom fatal, or attended with any injurious Effects; and it has also been remarked, that when the Pestilence, in 1665, was spread, in a Manner, all over the Kingdom, tho' the Court, both Houses of Parliament, and Terms were kept there, yet the Plague, notwithstanding, was never there at all.

That the Healthfulness of the Air may considerably depend on the Waters; and the Wholesomeness of the latter may consist in their due Impregnation with *Salts* and *Sulphurs*, and their continual Motion, has been a Maxim justly applied to this Place; for, if we consider the Rivers in particular, the Springs they receive, and the Earths they wash, their different Natures, Qualities, and Properties, mutually combine and contribute to the peculiar Excellence of the same.† *Cardan*, in his Comment upon

Hypocrates,

* This City, without Controversy, is very antient, *David Tavenfis*, *Radulphus Agus*, *John Rosse*, &c. make it to be above 1000 Years before the coming of *Christ*; *John Rosse* tells us, it was called *Caer Bossa*, afterwards *Rydychen*, which, in the *British* Tongue, signifies the Ford of *Oxon*, and thence took and bore the Name of *Oxford*; and it is indisputable, that *Martin* the IId, who arrived at the Papal Seat about the Year 882, calls it an ancient University.

† *Dr. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire*, Page 25, 26. *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. 27, Page 495.

Hippocrates, takes the Plenty and Goodness of Fish to be another Proof of the Wholesomeness of the Waters; and *Dr. Brown* admits it into Consideration, whether its exceeding Fecundity and Fertility may not be ascribed to the saline Tinctures it receives from the natural Salt-mines it licks by the Way; which Opinion, if approved, as rationally it may be, shews the Health of our Waters, and the Reason of it too. For many other ingenious Remarks on the Nature of the Waters in general, we must refer the Curious to *Dr. Plot's* History before-mentioned. But to return from this Digression. The City of *Oxford* is not only of great Antiquity, Beauty, and Splendor, but is most of all famous for its University; and, if that may claim the Antiquity before-mentioned, it is notwithstanding to be acknowledged, that from the many Troubles and Confusions by the Wars among the *Saxon* Kings, that Arts and Sciences left their Residence here, and the University retained little more than the Name; but at length, King *Alfred*, having reduced the national Affairs to a peaceable State and Condition, set himself to the Promotion of Learning; and observing, that very few on the South Side of the *Humber* could read *English*, and scarce a Priest understood *Latin*, he, in order to restore this University to its pristine Glory, sent into *France* for *Grimbold*, and *John*, a Monk, to invite them to *Oxford*, to teach the Arts and Sciences; which having obtained, there was such a general Thirst for Learning, among the *British* Youth, that King *Alfred* found it necessary to build three Colleges; and liberally endowed them, giving the Sixth Part of his Revenue for the Support of his Scholars there.

King *Edward* I. his Successor, was as great an Encourager of Learning as his Father, and did almost as much for *Cambridge*, as *Alfred* had done for *Oxford*; so that both Universities became in a flourishing Condition, and so continued under the Princes of the *Saxon* Line that succeeded him, for above 100 Years; but after the *Danes* began to infest the Kingdom, this City fell a Sacrifice to their inhuman Ravages: So that for above 130 Years, a Stop was put to any Progress in Learning. However, in Process of Time, the City was rebuilt by *Edward the Confessor*; and the Beneficence of other Princes and Nobles, gave a new Birth to Science in this Place; and thus it continued, 'till the Inhabitants revolted from *William the Conqueror*, who laid Siege to it, and

and took it; and afterwards, in order to satisfy the People, he granted Leave to *Rob. de Oiley* to erect a strong Castle on the West-side of the City; after this, the University continued to flourish, and was frequently honoured with the Presence of our Kings.

It may seem a Digression from the principal Design of this Work to enter on an Account of this University, but, considering the Rank it bears in the History of *England*, we hope it will not be disagreeable.

Of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

The University, considered as a Body corporate, consists of its Officers in general, and of the several Colleges, which, like so many private Companies, constitute the Whole.

The Governors, or Magistrates of this great University, which, in divers Respects, has not its Equal in the World, are these that follow; namely, the Chancellor, the High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Proctors; after these, the public Orator, the Keeper of the Records, six Beadles, and a Verger.

The *Chancellor* is chosen by the Students in Convocation. His particular Office is to inspect the Government of this University; to assert, and protect its Liberties, and to call Assemblies, &c. He is, for the most Part, one of the prime Nobility, and his Office is for Life.

The *High Steward* is nominated by the Chancellor, with the Consent and Approbation of the University. His Office is likewise for Life, and by Virtue thereof, he is to assist the Chancellor, and Proctors, in the Execution of their respective Offices. Moreover, he both hears, and determines capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Realm, when required so to do by the Chancellor.

The *Vice-Chancellor*, who is always the Head of some College, and in Orders, is annually nominated by the Chancellor as his Deputy, and is elected in Convocation. He represents the Chancellor in his Absence, on all Occasions, where his Office is concerned, and in whatever regards the Honour and Interest of the University.

The

The Proctors are two Masters of Arts, who are annually chosen out of the several Colleges by Turns; their Duty is to inspect the public Exercises, to keep the Peace, and punish all such as are guilty of any Riots, or Disorders. The Oversight of all Weights and Measures likewise belongs to them. The Keeper of the Records is to take Care of their Charters and Privileges, and to register all public Transactions.

Three of the Six Beadles are called Esquire-Beadles, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt; the other Three are distinguished by the Name of Yeoman-Beadles, and carry Silver Maces likewise, but then they are plain. Their Office is to attend the Vice-Chancellor in public; to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School, and to publish Courts of Convocation.

The Vergers Office is to walk, on all solemn Occasions, with the Six Beadles, before the Vice Chancellor.

The Colleges are those Places, which are provided with sufficient Revenues for the Maintenance of the Masters, Professors, and Students; the Halls are such Houses, where the Students live either altogether, or at least in Part, at their own Expences; of the first Sort there are Twenty, of the Latter only Five; in each of them, however, there are private Lectures and Disputes on all the liberal Sciences, in order to prepare the Students for the public Exercises: They are ranked in the following Order.

I. *University College.*

This House was the Beginning of the University, and was founded by King *Alfred*, in the Year 872: It is situate near the East Gate of the City, and has one Master, twelve Fellows, ten Scholars, &c. Among the modern Benefactors to this College, the late famous Dr. *Radcliffe* is deservedly looked upon as one.

II. *Baliol College.*

This House was founded by *John Baliol*, in the Year 1262. It maintains a Master, twelve Fellows, thirteen Scholars, &c. It is situated in the Suburbs, on the North Side of the City, and its Library is noted for its choice Collection of Books.

III. *Merton College*

Is so called from its Founder, *Walter* of *Merton*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and High Chancellor of *England*, about the Year 1267. It has a Warden, twenty Fellows, fourteen Portionists, &c. The inner Quadrangle, the Library, and Garden, are all worthy of Notice; it ſtands on the South Side of the City.

IV. *Exeter College*

Was founded by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and Lord Treafurer of *England*, in the Year 1316. It maintains a Rector, and twenty-three Fellows; the Front and Tower over the Gate are very curious; it is ſituated in the North Part of the City, and on the Weſt Side of the Schools.

V. *Oriel College*

Was at firſt called *St. Mary's*, and *King's College*. It was founded by King *Edward* the Second, in the Year 1324. His Son, King *Edward* III. added to the Revenue of it, by endowing it with a Meſſuage, called *L'Oriel*, from whence it derived its preſent Denomination. It maintains a Provost, 18 Fellows, &c. and ſtands on the South Side of the City.

VI. *Queen's College*

Is ſo called in Honour of *Philippa*, Queen Confort to *Edward* III. by *Robert Eglesfield*, B. D. who was her Chaplain, and founded it in the Year 1340. It maintains a Provost, 14 Fellows, ſeven Scholars, &c. Part of it, namely, the Chapel, Hall, Library, and Provost's Apartments, have been lately rebuilt in a ſtately Manner; it is ſituated near *St. Peter's Church* in the Eaſt.

VII. *New College*

Was founded in the Year 1386, by *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Lord High Chancellor, under the Name of the College of the *Bleſſed Virgin Mary*: The Buildings are very ſtately, but more particularly the Chapel and the Hall. There is a curious Collection of Books likewise in the Library.

It

It maintains a Warden, 70 Fellows and Scholars, besides 10 Chaplains, &c.

VIII. *Lincoln College*

Was begun in the Year 1427, by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, but finished by *Thomas de Rotherham*, Archbishop of *York*, and Lord High Chancellor, in the Year 1475. It maintains a Rector, 12 Fellows, two Chaplains, &c. and stands in the Center of the City.

IX. *All-Souls College*

Was founded by *Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1437, for offering up Prayers for the Souls of all such as had been slain in the Wars of King *Henry V.* in *France*. It maintains a Warden, 40 Fellows, two Chaplains, &c. The late Col. *Codrington* devised 10,000*l.* to this College, to build and furnish a Library; since, Dr. *George Clarke* has likewise added a liberal Benefaction to compleat it. This is a stately Pile, and fronts the *High-street*.

X. *Magdalen College*

Was founded by *William Patten*, alias *Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord Chancellor, in the Year 1458. It maintains a President, 40 Fellows, 30 Scholars, &c. The Chapel and Hall are very magnificent, and the Library is well furnished with Books; Col. *Codrington* has devised 10,000*l.* likewise to this House for that Purpose; the Walks too are very delightful, not inferior to those at *St. James's*; it stands without the East Gate.

XI. *Brazen Nose College*

Was founded by *William Smyth*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Year 1509. It derives its Name from a monstrous Nose of Brass, fixed upon a Hall-Door of this Name, and in the same Place where this College stands. It maintains a Principal, 20 Fellows, and 33 Scholars.

XII. *Corpus Christi College*

Was founded in the Year 1516, by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord Privy Seal to K. *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* It

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maintains a President, 20 Fellows, and 20 Scholars, &c. The old Part of this College is a neat and regular Building, and its Library is furnished with a handsome Collection of Books.

XIII. *Christ Church*

Is the Cathedral of the Diocese, and the largest College in the University; it was begun by Cardinal *Wolsey*, in the Year 1515; but upon his Disgrace, it fell into the King's Hands, who made it an Episcopal See, and joined to it *Canterbury College*, and *Peckwater Inn*; it was upwards of 100 Years before the Design was brought to Perfection. In its present State, it has a Dean, 8 Canons, 101 Students, 8 Chaplains, 8 Singing Men, 8 Choiristers; it consists of four Quadrangles. The Cathedral is lofty; the Hall is a spacious Building, and so likewise is the Library, and well furnished. This College, in short, is an University of itself. In a stately Tower, in the Front of the College-Gate, hangs the great Ball, called *Tom*, which was formerly in the Steeple of the Cathedral; it weighs near 17,000 lb. it being near 7 Feet in Diameter, and 6 Feet high; 'tis tolled every Night 101 Strokes, according to the Number of the Students, to give Notice of shutting up the Gates.

XIV. *Trinity College*

Was originally a Religious House, called *Durham College*, but upon the Dissolution of Monastries, Sir *Thomas Pope* purchased it of those, to whom it had been granted by the Crown, and set it up again in the Year 1555, under the Name it bears at present. It maintains a President, 12 Fellows, and 12 Scholars. The Chapel was built in 1695, is an elegant Structure, and not only richly, but beautifully finished.

XV. *St. John Baptist College*

Was founded by Sir *Thomas White*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1555, in the same Place where *St. Bernard's College* stood before the Reformation. The two Quadrangles are large and uniform, particularly the Inner Court, which was built by Archbishop *Laud*, in a very elegant Manner, the East and West Sides being supported by stately Piazzas.

XVI.

XVI. *Jesus College*

Was begun by *Hugh Price*, Prebendary of *Rochester*, and appropriated to the *Welsh*; by several Benefactions, it is now enabled to maintain a Principal, 16 Fellows, 16 Scholars, &c.

XVII. *Wadham College*

Is so called from its Founder *Nicholas Wadham*, of *Somersetshire*, Esq; it was begun by him in the Year 1609, but finished some considerable Time after his Decease, by his Widow and Relict, in the Year 1613. It consists of one spacious Quadrangle, besides the Library and Chapel, the Windows of which last are beautifully painted. At present it maintains a Warden, 15 Fellows, 15 Scholars, &c.

XVIII. *Pembroke College*

Was originally *Broadgate-Hall*, but erected into a College, by the Bounty and Munificence of *Thomas Teisdale*, Esq; and *Richard Wrightwick*, B. D. in the Year 1624, who gave it the Name it now bears, in Honour of the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was at that Time Lord High Chancellor. It maintains a Master, 10 Fellows, and 10 Scholars.

XIX. *Worcester College,*

Which was formerly *Gloucester-Hall*, was erected into a College by Sir *Thomas Cooke*, of *Astley* in *Worcestershire*. To this House Dr. *George Clarke* has made an ample Increase in Endowments, &c. before which, it maintained a Provost, 6 Fellows, and 6 Scholars. As there have been within these few Years great Additions, it makes a much more splendid Appearance at present than ever it did.

XX. *Hertford College*

Was formerly called *Hart-Hall*, but a Patent having passed the Great Seal, in the Year 1740, for erecting it into a College, that Design is now carried into Execution.

The five Halls are,

Alban-Hall, *Edmund-Hall*, *St. Mary's-Hall*, *St. Mary Magdalen's-Hall*, and *New Inn*.

Besides

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Besides the Buildings already mentioned, there are several others that well deserve our Notice, viz.

The *Theatre*, which is a very curious and magnificent Structure, raised at the sole Expence of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, under the Direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*, and Dr. *Wallis*. Nor did his Lordship's Bounty and Munificence stop at this first Charge, which amounted at least to 10,000*l.* for he provided against the Injuries of Time, by settling an Income for keeping it in Repair. The Roof, which is supported without Beams, is elegantly painted. It was principally designed for public, scholastic Exercises, &c.

At the West End of the *Theatre* is the *Musæum*, which is a stately File of Stone, erected at the Expence of the University. 'Tis a famous Repository of natural Curiosities, and of Roman Antiquities. Here is also a Laboratory for Chemical Practice; a Store-Room for Preparations, and another Room, with a Chemical Library; this is called *Musæum Ashmoleanum*, from *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; by whom a noble Collection of Rarities was presented at the Completion of it, (collected by his Father-in-law Sir *William Dugdale*) which was on the 20th Day of *March*, 1683, and to which very considerable Additions have been since made.

The *Clarendon Printing-House*, a late Ornament of the University, which surpasses any Thing of the Kind in the World, is a firm strong Building, 115 Feet in Length, besides the spacious Porticoes in the North and South Fronts, which are supported by detached Columns of the *Doric Order*. The Top of it is adorned with the nine *Muses*, and amongst them *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Thucydides*. The East Part of the Building is wholly appropriated to the Printing of Bibles and Common Prayer-Books, and the other, to the Printing of Books in the learned Languages; here are also particular Rooms for a Letter-Founder; Rolling-Presses for printing the *Oxford Almanack*, &c. &c. It was first founded in 1711, and built partly with the Money arising to the University, from the Profits of the Copy of Lord *Clarendon's History*.

The next Building, demanding our particular Notice, is the famous *Bodleian Library*, founded by Sir *Thomas Bodley*, of *Exeter*, which is perpetually augmenting by the liberal Donations

of

of great and learned Men. It is well stocked with printed Books in diverse Languages, besides a great Number of the most valuable Oriental Manuscripts. The *Savilian Library* is full likewise of Manuscripts; and on the 12th of *April*, 1749, the Library of that celebrated Physician Dr. *Ratchiffe* was opened with great Ceremony; at which several Diplomas were conferred, and *William Lewis*, M. D. and Student of *Christ Church*, made an elegant *Latin Oration*. After which, a fine Piece of Music was performed by Dr. *King*. The Vice-Chancellor afterwards, in the Name of the University, returned Thanks to the Trustees for the faithful Execution of their Trust. In several of the Colleges also there are private Libraries, worthy the Inspection of the Curious.

To the Buildings above, we must add the *public Schools*, where the Disputations are held for taking Degrees: and when we are recounting the noble Conveniencies for Learning, with which this University is adorned, we must not omit the famous *Physic-Garden*, founded by *Henry Lord Danvers*, afterwards Earl of *Danby*, in the Year 1632, which he enclosed with a Wall, at the Expence of 5000 *l.* and not only gave it to the University, but endowed it with an annual Revenue, and furnished it with a Variety of Plants, of great Use to such as desire to improve in Botanical Knowledge.

The DEGREES of the University of OXFORD.

The first Degree taken here, is that of Bachelor of Arts, in *Lent*; in order to which, the Student must lodge and diet, have a Tutor in some College, or Hall, and perform all Exercises for four Years, with Subjection to all the Laws of the House, and public Statutes of the University.

The next Degree is Master of Arts, for which three Years more are required. The Time for taking this Degree, is the first *Monday* after the 6th of *July*.

For the four Faculties of Divinity, Law, Music, and Physic, there is a higher Degree, namely, that of Doctor; for this Dignity, if in Divinity, he must be seven Years Master of Arts, and four Years Bachelor in Divinity. To become a Doctor in Law, Music, and Physic, any one, after seven Years standing in the University, may take the Degree of Bachelor, and

and in five Years more, that of Doctor. These Doctors have their particular Scarlet-Days and Habit-Days, when the Judges are in Town; and the Time of commencing Degrees is very noted for public Declamation, Feasting, Plays, &c. This Time is called the Act; the Streets are then much crowded with Strangers to see the Diversions, &c. †.

As to the City itself, the Streets are spacious, neat, and for the most Part very strait. The Mayor and Aldermen govern the Corporation, but in Subjection to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, to whom they and the Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, promise, under Oath, to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University. The City sends two Members to Parliament. Its Markets, which are plentifully supplied with all Manner of Provisions, are kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; and its annual Fairs, on the 3d of *May*, the 24th of *August*, and the 28th of *October*.

Near *Oxford*, in the Parish of *Heddington*, is a Quarry of Free Stone, fit for all Uses but that of Fire, in which that of *Teynton* and *Hornton* excel; in the Quarry, it cuts very soft and easy, and is worked accordingly for all Sorts of Buildings, and hardens continually, as it lies exposed to the Weather.

Woodstock, 60 Miles from *London*, was formerly very famous for its fine Park and Palace; inasmuch, that many of the Kings of *England*, both before and after the Conquest, thought fit to make it their Summer-Residence; Dr. *Plo*r says ever since the Reign of King *Alfred*.—*Henry* the First, not only beautified and increased the Buildings of the Palace, but erected a Stone Wall about the Park, and beautified it with many expensive Decorations. This Park and Palace have for some Time been alienated from the Crown, and conferred on the Family of the *Churchills*, as a public and grateful Acknowledgment of the extraordinary Services of that successful General, *John*, late Duke of *Marlborough*, to perpetuate the Memory whereof, here is a magnificent Palace, called *Blenheim-House*. The Ascent to it is over a Bridge of one Arch, 190 Feet in Diameter, like the *Rialto* at *Venice*, built and furnished in a grand, elegant Taste. The Rooms are lofty, and the Workmanship exceedingly curious. The Gallery is most surprisngly fine, and the Paintings and Hang-

† *Present State of England.*

Hangings are beyond Valuation. Over the Front of the House is a fine Bust of the *French King, Lewis the XIVth*, which was taken from one of the Gates at *Tournay*. And in the great Walk, up to the House, is a very large Obelisk, round which is engraved a complete, though compendious, Narrative of his Grace's Virtues, and his great military Atchievements, expressed in a strong and masterly Manner. Not far from hence is a Triumphal Arch, of a prodigious Diameter, that cost 20,000 *l*.

The Town is a small, neat Corporation. Queen *Elizabeth* made it a Staple for Wool. The principal Manufacture is Steel-Chains, and other Things in polished Steel. Its Market is on *Friday*; and its Fairs are *March 25, Whit-Tuesday, July 20, October 20, and December the 4th*. Venison here is very cheap, it being not more than Half a Mile from the Park, in which are generally 5000 Deer.

In this Park, as *Dr. Plot* tells us, is one of the best, and strongest Echoes, which he ever met with. The Object of this Echo are the Trees, on the Summit of a Hill, about Half a Mile distant from the Town. Thro' this Park runs the *Roman Consular Way*, called *Akeman-street*, from *Wotton Gate* to *Mappleton Well*. Here are annual Horse-races from *June* to *Holy-road Day*; and the adjacent Country is interspersed with Woods and Pasture, that afford a most agreeable Prospect. — *Ditchley*, near *Woodstock*, is the Earl of *Litchfield's* Seat.

Deddington, 62 Miles from *London*, was a Town Corporate in the Reign of *Edward I.* but now, tho' a pretty large Town, is governed by a Bailiff. Its weekly Markets, which are but poorly supplied, are kept on *Saturdays*, and its annual Fairs on the 10th of *August*, and the 22d of *November*.

Near this Town is a Well of medicinal Waters, of a strong, sulphurous Scent, highly impregnated with a vitrioline Salt. In the digging of it was found the Stone, called *Pyrites Argenteus*. These Stones, *Dr. Plot* says, were of a glorious Colour; but he could not find that they were of any Use.

Here is also a Bed of Stones, commonly called *Belemnites*; or *Thunder-Bolts*, in the Form of Arrows-heads, which from thence take the Name of *Belemnites*. Their Texture is of small Threads, radiating from the Center, or rather Axis of the
D d d Stone,

Stone, to the outermost Superficies; and when burned, or rubbed against one another, or scraped with a Knife, they yield an Odour, like rasped Horn. In Magnitude and Colour they differ much; the longest are about 4 Inches in Length, and in Thickness about $1\frac{1}{4}$. They are hollow at the Top, about an Inch deep: Their Colour is somewhat inclining to a Yellow; and, if rubbed vehemently, will, like Amber, take up Straws and other light Bodies *; and out of them have been taken the silver *Marchasites*, of a glistening Colour. This Sort generally strikes fire, as well as the golden *Pyrites*; but these are a baser Kind, and have also no apparent Usefulness.

Near this Place, at the Village of *Aston*, (says Dr. Plot,) in a Field N. W. of the Church, is a petrifying Spring, whose Waters begin their Work, by casting a stony Slime upon the Rushes, Grass, Moss, Sticks, &c. which yet in a while are so intirely eaten away, that nothing of them remains, after the Petrification, but the Figures of the Plants or Sticks, with some Augmentation in the Size.

Begbroke and *Bladen*, two adjoining Parishes, are memorable only for a round Fortification, called *Round Castle*, which is situate near *Begbroke* Church, but is in the Parish of *Bladen*. There is a Passage under Ground down to the River; but on what Occasion it was made we know not; it is conjectured, however, that it was made by the *Danes*.

In some of the Quarries here a gritty Sort of Amber is found, something finer than that at *Whitney*. It is observed to grow sometimes in the Seams of the Rocks, and sometimes in the Body of the Stone; but notwithstanding the gritty Texture, it proves useful enough to Leather-dressers, &c. but a much finer than these have been taken up at *Water Perry* †.

Compton-Long is a Village, at but a little Distance from that wonderful Monument of Antiquity, called *Rolle-rich Stones*, of which the Country People have a Tradition, that they were once Men turned into Stones. There are various Conjectures concerning them. Some think them the Remains of a *British* Temple, but the most probable is, that they are a Kind of Trophy,

* Dr. Plot's Natural History of *Oxfordshire*, Chap. v. Page 94.

† *Magna Britannia*, Vol. IV. Page 377.

phy, erected by *Rollo*, the *Dane*, after some Victory obtained. In this, however, Historians are not agreed. They are placed in a round Form, about 30 or 40 Paces over; the Tallest of them is about 7 Feet high. North of these, at about a Stones-cast Distance, stands one single one, upwards of 9 Feet high, and Eastward five others, about two Furlongs off, which on one Side of the Circle are contiguous to one another. The highest of them all is about 9 Feet, meeting formally at the Top with tapering Ends, almost in the Shape of a Wedge. Concerning this Piece of Antiquity, which may be justly deemed a very great Curiosity, not altogether unlike, tho' not quite so surprising, as *Stone Henge*; we refer the Curious to *Dr. Plot's History*, Chap. x. Page 338.

Eynsham is a royal Village, situated most commodiously among delightful Meadows; and for this, and other Reasons has been of great Note. The *Saxons* first took it from the conquered *Britons*. *Ethelmar*, a Nobleman, adorned it with a Monastery, which *Ethelred*, King of *England*, in the Year 1005, confirmed, and signed the Privilege of Liberty, with the Sign of the Holy Cross. (But this House is long since made private.) Here also King *Ethelred*, by the Advice of *Alphege* and several Bishops, held a general Council on Affairs of Church and State.

In the Royalty of this Parish, there was of old, and has been continued till of late Years, a Custom for the Town's-people, upon *Whit-Monday*, to cut down, and carry away as much Timber, as they could carry off with their Hands into the Abbey Yard, the Church-warden first marking such Timber, where he pleased, but the Inhabitants, by mutual Agreement, have laid this Custom aside.

Glympton, a small Village, is famous for a Spring, which rises in a Wood, about a Mile South-west of the Church, in a Place, where there are great Quantities of Stones, in the Form of Cockles. The Ebullitions of this Spring are very remarkable. The most southern Part makes an humming Noise, much like that of an empty Bottle, held with the Mouth against the Wind.

Hamborough is noted only for the *Selenites*, or *Moon-Stones*, which are found here, in a bluish Clay, in great Plenty; which

Stones represent the Image of the Moon, in all its Phases, but best at Full, just as it were in a Glass; and therefore are by some Authors called also *Lapides Speculares*. This they will do, Dr. Plot says, if they are inverted to the Rays of the Moon in right Angles; for which Reason, he supposes they might as well be called *Sun-stones*; since they equally represent the one as well as the other. He also observes, there are different Kinds and different Forms: Some in Colours and Form like a Rainbow; others of a different Figure, not so easy to be met with, with only two depressed Sides, and scarce any Angles, but what are so obtuse that they deserve not the Name. In the Whole, they are almost of an oval Form; besides they differ also in Texture, and slit not into Plates or Scales, parallel to the most depressed Side, but quite contrary, parallel to the Thickness only *.

Ledwell, a small Village, is of Note for a peculiar Sand, which is of great Use in giving a Consistence and Body to Glass; and perhaps might prove as good *Tarso*, as any they have from *France*, or that which is used in *Italy*, were it in a Place where it might be tried.

North Leigh is likewise said to produce some of the Stones, called *Pyrites*; but it is remarked by Historians, that thereabouts there are such damp Steams, which sometimes rise at Sinking of Wells, as have often proved fatal to the Workmen.

Stanton Harcourt, where is a large Barrow, erected, as Dr. Plot supposes, by the Britons, or Danes. There are some remarkable Stones near this Barrow, called the *Devil's Coits*, which are about 8 Feet high, and are supposed to be sepulchral Monuments. These Stones are not natural, but are formed, by Art, of small Stones, cemented together, of which there are great Numbers in the Fields adjacent. The Place is of great Antiquity, as belonging to the antient Family of the *Harcourts*. In the Church is erected a sumptuous Tomb by the Right Honourable *Simon*, Lord *Harcourt*, for his Son *Simon Harcourt*, on which are engraven the following Lines,

“ To

* Dr. Plot's History, p. 82.

*“ To this sad Shrine, whoe’er thou art, draw near,
 If ever Son, if ever Friend, were dear ;
 Here lies the Youth, who ne’er his Friend deny’d,
 Or gave his Father Grief, but when he dy’d.
 How vain is Reason ! Eloquence, how weak !
 When Pope must tell, what Harcourt cannot speak.
 Let then thy once-lov’d Friend inscribe thy Stone,
 And with a Father’s Sorrow mix his own.”*

At *Steeple Aston*, was a Pavement ploughed up, consisting of Squares of diverse Colours, and set in curious Figures, not cubic, like that found at *Great Tew* ; but oblong, set perpendicular to the Horizon. Dr. *Plot* assigns many Reasons for its being a *Roman Pavement*.

At *Great Tew*, and at *Stunesfield*, there is a Sort of spongy Chalk, which, tho’ it will not flacke, like that at *Thame* ; yet, being used for Pointing, answers the Purpose, and seems to bind the Stones of their Walls very well.

At *Talkley*, there is an excellent Kind of Earth, which makes the best Floors for Ground-rooms, Barns, &c. equally beautiful and lasting.

At *Worton Neither*, there is a vitriolate and ferrugeneous Spring near the Church, which, besides its tinging like Galls, lets fall a Sediment of a rusty Colour ; as does also a Spring at *North Weston*, and another near *Whites Oak*.

II. *Banbury Hundred.*

Banbury, 77 Miles from *London*, is situated on the River *Charwel*, on the Edge of *Northamptonshire*. *Queen Mary* made it a Borough by Charter, which was renewed by *K. James*. The Lands adjacent are very fertile, and a Variety of rich Meadows renders this Part famous for Cheese-cakes and Ale. In the ploughed Fields are often found Coins of the *Roman Emperors*, which is an Argument of the Antiquity of the Place. — Here is a Well, the Water of which is found to turn Milk into Curds and Whey ; yet hath also a volatile Part. — Here is likewise found the *Pyrites Aureus*, or *Golden Fire-Stone* in great Plenty. On digging of Wells, some of them are taken

up

up in great Lumps, of various Forms; they are very weighty: The richest of them, yet known, were found at *Cleydon*, a Village just by. These strike Fire in great Plenty, and were heretofore used for Carabines and Pistols. Here is held, in the Market, at set Times of the Year, what is called a *Statute* for hiring Servants, which they call a *Mop*. It has a fine large Church, a Free-school, and two Charity-schools. Its Markets are kept on *Thursdays*, and its annual Fairs on the *Thursday* after *January 17*, the first *Thursday* in *Lent*, on *Ascension Day*, and *Corpus Christi*, on *June* the 12th, and the *Thursday* after *October 10*, &c. Many remarkable Battles have been fought in this Neighbourhood.

At *Atterbury*, South of *Banbury*, is the antient and magnificent Seat of the late Duke of *Argyle*.

Cleydon, is the most northern Village of this County, and Nature has rendered it famous, (1) by a small Spring, which rises in the south Side of the Street, and continues running all the Year, but most plentifully in the driest Weather. (2) The *Pyrites Aureus*, or Fire-stone, which we have already described, (3) the *Asteria*, or Star-stone, by which Dr. *Plot* says, is to be understood such, whose whole Bodies make the Form of a Star, in Opposition to the *Astroites*, which, in the Whole, are irregular, but adorned, as it were, with a Constellation, Dr. *Plot* tells us, that the Texture of them seems to be of thin *Lamellæ*, or Plates, lying obliquely to the horizontal Position of the Star. This Kind varies in Size and in Colour, according to the different Counties, or Soil they are found in. Those here at *Cleydon*, taken out of a yellowish Earth, are of a yellowish Colour; they differ also from those in other Counties in Size, and in Softness; for here we have them commonly above an Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Compass, which is somewhat larger than they are to be met with in other Counties. And whereas, in other Counties, they are so hard, and so firmly cemented, that it is very difficult, and scarcely possible to break them, without spoiling the *Intagli*, or Workmanship of the Stars; these, if but steeped a Night in Vinegar, or other sharp Liquor, may be divided the next Morning with Ease. — These differ somewhat in Figure too, where, besides the Sculpture that make up the Angles, there is plainly represented a Rose, or other uniform Figure,

gure, in the Middle of it. In other Respects, Dr. Plot says, he agrees with the Description given of them by the ingenious Mr. Lister; all seeming to be Fragments, and no entire Bodies, and found either in one single Joint, or in many united. For other Observations hereupon, see Dr. Plot's History, Page 86, & seq.

Cornbury was once the Seat of the Earl of Danby before mentioned. Here was likewise a Seat of the Earl of Clarendon, which gave him also Title of Viscount and Baron. In the Park, not far from the Lodge, in a Bason newly dug, rises a Spring of a vitriol Kind, colouring the Earth, and the Mud that lies under it, very black. Into this Pit, it being designed for a Conservatory of Fish, some of several Kinds were put in over Night, and were found dead the next Morning, which gave Ground to suspect, that there was a Vitriol of Venus in the Water, which killed the Fish, as there is in Copper, of which Dr. Witty says, he experienced the like Effect.

At Finstock is found a fine Sand, like that of Ledwell, before described, fit for Glass-makers, &c.

III. Bloxham Hundred.

This Hundred is situate on the West Side of the Former, in which there is no Market Town, nor are there any Curiosities of a different Nature from what we have already described, viz, of a spongy Kind of Chalk, &c. we shall pass to

IV. Chadlington Hundred.

Chipping Norton, 76 Miles from London, is supposed, from its Name, to be a Corruption of the Saxon Word *Cheapen*, and to have been a Market Town in the Time of the Saxons; and from the antient Monuments of Merchants buried in the Church, we may conclude, it was a Place of great Note. It sent Members to Parliament in the Reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. but not since. It is now under the Government of two Bailiffs, who hear and determine Actions under four Pounds. Roman Coins are frequently dug up here; and the Roll-Rich Stones are so near to this Place, that some have conjectured, they were erected in Consequence of some extraordinary Event

Event which happened there, whereof History does not inform us. It is a pleasant Part of the Country; has an annual Horse-race on *Chapel-Heath*, and a Market on *Saturday*; its Fairs are on *March 7*, *May 6*, last *Friday* in *May*, *July 18*, *September 5*, *November 8*, and last *Friday* in *November*. — At *Heythorp*, near this Place, is a magnificent Seat of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Cbadlington is a large Parish, and gives Name to the *Hundred*. It lies not far from *Whichwood Forest*, in a fine open Plain, abounding with good Arable and Pasture-land; but it furnishes us with few natural Curiosities.

At *Bould*, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Idbury*, are Spring Waters of a sulphurous Smell, that will not take Soap, yet will turn Milk. They tinge red, with Powder of Gall; but, with Spirit of Urine, they turn white; from whence it is to be suspected, that among other Ingredients, there is something of Alum; for Vitriol and Alum are sometimes found together, as in the Cliff near *Scarborough Spaw*, and in *Sweden* *.

Chastleton, not far from which is a Barrow, or Fortification, supposed to be cast up by the *Danes*, about the Year 1016, at which Time *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, met *Canutus*, the *Danish* King hereabout, and defeated him, after a long and bloody Battle, but this is controverted.

Easton furnishes us with a remarkable large Stone, S. W. from the Church, in the Road to *Fulwell*, somewhat flat and tapering at the Top: It is supposed to be a Monument of some *Briton* or *Saxon* slain; or an antient *British God*; but which we shall not attempt to determine. Historians mention *Thomas Busbal*, Esq; of this Place, as having discovered an uncommon Genius in the Propagation of Plants, and Growth of Trees, Water-works, &c. which were the just Admiration of the Ingenious in his Time, and which will perpetuate his Name to Posterity, that may not have the Pleasure of viewing scarce any Remains of them.

Kingham is famous for a peculiar Sand, which, after it is washed and ordered, resembles *Catis* Sand, and is often sold for it. This is found out by the People, by a Sort of Stuff, resembling

sembling rotten Wood, and wherever that is found, this Kind of Sand almost certainly lies under it, which for its Use, in many Respects, is sold for 1 d. a Pound.

Langley, a Village upon the Edge of the Forest of *Whichwood*, had once a Seat of the unhappy King *John*, and since of the Earl of *Clarendon*, has a Quarry of very hard Stone, of the testaceous Kind, composed wholly of a close Union of Cockles, scarce any of them exceeding a Pea in Bigness, and streaked circularly to the Hinges of the Valves; they are none of them hollow, but firmer within, than they are to the Bed of Stone where they lie; and yet, even to that, they are so closely knit, that the Mass receives a very good Polish. The Chapel at *Cornbury* is paved with them*.

At *Shipton*, near *Whichwood*, is a feruginous Spring, but so weakly impregnated with the Mineral, that it scarce tinges sensibly with the Powder of Gall; yet lays down a rusty Sediment in great Quantities; and because our Author before-mentioned hath met with the like in other Places, it hath begotten a Suspicion in him, that this rusty Tincture may probably be the Effluvium of some other Body, different from the Chalybeate Kind; because were it so, the Salt of *Mars* would certainly discover itself, tho' of this he will not be positive.

V. Ploughly Hundred.

Bicester, *Bissiter*, or *Burcester*, is the only Market-town in this Hundred, situate near a Rivulet, that runs into the *Charwel* at *Issip*, 52 Miles from *London*. The Town is very pleasant, and the adjacent Country very fertile, and adorned with many beautiful Seats. The chief Manufacture is Malt, and Malt Liquor. Here is a Charity School for 30 Boys. The Market is on *Friday*, and its Fair on *August* the 5th. Toward the West End of this Town is *Aldchester*, where is a decayed Roman Statue. And

At *Blechingdon* is dug a Sort of Stone, tho' not so useful for the Texture of it, yet not inferior to most for the Ornaments of Building; 'tis a Sort of grey Marble, and is found in the

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Grounds

* Dr. Plot's History, p. 99.

Grounds of the Earl of *Anglesey*. His Lordship hath several Chimney-pieces and Pavements, well worth our Notice, made of it. The Pillars of the Portier of St. *John's* College are of this Stone. They likewise make Tables, Tomb-stones, and Mill-stones for their Oil-mills; but it is not very fit for Oil-mills, because in rainy Weather it is given to sweating like other Marbles.

Islip, antiently called *Guifflepe*, is a Place of great Antiquity, and was honoured with the Birth of King *Edward* the Confessor; and not long since, in the Church, there was the Font, in which he was baptized. (King *Ethelred* had at that Time a Royal Seat there) King *Edward*, it is said, was the first, to whom the Healing of the *Struma* or *Scrofula*, called from thence the *King's-Evil*, with a Touch of the Hand, was granted as a special Favour of God to our Kings and Kingdom, which has likewise been transmitted to his Successors; but as this is another Part of History, we shall refer the Curious to Dr. *Plot*.

Mixbury, is a small Village, with a remarkable Fortification, near the Church, called *Beaumont*, encompassed with a Ditch, 170 Paces one Way, and 128 on the other, which we can give no other Account of, but that, in general, 'tis likely, they were Works of the *Normans* by their Name.

Oddington, where is a Well of Water, of the *Calcarous* Kind, proceeding certainly from some neighbouring Lime-stone, which, besides its dry, and restringent Taste, more signally manifests itself in the providential Cure of a local Disease among Cattle, called the *Otmoor Evil*; because it is often caught by grazing on that Moor, which is such a Flux of the Belly, as soon reduces Cattle very lean, and often proves fatal, unless early remedied; which is best effected by eating dry Meat, and drinking of this Water.

Somerton, the antient and noble Estate of the Family of *Robert de Arsie*. Here is a Rivulet, that makes a small Cascade, or Fall of Water, about 7 Feet deep, which, Dr. *Plot* tells us, is of a petrifying Nature, and that living Blades of Grass, of not above Half a Year's Growth, within that small Time, are all covered over with Stone, and hang down the Bank like so many Icicles, the Earth itself, upon which it runs, be-
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ing cased over with Stone *. The Doctor observing this, broke off the Crust of Stone from the Grass, and found nothing of the Blade altered, or impaired; and after slipping off some of the petrified Blades of Grass, which were a Foot long near the Root, he pulled the Grass clean out, as if it had been a Sheath of Stone, so little of Cohesion had one to the other; and the Reason he gives for it is this; that the Pores of the Plant, possessed by its own Juice, and already furnished with a congenial Salt, does therefore refuse all adventitious ones; but this, he says, is not so in many other petrifying Springs; as at *North Ashton*, where nothing remains after the Petrification is compleated, but the Figures of those Plants, as we have before observed.

Wendlebury, in which Dr. Plot says, was dug up a large Stone, not far from the Church, which he gives us all the Reason in the World to think, was once a Piece of solid Wood, turned into Stone, by long lying in the Earth; for besides, saith he, that it shews the close Grain of an Oak, and therefore by the *Naturalists*, is called the *Dryites*, or *Oak-stone*; it was taken up in great Quantities, and out of some of the Pieces, it might be plainly seen where Twigs had come forth, the Knots still remaining where they had been cut off: so that this Stone, he concluded, was formerly Wood, petrified in the Earth.

VI. *Bullington Hundred,*

On the South Side of the Former has no Market Town in it, Part of it being near *Bicester*, and the other Part near *Oxford*, or *Tame*. The Villages of Note, are

Ambrosden, or *Amersden*, a Village, situate about two Miles from *Burcester*, where is a very beautiful Seat; the Parish Church is neat, and well adorned; and there is a handsome Vicarage-house, near which is a *Roman* Way, passing from *Alchester* to *Wallingford*.

Cowley is at present famous only for the *Peat-pits*, made here; for Wood being scarce in the Country, they make Use of Turf

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for

* Dr. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire, Page 34.

for Fuel, which is not the upper Green-sward of the Earth, but an inferior, bituminous, stringy Earth, cut out like Bricks, for the most Part, from moory and boggy Grounds, which they call *Peat*. They cut it in *March*, and lay the Pieces a while on the Grass, which, when pretty dry, they pile up as Heaps of Bricks, leaving every where Spaces between, that so the Air passing between them, they may be made dry enough for the Fire. After the *Peats* are taken out, they fill up the Pit with the grassy Earth that first came out, and leave the Pit a Foot deep, as a Foundation for future Growth. They hold it will be fit to cut again in 20 Years.

Elsfield yields a remarkable Kind of Chalk, or Marl, of itself so naturally spongy, that one would think it always to be in a Ferment. It dissolves in Water almost as soon as Fullers-earth, and it is of a whitish grey Colour, when it is dry, and being intermixed with Sand, and very friable, is certainly very good Compost for Pasture, as the Blue is for arable Land.

Forest Hill, where is a Rivulet of that peculiar Kind, that it does not empty itself either into the Sea, or any Lake, but as it rises out of the Earth, so presently after, it ingulphs itself again, and is seen no more.

Hedington, where King *Ethelred*, Father of King *Edward* the Confessor, had a Royal Seat, whereof there are some Remains of the Foundation. Dr. *Plot* relates two extraordinary Things of this Place: 1st, of a Wall of forty Yards long, and if a Person stands but a little obliquely, he will hear a very distinct, and intelligible *Echo*. 2^d, That a Rivulet, fed with a double Spring, having run about two Bow-shots, is received by a rocky, subterraneous Indraught, and appears no more.

Newnham, or *Newenham*, has likewise produced very great natural Curiosities. Dr. *Plot*, speaking of Petrifications by Earth, as well as Waters, gives us a curious Instance of a Stone, found in the Fields here, representing a sound Piece of *Ash*, retaining the Grain and Colour so well and lively, that nobody, at first Sight, but would believe it to be a solid Piece of Wood; and yet this was taken out of the Grounds thereabout, very far from any Water; and the Change was so very perfect, that either we must own, that Wood may be changed into
Stone,

Stone, by the subtile Steams of the Earth, permeating the most solid Texture, or else, that Stones may grow in Grain and Colour, as Wood; which last seems much more improbable. Here is also a Sort of Earth, of ductile Parts, which, being put into the Fire, seldom cracks, and has been formerly used by Potters. Near this is

Sandford, a Village not far from *Great Tew*, where is an eminent Well, or Spring of Water, very beneficial in the Cure of putrid, and fetid old Sores; by a Kind of active Friction, searching the Wound, and occasioning an Itching, that mitigates the Pain, and produces a Cure.

Shotover Forest, was formerly noted for large Timber; but that which at present is most worthy our Notice, is, 1st, a Sort of Earth, of a fat, close Texture, and greenish Colour, so well impregnated with some Kind of Salt, that being put into the Fire, it will crackle, like Salt itself; being dissolved in Water, it gives a brackish Taste, takes the Grease out of Cloths extremely well, and would it but whiten, as Fullers-earth does, it would equal the *Viridis Sapanaria in Thuringia*. 2^d, The *Ochre* found here, which is the best of the Kind in the World, is of a yellow Colour and weighty, much used alone by Painters, and often mixed with other Colours: It is dug on the East Side of the Hills, and the Veins run from East to West, and lie from seven to thirty Feet in Depth. It is of two Sorts, the First, *Stone-ochre*, and the Second, *Clay-ochre*, which is washed, made into Cakes, and dried before 'tis fit for Use. 3^d, A white Clay, which is useful to make Tobacco-pipes; likewise for Statuaries, for making Models; and for polishing Silver. 4th, A Sand, of good Use to give a Consistency and Body to Glass, of which, though there is much of the same Kind in several other Parts of this County, yet the whitest and best is found here. 5th, Iron-stones, so called from their Colour. 6th, The Stone, called *Astracomorphos*, made of Heaps of Oyster-shells, cemented together, and which are found plentifully on the Side of this Hill.

Waterperry, where has been lately found a fine Sort of *Umber*, of so rich and beautiful a Colour, that it might deserve to be placed among the *Ochres*; but that being mixed with Oil, it

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turns darker than that they call *English*, and much more than the *Ochre* of *Shotover* above-mentioned.

Whately, at the Foot of the Hill, where lately some Attempts were made to find Coal, they met with a Vein of black Chalk, and a courser Sort of *Smiris* of a cinereous Colour, hard and rough, and striking Fire as a Flint. The best Sort of *Smiris* serves for several Uses, but this is fit only for cutting the hardest Sort of Stones, which the common Sand will not so well do.

Wood-Eaton is a Village upon the River *Cherwell*: Here many Rarities of Nature and Antiquities have been discovered. Of the first Sort are the Stones of the Oyster-kind, found plentifully in Gravel-pits near this Place:——Of the other Sort, are certain antient *British* Coins, or Pieces of Money, which have no where, that we know of, been discovered but in this Shire, and at this Place. The first is a Coin of King *Cunobelin*, who reigned here about the Time of our Saviour's Birth, (as is supposed.) It sheweth an Horse, and his Inscription on one Side, and an Ear of Corn and CAMU on the Reverse, intimating, that the Place of its coining, was at *Camulodunum*; i. e. *Malden*, in *Essex*. Mr. *Camden*, indeed, describes a Coin of the same King's, not differing in the Reverse at all, but varying in the Inscription. This was dug up in 1676.——Another Piece of Money was dug up, but smaller, having nothing upon it, but somewhat like a Chalice, and crooked Lineation*.

VII. *Bampton Hundred,*

Situate on the western Side of the County, has three Market Towns in it, viz. *Bampton*, *Burford*, and *Witney*. *Bampton* is sixty-six Miles from *London*. It stands on the River *Iss*, where it is navigable by Boats, on the Borders of *Berkshire*. It is said to be a Place of Note before the Conquest. It is a Place of considerable Note for Felmongers Wares, and great Quantity of Stockings, &c. brought from *Whitney*. Their Market is on *Wednesday*, and their Fair on *August 26*.

Burford,

* *Magna Britannia*, Vol. IV. Page 412.

Burford, is situated on the River *Windrush*, 85 Miles from *London*; it had a Charter from *Henry II.* granting it all the Customs of the Townsmen of *Oxford*, but it has lost most of them. It still retains the Face of a Corporation; for it has a common Seal, and is governed by two Bailiffs, and other inferior Officers. Near the Town are the *Downs*, called *Burford*, which are much frequented by all Lovers of Horse-racing, which is so frequent here, as to prove a great Advantage to the Inhabitants of the Town. Its weekly Markets, which are much noted for Saddles, are kept on *Saturdays*. Their Fairs are on *July 5*, and *September 25*.

Witney, or *Whitney*, an old Town, and of good Repute before the Conquest, 7 Miles from *Oxford*, 63 from *London*, is at present of great Note for some Branches of Woollen Manufacture. This Town consists of one Street, about a Mile long, besides Suburbs, which are said to contain three or four Thousand Spinners. Rugs and Blankets are the principal Sort of Goods they make; some of which are 10 or 12 Quarters wide, and in this they are thought to excel any other made in the Kingdom; and it is computed, that 100 Packs of Wool are wrought there in a Week. They scour the Blankets at the Mills, erected on the River *Windrush*, whose Waters are thought to have a more absterfive, nitrous Quality than others. The Blanket-makers are formed into a Corporation, who inspect the numerous Looms for 20 Miles round. They also make Duffils here, one Yard three Quarters wide, for Exportation to *Virginia*. Here are likewise Cutts for Hammocks, and Tilts for Waggons and Bargemen made; and there is likewise a good Trade in the Felmongery Business. A Sort of yellow *Ochre*, and a course Kind of gritty *Umber* is dug near to the Town, of great Use to them. — There is a Free School founded and endowed by Mr. *Henry Box*, of *London*. There is likewise a public Library; likewise an Hospital for 6 poor Blanket-makers, and a Charity School for 40 Children. The Market here is on *Thursdays*; and its Fairs are on *Thursday* in *Easter Week*, *June* the 29th, and *November 23*.

Astall, tho' a small Village, has a Barrow in it the most eminent on *Akeman-street*; it stands high and lofty, and is conceived to be the Sepulchre of some considerable Person. There is

is another, at some Distance, much less in the Highways. It was likewise common among the *Romans*, to set up Pillars of Stone, and on them to inscribe the Distance from the Royal Cities; and of this Kind there lies one on the Bank of *Akeman-street*; unless we should rather think it a Pedestal to a Statue of *Mercury*.

Bradwell, where, near the Grove, they dig a Sort of flat Stone, naturally such, without being cleft by Frost, and so large on the Superficies, that they sometimes measure 7 Feet long, and 5 broad. *Dr. Plot* says, he once saw a small Hovel, that had but one of these Stones for its entire Covering, and some of them are of so hard and close a Texture, that Painters often prefer them to Marble for grinding their Colours.

VIII. *Tame Hundred.*

This Hundred lies on the East Side of the County, and receives its Name from *Tame*, or *Thame*, a River which washes a small Town to which it gives Name, and the only Market Town in the Hundred.

Tame is situated very pleasantly by the Confluence of Waters; for the River *Thame*, which here begins to be navigable, and washes the North Part of the Town, and two little Brooks shut it in on the East and West Sides. This Town is about 10 Miles from *Oxford*, and 45 from *London*. It had the Reputation of a Town in the Time of the *Saxons*. The King of *Mercia* granted it a Charter, under the Name of *Thama*. The *Danes* built a Fortification here, which was taken by *Edward* the Elder, in 941, and the Town suffered greatly by the *Danes*, in 1010, when they over-run the Kingdom. In the Reign of *Henry III.* the great Road from *Aylesbury*, was brought through the Town; after which, we find it began to flourish. Many eminent Families and Personages have resided there, and some were great Benefactors to it. Lord *Williams* erected a Free-school here, and a small Alms-house. It has a fine large Church, and the Market is well furnished with live Cattle, and all other Necessaries, on *Tuesdays*; and the Fairs are on *Easter Tuesday*, and *Old Michaelmas-day*, Oct. 10. Near it is dug a Kind of Chalk, that easily flakes, and is not only a very good Ma-
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nure for Land, but is useful in Building, and for many other beneficial Purposes.

Aldbury, or *Aldburg*, which signifies the old Borough or Town, stands on the same Ground, where the antient *Roman* Station *Ifurium* was. Dr. Plot will have *Henley* to be the antientest Town in this Country, and grounds his Conjecture upon the Derivation of it, from the old *British* Word *Hen*, which signifies old, and *Ley*, a Place; but vulgar Tradition runs, that *Aldbury* was the Mother of *Henley*.

Ricot, adjoining to it, is famous for being the antient and noble Seat of *Henry Norris*, whom Queen *Elizabeth* advanced to the Honour and Dignity of a Peer, by the Title of Baron *Norris*, of *Ricot*. This Seat, being contiguous to the River *Thames*, and surrounded for the most Part with a large Park, is esteemed very pleasant, and as agreeable, at present, as the Earl of *Abingdon's*.

Milton Parva is only remarkable for a Sort of Clay, very fit for the Potter's Use.

Tetfworth is the Road from *Oxford* to *London*. Upon the Side of a Hill are Abundance of soft Stones, called *Maume*, of a whitish Colour; they naturally flake, like Lime, and are an excellent Manure for Land, and might probably be rendered more so, if burnt as Lime, for which, burning but a short Time would be sufficient.

IX. *Lewknor Hundred.*

There is no Market-town in this Hundred, *Tame* being so near it.

Lewknor was probably a considerable Market-town, tho' it is now but an indifferent Village. There is an old Fortification at *Adewell*, (an antient Seat) which Dr. Plot imagines, was made about the Year 1010, when the *Danes* came out of their Ships, and passing through the *Chiltern Woods*, went to *Oxford*, and burnt it.

At *Aston Rowant*, in the *Chiltern* Country, there is a Sort of *Marchasite*, with the Inside of a golden, but without of a darkish, rusty Colour, and therefore, at some of the Places there, called *Crow-Iron*. And at

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Chinner

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Chinner, one of the *Chemini Majores*, or *Basilical Consular*, and *Pretorian Ways*, called *Ikenil-street*, enters this County; the Course of which we have already taken Notice of; and as we meet with but few other natural and antient Curiosities in this Hundred, we next proceed to

X. Pirton, or Pireton Hundred,

Between *Lewknor* Hundred, and *Buckinghamshire*; the only Market-town is

Watlington, a Name, as some learned Men imagine, of no less than *British* Antiquity, as seeming to point out the old Way of the *Britons* making their Towns and Cities, of which *Strabo* has left us this Account, viz. Groves, trench'd about with Trees, &c. and laid a-cross each other, within which they built their Habitations. The Town is situate in a pleasant, woody Part of the Country, 43 Miles from *London*, has a Market on *Saturday*, and its Fairs are on *March 25*, and old *Michaelmas-day*, *Oct. 10*.

The *Chiltern* Country, so called from its bordering on the *Chiltern Hills*, which run in a continual Ridge, from *Henley upon Thames*, to the northern Part of this Country, separating it from *Buckinghamshire*; they have their Name from the Nature of the Soil, *Cilt*, or *Chilt*, in *Saxon* being *Chalk*; they were formerly covered with Woods, and Groves of Beaches, though they have been greatly thinned of late, and are now interspersed with little Villages; and their natural Production is a vast Quantity of curious Flints, particularly a black Sort, which, when polished, will supply the Place of *Lydian Stone*; at *Henley* they use them in making Glafs. They are of diverse Colours, and some are so transparent, that they seem not only to imitate, but to be the very same with *Achats*.

XI. Dorchester Hundred.

Dorchester, an antient City of the *Britons*, called by them, *Cair Dauri*; by *Bede*, *Civitas Dorcinia*, and by *Leland*, *Hydropolis*, which is a Name of his own Invention; but well adapted to the Nature of the Place, *Dour* signifying *Water*, in the

the *British* Tongue. That this was formerly a Station of the *Romans*, several Coins, found frequently in the Place, do sufficiently attest. Our *Histories* tells us, it was long famous for a Bishop's See; founded by *Birinus*, a Bishop of the *West Saxons*. This See, after 460 Years Continuance, was translated to *Lincoln*; since which Time, it has gradually decayed, partly owing to the great Road to *London*, which heretofore went through this Town, being turned another Way. That, at present, it scarce deserves the Name of a Town, (though there is a Fair on *Easter-Tuesday*,) but it is chiefly remarkable for some of the Ruins of its former Greatness, of which there are some Remains in the adjacent Fields; and for making the River navigable from *Bircot* to *Oxford*, a particular Statute passed in the Reign of *James the 1st*. There are two Hills South and by West of *Dorchester*, called *Dyke Hills*, which *Dr. Plot* thinks were intended to be Part of a Fortification.

Near *Dorchester*, as has been before observed, the River *Tame* and *Isis* joins, and the River henceforth called *Thamisis*. * This may owe its Rise from the Poet's Invention, which Description we have already given in our *History of Middlesex*.

Chisel Hampton, commonly called *Chisleton*, is a pleasant Seat, antiently belonging to the Family of the *D'Oileys*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror: And is of late, very remarkable for the Agreeableness of its Situation.

Clepton, a Parish, famous for some unusual natural Productions. Here is a Spring, strongly sated with a Kind of Salt, rising out of a Sand of the same Nature, which might probably be of great Use to manure, and render their Lands fruitful. *Dr. Plot* likewise tells us, some of the *Pyrites Aurei* are likewise found in the River here, many of them seem to be

F f f 2

luminated

* It may not be improper to observe, that though the current Opinion is, that it had that Name from the Conjunction of *Thame* and *Isis*, it plainly appears, that the River was called *Thames*, or *Temis*, before it came near the *Thame*, as appears by an antient Charter, granted to *Abbot Addhelm*. There is particular Mention of this River *Temis*; and that, by any other Charter, or authentic History, it does not ever occur under the Name of *Isis*, or any other Name than *Thames*. *Gibson's Camden*, Vol. I. p. 99.

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luminated, and some of them shot into Angles, like *Bristol* Diamonds. These strike fire in great Plenty.

South Stoke is noted for two small Springs, whose Waters look like Milk, but have no such Taste: They were in Repute some Years since for medicinal Virtue, but not so much of late. They issue forth from a fat, whitish Earth, and have always a Kind of unctious Skin upon them; yet to the Taste, they seem dry and stiptical, as if they proceeded from a *Limestone*, lying deep in the Earth.

XII. *Ewelme Hundred*

Has the Hundred of *Picton* on the East, and that of *Dorchester* on the West.

There is no Market-town in this Hundred, and we shall therefore give the first Place to *Ewelme*, as it gives Name to the Hundred; and, as it was probably, at that Time, a Town. History furnishes us with an Account of the Succession of great Personages, Monuments, &c. But what may be most for our Purpose is, that in 1720, a *Roman* Urn was discovered near the antient *Roman* Way, called *Ickenill-street*, with a very large Collection of Copper Coins, some of them as antient as the Arrival of the *Romans* under *Julius Caesar*; the most valuable of which are said to be reserved at *West Court*, at *Ewelme*.

Bensington, or *Benson*, a Parish, situate on the *Thames*, a little below the Conjunction of it with the *Isis*. At a small Distance is the Palace of our Kings, which has been formerly a beautiful Structure, but is since gone to decay: The *Roman* Way between *Alcester* and *Wallington* goes over the River *Thames*, at this Place, there called by the Inhabitants *Medler's Bank*; but for what Reason is not known.

Berrick, where, in the Chalk-pits, is a remarkable Kind of Iron-coloured *Terra Lapidosa*, in the very Body of the Chalk, which, *Dr. Plot* says, are called Iron-moulds, that are of an oval Figure: How they should be of that Shape, or at all grow in a Substance so different from Chalk, or of what Use they are, he says, he must leave as Problems beyond his Knowledge.

Nettlebed,

Nettlebed, where is a noble, elegant Seat, and likewise a flow Spring of Water, which seems to sweat or drop, rather than run out of the Earth, stopping, as it were, where it rises, without sending any Supplies either to Lakes, or Sea. It is never known to fail in the driest Summer; for which Reason, it ought to be regarded for its Utility, as well as for its Peculiarity.—— Here are likewise a Sort of *Marchasites* found, which we have already described.

Tuffield, where the ridged Bank, now called *Grimesdyke*, and runs towards *Colebrooke*, yet remains very high; it is only single till it comes to this Village, but then it appears double, with a deep Trench between: Perhaps upon the Improvements in Husbandry, intended to carry off the Water, but of the real Intent we can form nothing certain.

XIII. *Langtree Hundred.*

This Hundred is situate on the West Side of *Benfield*, and so near *Wallingford*, a Town on the Borders of this Hundred, though in *Berkshire*, that there is no Market-town in it.

Goring is a small, though remarkable Village, where the Roman High-way, called *Ikenild-way*, goes out of this Country into *Berkshire*. Here is likewise a Spring of a lacteous Colour, though of a different Taste, which was formerly of great Repute for its medicinal Use; but as it happens with many other sublunary Things, it is the Case of this; and being old, is laid aside.

Newnham, *North Stoke*, *South Stoke*, *Little Stoke*, &c. on the Borders of *Berkshire*, are very pleasant Villages, abounding with very good Pasture, being contiguous to the *Thames*, but we meet with no extraordinary Curiosities.

XIV. *Binefield Hundred.*

This Hundred, which Mr. *Camden* calls the Hundred of *Henley*, probably from the Town of *Henley* in it, being a Market-town, and the most antient in the whole County.

Much of antient History might be given of this Place, but its present State is more to our Purpose.

The Town is, for Distinction-sake, called *Henley upon Thames*, 35 Miles from *London*; adjacent to it are many natural Curiosities, that administer to the Gratification of the Curious, as well as to the Trade of that Place.

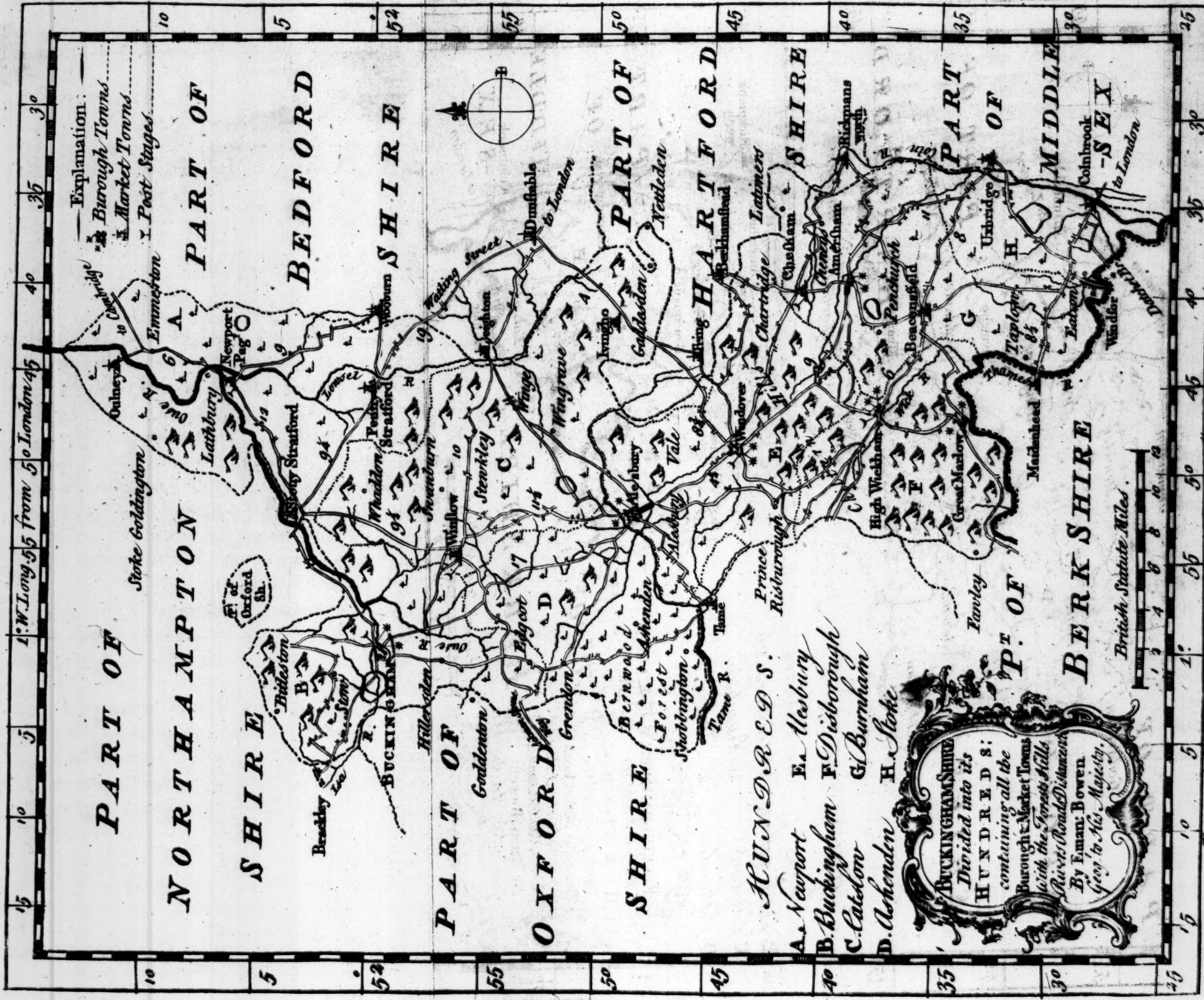
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1. There is a Sort of *Marchasite*, which, if broken and laid in the Air, dissolves into a Salt, that tastes like Ink.
2. A black Flint, which, if well-polished, would supply the Place of Touch-stone. They are used in making Glafs.
3. A Sort of Sand likewise made use of, to give a Consistency and Body to Glafs. *Roman* Coins are often dug up here, and what was equally extraordinary, three Urns in Mr. *Finche's* House in the Market-place. There was a Stone-bridge formerly, now a Wooden-one. Its Trade is chiefly in Corn, Malt, &c. the Former is so considerable, that, on a Market-day, are sold frequently 300 Loads of Corn. The Inhabitants are therefore in general Mealmen, Malsters, Timber-merchants, and Bargemen, who bring down their respective Commodities to *London*; whereby the Place is rendered very flourishing. Here are likewise two good Free-schools, one Charity-school, besides one Grammar-school, founded by King *James* the 1st; a Blue-coat Charity-school, for maintaining and putting Apprentice several poor Children, endowed by Lady *Elizabeth Periam*; — an Alms-house also, built by *Longland*, Bishop of *Lincoln*. The Market here is on *Thursday*, and the Fairs are *February* 24; *Thursday* after *Whitsuntide*, and *Thursday* se'enight before *Oct.* 10.

Binfield, now a small Village, but we suppose it was the chief Town in the Hundred, when the County was divided into Hundreds.

Shiplake is of Note for a Sort of Earth, excellent for the Improvement of Land. It is a yellowish Kind of Marl. The Judicious in Agriculture think it may be of the Kind of *Leucargillæ*; for which *Pliny* says, *Britain* was so famous, and greatly enriched by it. It is not very fat, but of so easy a Dissolution, that it may be laid on the Ground that needs it at any Time of the Year, and that as well on Pasture, as Arable *.

* The Curious may see a more particular Account of natural Curiosities in this County, in Dr. *Plo's* Natural History of this County.



T H E
NATURAL HISTORY
O F
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.



THIS Part of *Britain*, together with the adjoining Counties of *Bedfordshire* and *Hertfordshire*, was inhabited by the *Caticuchani*; and very probably, as Mr. *Camden* observes, by the antient *Cassii*. They were a very warlike People, and gave Proof of their Courage in conquering great Part of the Country of the *Dobuni*, on the West. This Country afterwards became the Scene of Battles, and in succeeding Ages underwent many Revolutions in Government; at length, it was conquered by the *Saxons*, who divided this Part of *Britain* into seven Kingdoms. This County was subject to the King of *Mercia*.

There are various Conjectures, with respect to the Origin of the Name of *Buckinghamshire*. *Camden* supposes, as this Country abounds in Beech Trees, it might be probably derived from *Bucken*, the *Saxon* Word for Beech. Others think it is more naturally derived from *Buc*, which *Elfrick* interprets *Cervus*, a Buck, or Hart, it being probable, that this County very antiently abounded with Deer, as well as of late. Which of these is the best Etymology we shall not pretend to determine.

Buckinghamshire is a County of small Extent, being only about 139 Miles in Length, and about 18 Miles in Breadth, having *Berkshire* on the South, (from which it is divided by the *Thames*) *Oxfordshire* on the West, *Northamptonshire* on the North, and the Counties of *Bedfordshire*, *Hertfordshire*, and *Middlesex*, on the East. It contains 185 Parishes, 11 Market-towns, and 6 Boroughs, each of which send two Members to Parliament.

The

The Rivers that water this County, are the *Coln*, in the East; the *Wickham* and *Agmondesham* Rivers, on the South-East; the *Thames* on the South; and the *Iffa* and *Ouse*, on the North.

The Air of this County is generally good, especially on the *Chiltern* Hills. The Vale is dirty, but not so unhealthy as many other low Lands in *England*, the Soil being generally Marle, or Chalk.

The Bread and Beef of this County are good to a Proverb; and their Sheep are so remarkably large, that the Rams yield an exorbitant Price in many other Counties in *England*, being valued for their Breed.

The Manufactures of this County are principally Paper and Bone-lace; the Former is chiefly made at the Mills, near *Wycomb*, and the Latter near *Newport Pagnell*, where that Commodity is very nearly brought to as great Perfection as in *Flanders*.

This County is by Nature divided into two Parts, as they are commonly distinguished, viz. hilly, toward the South and East, called the *Chiltern*, from the Saxon Word *Cyltor*, signifying Chalk; and the other Part toward the North, properly called the Vale, or Valley, remarkable for the Growth of Timber; for heretofore the Trees were so thick in some Parts, that they were the common Shelter of Thieves. The Soil here is rich, and abounds with good Pasture; so that in Proportion to the Number of Inhabitants, Graziers are pretty numerous.

This County is also divided into eight Hundreds, viz. that of *Newport*, *Buckingham*, *Cottlow*, *Ashenden*, and *Aylesbury*, which lie North of the *Chiltern* Hills, and *Disborough*, *Burnham*, and *Stoke*, which lie southward.

I. *The Hundred of Stoke.*

Eaton, which joins so near to *Windfor*, in *Berkshire*, that it seems to be but one Town, is situated on the Bank of the River *Thames*, (the Rise and Progress of which we have already described) and is chiefly remarkable for a fair and beautiful College, founded by that pious and good Prince *Henry* the VIth, in the sixth Year of his Reign, *Anno Domini* 1441, whchi

which consists of an Apartment for the Provost, seven Fellows, two Schoolmasters, two Conducts, an Organist, seven Clerks, seventy King's Scholars, ten Choiristers, a Register, and ten Servants. The Scholars are to be instructed in Classic Learning, and being made fit for the Universities, are by Election sent to King's College *Cambridge*, where they are provided for by Scholarships and Fellowships in their Turns. There has been such great Additions of late Years made to the Number of Scholars, that they have also added seven Assistants; and the School at present is in a flourishing Condition. Near this Place to the East is

Datchet, chiefly famous for a Bridge, built over the *Thames* by Queen *Ann*, for the Convenience of such as go to *Windsor*: And also for frequent Horse-races. Contiguous to it is *Bulstrode*, a pleasant Seat of the Duke of *Portland*.

Ditton is likewise another fine Seat, with a spacious Park, antiently belonging to Sir *Ralph Wimwood*, and since to the Duke of *Montague*, &c.

Colebrook is a small Market-town on the western Border of the County, supposed to be the *Pontes* of the *Itinerary*. It stands on four Channels of the River *Coln*, with a Bridge over each, and has several large Inns, being on the *Bath* Road. The Market is on *Wednesday*; and the Fairs are on the 5th of *April*, and the 3d of *May*.

Langley Park and *Green* are situate near it, and add greatly to the Pleasantness of that Seat; and at a few Miles distance, the *Thames* is augmented by the River *Coln*, upon which is

Denham, formerly the Seat of the *Peckhams*, but since of Sir *Robert Hill*, who built a fine House, and rendered it a very delightful Seat.

II. *Burnham Hundred.*

Burnham, antiently a Town, and probably of some Note, as giving Name to the Hundred, is now only a Village not very remarkable.

Taplow, a Village, where is the antient Seat of Sir *Dennis Hampson*, situate on an Eminence that commands a very extensive Prospect; besides many agreeable Vistas, Walks, &c.

Not far from this Place, on the Side of a chalky Hill adjoining to the *Thames*, is a round Cave, nineteen Foot high, and about ten Foot diameter, cut out of a solid Rock, towards the

Foundation, and consisting upwards of an artificial Arch of hewn Chalk; but nothing remains which may direct to the Time, or Occasion of this Work *. This is near

Clifton, seated on an Eminence, where a noble House, with a Prospect remarkably fine, was begun to be built by *George Villers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* who not living to finish it, his Executors sold it to the Earl of *Orkney*, by whom it has been much improved and beautified.

Beaconsfield, a small Market-town on the *Oxford Road*, 8 Miles from *Great Marlow*, and 23 from *London*. It is famous for being the Birth-place of *Mr. Waller*, the celebrated Poet, near which he had a pleasant Seat. It has a Market on *Thursdays*; and its Fairs are on the 13th of *February* and *Holy Thursday*.

Pen, N. of this Place, and N. E. of *High Wickham*, is the highest Eminence of these Parts, whence it still keeps the *British* Name *Pen*; for they call the Head, or Top of any Thing *Pen*, whence the *Pennine Alps*, and the *Apennine*, and several Mountains among us seem to be derived.

Agmondesham, commonly called *Amersham*, an antient Borough-town, 29 Miles from *London*. It lies in a Vale, between woody Hills, near the River *Coln*. If it cannot boast of its Buildings or Populousness, it may of its antient Lord *Francis Russel*, Earl of *Bedford*; but long since the *Drakes* have been Lords of this Place, and have a neat Seat here, call'd *Shardelois*. Here is a Free-school, and a Donation for a Divinity Lecture. Its Market is on *Tuesdays*; and its Fairs are on *Whit-Monday*, and the 19th of *September*.

Cheneys, a little Village belonging to the Dukes of *Bedford*, and where they have now a Seat.

Cheesham, which is a small Market-town on the Banks of *Hertfordshire*, 9 Miles S. E. of *Aylesbury*, and 29 from *London*. It did belong to the late Lords *Cheyney*, Viscount of *Newhaven*. It had formerly a Chantry, as it has now a Free-school.

III. *Disborough Hundred.*

Great Marlow, a Market and Borough-town, tho' not incorporated, is 31 Miles from *London*. It lies under the *Chiltern Hills*, in a Marl-soil. It has a Bridge over the *Thames*, not far from its Conflux with the *Wick*. It has a handsome Church and Town-hall, with a Charity-school for 20 Boys, who are taught and

* *Bishop Gibson's Camden. Vol. I. p. 328.*

and cloathed at the Expenſe of the *Borlace* Family. It firſt ſent Members to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward II.* Bone Lace is its chief Manufacture. The *Thames* brings great Quantities of Goods here from the neighbouring Towns, eſpecially Meal and Malt from *High Wycomb*, and Beech from ſeveral Parts of the County. In the Neighbourhood are frequent Horſe-races; and here are ſeveral Corn and Paper-mills, particularly on the little River *Lodden*, between this Town and *High Wycomb*. There are beſides the Temple-mills, for making *Biſham Abbey* Battery Work, viz. for making braſs Kettles, and Pans of all Sorts. There is likewiſe a Mill for making Thimbles, and another for preſſing Oil from Rape and Flax-ſeeds. Its Market is on *Saturday*, and its Fair on *October 29*.

Near which is *Little Marlow*, which had formerly a religious Houſe; but is now a pleaſant Village, and for Nothing more remarkable.

High, or *Chipping Wycomb*, 32 Miles from *London*, in the Road to *Oxford*, takes its Name from *Wick*, a River, and *Comb*, a Valley. The River, *Wick* has its Riſe a few Miles above this Town, and paſſing thro' it, glides S. E. near *Beaconsfield*, and then makes its Way into the *Thames*. This Town for Largeneſs and Beauty is eſteem'd the beſt in the County. It is governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, &c. Here is a Free Grammar-School, and Alms-houſes maintained out of Lands, that formerly belonged to *St. John's* Hoſpital in this Town, which, upon the Diſſolution of religious Houſes, came to the Crown. And in the 4th Year of *Q. Eliz.* theſe, with ſome other Donations, were granted to the Mayor and Aldermen for the Endowment thereof; and ſince the Lands have been improved, and the Rents greatly increaſed; this Charity has been rendered more extenſive and uſeful, by erecting other Alms-houſes and relieving greater Numbers of Poor. Here is an excellent Corn-market on *Fridays*, ſaid to be the greateſt in this Part of *England*; the Toll of its Market is let at 130 *l. per An.* The Fair is on *Sept. 25*.—In *July 1724*, as ſome Workmen were digging in a Meadow near this Town, they diſcovered a curious Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, being a Pavement of about 9 Feet ſquare, with Stones of various Colours, of exquisite Workmanſhip, but the Biggeſt not larger than the Square of a Dye.

Bradenham, the Lordſhip of a Family of that Name. The

Air here is esteemed remarkably healthy, and from its commodious Situation, Lord *Windsor*, created by K. *Henry VIII.* built a fine House here, and his Family made it their chief Residence.

IV. *Ailesbury Hundred.*

This lies principally on the other Side the *Chiltern Hills*, which extend all across the County, from *Hambleden*, near *Marlow*, to *Tring* in *Hertfordshire*. The only Places of Note on the East-side are

Missenden, where formerly the *Doileys* built a Monastery, and the Family of the *Missendens* endowed it, in Consequence of a Vow, made for escaping Shipwreck; and since the Seat of *J. Fleetwood*, Esq; Knt. of the Shire, &c.

Hamden, Great and Little, are the Estates and Seats of one of the oldest Families in the County of that Name. It is even said, that they were settled here before the Conquest, and that the present Possessors can prove their lineal Descent; thro' this long Period, — but that we shall not determine.

At *Princes Risborough*, not far from hence, on the Top of a Hill, is a Camp; and the Road that goes by it is often called the *Acknel-way*. The Top of this Hill affords a very extensive Prospect. Bishop *Gibson* on *Camden* says, it commands a View of 13 Counties: At the Foot of this Hill was found a Coin of the Emperor *Vespasian*. — Here are also two Places of great Antiquity, viz.

Ellesborough, near the Church whereof, on a round Hill, is an antient Fortification, call'd *Belinus's Castle*, where the Inhabitants tell you, by Tradition, that King *Belinus* resided. Above which is a high Hill, that still retains the Name of *Belinsbury Hill*. — The second is *Kymbel*, which is supposed to take the Name from *Cunobeline*, King of the *Britons*; these Places being also in antient Records written *Cunebel*; and this, together with several Trenches and Fortifications in these Parts, confirms the Notion, that this County was the Seat of the Action, wherein the two Sons of *Cunobeline* were slain.

Wendover is an old Market-town, 35 Miles from *London*. A Borough by Prescription, in a dirty Situation, at the Entrance of the Vale of *Ailesbury*, but has very pleasant Hills on each Side. Here is a Charity-school, endowed by the late Sir *Roger Hill*. This is one of the 8 Deanaries of the County. The Market is on *Thursdays*; and the Fairs are on *May 12*, and *Oct. 2*.

Ailsbury, or *Aylesbury*, is a very fair Market-town, large and pretty

pretty populous; situate on an agreeable Ascent, surrounded with great Numbers of pleasant Meadows and Pastures, and 44 Miles from *London*.—The Town consists of several Streets, lying round about the Market-place. Here is a good Town-house that stands in a Kind of Square, where are held the County Assizes for the Winter. Sir *John Baldwin*, Knt. Ld. chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was a great Benefactor to this Town. The Causey for 3 Miles, which leads to *London*; the many publick Edifices that there are in the Town, the Assize and Goal there; as also, the Improvements that have been made in the Trade of the Place, are all owing to him as their Patron. It was made a Borough-town by Charter from Queen *Mary*. The Market, which is on *Saturday*, is stored with all Sorts of Provision, better and cheaper than any so near *London*; and the Fairs are on *Saturday* before *Palm Sunday*, *June 14*, and *Sept. 25*.

The *Vale* of *Aylesbury* is watered, on the South Part, by a pleasant River, compounded of two Springs, which rise near *Grenden*, on the Borders of this County, and unite a little below *Shipton*; from thence it glides thro' great Part of the *Vale* to *Aylesbury*, *Wendover*, &c.

That which is denominated the *Vale*, extends from the Edge of *Oxfordshire* to *Leighton* in *Bedfordshire*, so famous for fattening Cattle, that this must constitute great Part of the Description of the Hundreds therein, and is the Reason, probably, why other Authors have given only a general Description.

V. *Ashenden Hundred.*

Bernwood Forest seems remarkable in this Hundred, as being of large Extent, and full of Wood, on the Borders of this County, and of *Oxfordshire*, to which several Parishes are contiguous, of which

Ashenden may appear of some Note, as it gave Name to the Hundred. But

Upper and *Lower Winchington* are more remarkable, as being the Seat of the antient Family of the *Godwins*. After several Successions, the late Marquis of *Wharton* made it his chief Residence, and adorn'd it with several new Buildings, which render'd it noble and magnificent. The Gardens, and particularly the *Orangerie*, were, not long since, thought to exceed any in the County, if not in *England*.

VI. *Cotflow Hundred.*

Ashbridge, on the last Angle of the Hills, formerly a House of Pleasure of the Kings, where *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, Son to *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, founded a Monastery for a religious Order, by him instituted, and by him first brought into *England*, call'd *Bonhommes*. They wore a Sky-coloured Habit after the Manner of the Hermits. Great Part of this religious House is now standing; but great Part is rebuilt, and made a noble Seat for the Duke of *Bridgewater*. From the Top of the Hills adjoining, we have a clear and full Prospect of the large Vale, which, as we observ'd, was the most valuable Part of the County. It is almost all Champagne. The Soil is chalky, stiff, and fruitful. The rich Meadows furnish with Food an incredible Number of Sheep, whose soft, and fine Fleeces are sought after, even from *Asia* itself. In this most fruitful Vale, there is no Wood, but on the west Side, where is *Bernwood*; but that is abundantly compensated by the Richness of the Soil; Land frequently yielding more than 30 s. an Acre in large Farms.

Winslow, N. W. of *Ascot*, and about 5 Miles S. E. of *Buckingham*, 45 from *London*, was given by King *Offa* to the Monastery of *St. Alban's*, in a Council held at *Verulam*, in 794. 'Tis surrounded with pleasant Woods; on one Side of which, is the agreeable Seat of *Rich. Lowndes*, Esq. There is a Market here on *Thursday*; and its Fairs are on *Holy Thursday*, and *August 21*.

VII. *Buckingham Hundred.*

Buckingham, the County-town, which is 60 Miles from *London*, is situate in low Ground, encompassed on all Sides but the North, by the River *Ouse*, which rises in *Northamptonshire*. In the Time of the *Romans*, *A. D. 44*, *Aulus Plautius* is said to have obtained his first Victory over the *Britons*, on the Banks of the *Ouse*. Near this Town, is the Sepulchre of *Rumbald*, the Infant-saint, whose Coffin was afterwards found in its Church.—About the Year 913, *K. Edward* the Elder built a Castle here, and some others on the River *Ouse*, not far off, according to *Fox*, to defend it against the *Danes*. The Castle of the Town, which is now in Ruins, was built in the Middle of it, on a Mount, and divided it into two Parts. It has sent Members to Parliament ever since *Edward III.* but was not incorporated till the Reign of *Q. Mary*. In the North Part of the Town stands the Town-hall, which

which was erected chiefly at the Expence of Sir *Ralph Verney*, Bart. 'Tis a handsome, convenient Structure, in which, according to Act of Parliament of *Henry VII*, are deposited the Standard Weights and Measures of the County. The Town was for many Years a Staple for Wool, and several of its Wool-halls are still standing; but that Trade is now lost. 'Tis a large, populous Town, and has three Stone-bridges over the *Ouse*. Its Church, which is in the west Part of the Town, is a very large Building, and when its Spire was standing might be reckoned the best in the whole County, and was as high as most in *England*; but that was blown down by a Tempest in 1698, and never rebuilt. The old Buildings of the Town are much improved. There is a Free-school here, which was a Chapel, founded by *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The County Goal and Court are kept here, and sometimes the Assizes. On the 25th of *March* 1725, a great Fire happened, which has prov'd an irreparable Loss. There are several Paper-mills erected on the *Ouse*, in its Neighbourhood. The Market, which is plentifully supplied with all Sorts of Provision, is on *Saturday*; and the Fairs are on *Monday* sen'night after *Epiphany*.—*March* 7.—*May* 6.—*Whitsun* *Thursday*.—*July* 10.—*September* 4.—*October* 2.—*November* 8.

Stow, 2 Miles from *Buckingham*, was the Seat of the late Lord Viscount *Cobham*, but now of Earl *Temple*. Here are the most magnificent Gardens in *England*, adorn'd with Temples, Pavilions, Obelisks, &c. designed by Sir *John Vanbrugh*, *Kent*, *Gibbs*, and other Architects, and surrounded with the Statues and Busts of King *Alfred*, *Edward the Black Prince*, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *William III*. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Lord *Verulam*, *John Locke*, *John Milton*, *John Hamden*, *William Shakespear*, *Inigo Jones*, Sir *Isaac Newton*, *Alexander Pope*, Esq; Sir *John Barnard*, &c. besides the Statues of *Apollo*, and the nine Muses, and of the liberal Arts and Sciences. In a close, shady Wood, there is a solitary Building, called the Sleeping-house; in another Part are the four Satues of *Lycurgus*, *Epaminondas*, *Socrates*, and *Homer*; and in another Grove and Temple, are placed all the *Saxon* Idols, which gave Name to the Days of the Week; and at the Head of a fine Canal, is an Equestrian Statue of *K. George I*.

VIII. *Newport Hundred.*

Newport Pagnell, 54 Miles from *London*, gives Name to this Hundred. It had its Name from *Fulk Paynell*, the antient Lord of it, from whom it descended to the Barons *Sommers* of *Dudley*, who had the Castle. It stands on the south Side of the River *Ouse*, over which it has two large Stone-bridges, and is a pretty large, well-built, populous, trading Town, being a Sort of Staple for Bone-lace, of which, it is thought, more is made here, and in the neighbouring Villages, than elsewhere in *England*. 'Tis neither a Borough nor Corporation, tho' bigger than many Towns that are so.

Stony Stratford, 53 Miles from *London*, is a well frequented Town in the Road to *Cheshire*, with a Stone-bridge over the *Ouse*. It takes its Name from the *Stony Ford*, that led over the River there, standing on the *Roman* Causeway, call'd *Watling-street*, some Remains of which are still plainly to be seen here. This Town is large and populous, having two Parish Churches, and here *K. Edward I.* erected a very stately Cross, in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, adorn'd with the Arms of *England*, *Castile*, and *Leon*. The principal Manufacture of this Town is Bone-lace. A great Fire happened here on *May 6*, 1742, which burnt down 150 Houses. The Market Day is on *Friday*; and its Fairs are on *April 20.*—*August 2.*—*Oct. 10.*—and *November 12.*



The End of the FIRST VOLUME.

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